PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE
In both country and city ... 2 Cents
For one secular week... .. 12 "
For one " month..... 50 "
Single copy, Sunday edition 5 "
No Newsdealer anywhere authorized to charge more than above rates.

The Chicago Tribune.

If you have Houses, Flats, or Apartments to Let ADVERTISE in THE TRIBUNE.
If you want Board, Furnished Rooms, or Flats SEE THE COLUMNS of THE TRIBUNE.
If you have Horses, Harness, or Carriages for Sale ADVERTISE in THE TRIBUNE.
ADVERTISE your Real Estate in THE TRIBUNE.
For a prompt response to all "WANTS" THE TRIBUNE stands without a peer.

VOLUME XLIX. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

LOOKING FOR SHOES.

Many Chicago and Eastern Firms Interested in the Search.

C. C. DAVIS' QUEER DEALS.

Unexpected Confessions of Judgment Astonish the Trade.

PURCHASES REACHING $100,000.

The Retailer Out of Town and Sheriff Matson in His Store.

HIS SON DENIES ANY IRREGULARITIES.

"What has struck the wholesale shoe dealers?" asked the court clerks yesterday.

"Another Napoleon of business," said Clerk Perkins, running his eye through the stack of petitions.

The Napoleon appeared to be Mr. C. C. Davis, better known as the New England Shoe company. The dealers had evidently determined to make a Waterloo for him. Every one who could write had attached his name to an affidavit and hurled it at Mr. Davis, and the affidavits were all loaded with charges of irregularities.

"We have just had our eyes opened," said Mr. C. E. Fargo.

"The scales seem to have fallen off all over town at the same time," was suggested.

"Yes; there has been an awakening among the shoe dealers. We have discovered that Mr. Davis, or the New England company, has recently bought $100,000 worth of shoes, if not more."

"What of that?"

"It's more than he could dispose of in a whole year. His basement at the northwest corner of Madison and State streets wouldn't hold an installment of them."

"Couldn't he store them elsewhere?"

"That's what he has done. He has a warehouse over Nos. 113 and 115 State street. He has other warehouses. But he hasn't merely stored his purchases in them."

"What has he done?"

"He has scraped off all marks on the boxes, destroying their identity. Then he has sold them at wholesale through commission houses and in other ways."

"What was his object in scraping the boxes?"

"To prevent a dealer from recognizing his goods, in case he should see them, and starting an inquiry into his peculiar method of disposing of them."

"Didn't he have the right to dispose of them as he saw fit?"

"Yes—if he had paid for them."

"O, then that little ceremony has been neglected?"

"It has been neglected in a remarkable way. All the bills he has contracted since June, about $100,000—it may be more—he has arranged to pay Jan. 1 or later."

"Won't he do it?"

"How can he? He has been selling the shoes for less than he agreed to pay. And last Tuesday he confessed judgment to two outside men, not in the wholesale business, for $10,530. The Sheriff has taken possession of all his visible property for these two creditors."

The two fortunate creditors are Mr. Fred von Weisenfluh, the retail shoeman, and Mr. W. W. Cudworth, the money-lender.

AN EYE-OPENER.

"What caused the general stampede into court today?"

"Monday, a week ago," Mr. Fargo went on, "the representative of a Boston commercial agency came here in the interest of a number of New England creditors to look into Mr. Davis' affairs. Mr. Harry Childs, resident agent of some other Eastern houses, heard of the visit of inspection. He also heard of a sale of shoes made by Mr. Davis down in Indiana at less than the cost price. He didn't wait to hear any more. He went to the New England Shoe Company and offered to discount the paper he held against it at 15 per cent. As the paper was to mature in January so excellent an offer couldn't be refused without exciting suspicion. No one knew that better than Mr. Davis.

"'Certainly,' he said, 'come around Wednesday and I will take the paper up at the terms you propose.'

"Tuesday Mr. Davis confessed the two judgments. When Mr. Childs went around the next day to keep his appointment he found Sheriff Matson in charge.

"After that it seems that we all began to investigate. We were first astonished at finding how many of us there were. Next we were thunderstruck by learning on a comparison of notes that our bills all fell due at about the same time, and that that time had not arrived. Everything was clear to us. We put our heads togther to see if we couldn't save something. Jan. 1 being still two weeks off, the goods, we thought, might not all have been got rid of. We were correct. Yesterday we found some left in the State street warehouse. We also ran across several expressmen who in the last ten days have been hauling goods to George P. Gore & Co.'s commission rooms. And today we found 500 cases stored in Hiram Sibley's warehouse."

"Are none of the creditors secured?"

"Only one."

The third fortunate creditor is Mr. D. H. Tolman, President of the Chicago Savings and Trust Bank. He holds assigned warehouse receipts for the shoes in the Sibley warehouse.

"How much stock is in the basement at Madison and State streets?"

"Not $5,000."

And this stock belongs at present to the holders of the confessed judgments. The goods sent to George P. Gore & Co. have presumably been sold. Mr. Tolman owns receipts against the bulk of the rest.

THE CREDITORS.

The unfortunate creditors in Chicago are R. P. Smith & Sons, $1,900; E. B. Preston, $2,700; Selz, Schwab & Co., $1,300; Goldsmith & Co., $600; C. H. Fargo & Co., $4,000; and others whose bills, it is said, will foot up $60,000. Elsewhere they are Wright & Richard, Boston, and Hart, Mead & Co., Cincinnati, both represented by Mr. Childs, $4,600; Childs, Groff & Co., Cleveland, $2,800; Fancher, Tenneck & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., $2,200; the Morrow Shoe company, New York, $2,400; the Heywood Boot and Shoe company, an Eastern firm, $1,000; and others with accounts aggregating an unknown but large sum.

The Morrow Shoe company brought suit yesterday in the United States Court before Judge Gresham. It charges fraud, conspiracy to defraud, and several other things. It also asks for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the business under the court's eye. The suit comes up this morning for a preliminary hearing, and the creditors will meet in the court-room to discuss the situation.

"How did Mr. Davis acquire such extensive credit?"

"I will relate our experience," said Mr. Fargo. "August, 1888, Mr. Davis came to see us. He said he had worked for thirteen years with George P. Gore & Co., but had lately gone into the shoe business. He had become President of the New England Shoe company, which had been incorporated the year before with an authorized capital stock of $50,000. He owned, he said, all the stock, and his son was Secretary. He made a statement of the assets of the concern. This was, he said, from $25,000 to $26,000 of stock in the store, $6,900 in bank, and an indebtedness all told of but $500. He found this excellent showing corroborated by the mercantile agencies to which he had made the same report. Mr. Gore said Mr. Davis' word could be relied on. We gave him credit. He bought a number of small bills from time to time and paid them punctually. Last June we were selling off some cheap stock and he said he would take advantage of the price to load up a little heavier than usual. He bought about $4,000 worth, and arranged to pay it Jan. 1. He didn't want to pay it Dec. 1, as he would have to wait until the holidays to get rid of it.

"It's the most interesting failure the shoe trade has had for years," said Mr. Josiah Cratty, the lawyer. "Accounts to the amount of $15,000 have already come into our office. I know of another batch of $20,000. There are others which will make the liabilities over $100,000.

"There is going to be a lively fight. Not a single box of shoes thus far discovered has escaped the shaver. In one warehouse we found a new shaver and fresh shavings. The idea was to remove all marks before taking them to commission houses to be sold. Since a week ago last Thursday one expressman says he has carted off thirteen truck-loads of shaved boxes, one truck containing as many as 167 cases. Another expressman has taken away 150 cases. And a third has hauled from thirteen to fifteen loads."

MR. DAVIS' SIDE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at Mr. Davis' residence, No. 454 Elm street, last evening. There George C. Davis, son of C. C. Davis, announced that his father had left the city a couple of days ago for the benefit of his health. He professed ignorance as to his whereabouts, nor did he know when Mr. Davis was likely to return.

"The whole trouble," said the younger Mr. Davis, "has been brought about by my father's speculation on the Board of Trade. He dropped a big sum last week—just how much I am unable to say—but it will run far up into the thousands. This unfortunate affair reached the ears of some of his creditors and they at once proceeded against him. I know but little about the affairs at the store, for it was controlled entirely by my father. I know, however, that until last week, when he made these investments on the board, that he was in good shape financially.

"These stories to the effect that he attempted to deceive his creditors were put into circulation by his enemies. The statement that he sold goods to an Indiana man for a less price than he paid for them I know to be not true. He sold two cases of shoes to a friend in Omaha, making a profit of 5 cents per pair on the sale. These shoes when they arrived at Omaha were not the kind the man there wanted and he sent them back to Chicago. My father refused to receive them for the reason that he had received his pay for them, and, so far as he was concerned, had nothing more to do with the matter. The Omaha man then turned the shoes over to Gore's auction house. Here they were sold to the Indiana man for almost one-half the price originally paid for them. A representative of a rival house saw the shoes in the Indiana store, imagined a good deal, and reported what he believed was true to the New England house, where the shoes were made, and where my father bought them.

"We had a small store-room over Wilson Bros. on State street, but there were not many goods stored there—no more than we had use for, I am certain. I know nothing about any goods being stored in Sibley's warehouse, or any other warehouse in Chicago."

HIS WIFE WAS FOND OF FINE DRESSES.

So Thomas Adams, Agent for Peter McGeoch of Milwaukee, Took to Stealing.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—A dashing young cowboy, named Thomas R. Adams, has been found to be a defaulter to the tune of $15,000. Adams came here originally from Canada and went to range riding. He is of dashing appearance, active, energetic, and plausible. About a year ago he went to work for the Milwaukee and Wyoming Investment company, which is extensively engaged in cattle raising, with range headquarters at Uva, eighty miles north of Cheyenne. The stock in the company is owned mainly by Milwaukee people, with Peter McGeoch as President. Some time ago Mr. McGeoch came out to visit the ranges and was so struck with the appearance of Adams and his apparent knowledge of the business that he discharged his manager and gave Adams full charge of affairs. For a long time glowing reports of the business continued to pour in. Adams came to town more frequently than usual and sailed high while here. About a month ago he was married. His wife was young, charming, and fond of dress. Adams could not supply her love of display honestly and so took to stealing. A week ago he was in town, and told his friends that $15,000 had lately been left him by a recently deceased uncle. One-half of the money he claimed to have received, but the balance he could only get by going for it. This was the last seen of Adams. Mr. McGeoch arrived here yesterday and learned of Adams' disappearance. He also found that ten car-loads of cattle had been sold by Adams to Nebraska people and no record made of the transaction. Investigation showed further peculations amounting altogether to about $15,000.

MR. AND MRS. EMMONS BLAINE HONORED.

Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore Gives Them a Reception.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher of the *American*, and Mrs. Agnus gave a dinner this evening to Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Blaine. This is the first reception tendered the young couple since their marriage. Secretary and Mrs. Blaine arrived here from Washington this afternoon and stopped at their son's residence until evening, when they accompanied young Mr. Blaine and his wife to Gen. Agnus' residence on Eutaw place. Although strictly a private affair the decorations were profuse and in exquisite taste, while the menu was of the highest order. Among other guests present were Mr. Walker Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gary, Maj. and Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Basshor, Miss Dolly Fulton, Miss Lillie Gary, Judge and Mrs. James T. Kilbreth and Mr. Joseph Oudin of New York, Mr. Morris Brown, Mr. Norman Carroll, and Miss Lilly Bradley.

CONSTERNATION IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Wild Steer Creates Considerable Excitement in East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—A wild steer created consternation in the Hennessey household in East St. Louis this morning. The steer dodged out of a drove passing by the Relay Depot, and, being closely pursued, ran up the front steps of the Hennessey house, through the front door, and into the sitting-room. Tables, chairs, and pictures were wrecked. Two stoves were overturned, a hanging lamp was smashed, and Mrs. Hennessey and her baby had a narrow escape. They darted out of the kitchen door, with the steer in pursuit. The animal then turned and smashed some more furniture and went out through the front door and down the steps.

AFTER MR. CRAWFORD

Interesting Allegations of an Eastern Investment Company.

AFFAIRS OF THE MIDLAND R.R.

The Railway Attorney Charged with Numerous Irregularities.

NEW YORK INVESTORS DISGUSTED.

Over $100,000 Involved in the Transactions in Question.

APPLICATION MADE FOR A RECEIVER.

For two days two prominent Indiana lawyers—Lew Wallace Jr. and A. W. Hatch—have been at the Grand Pacific hotel on a secret mission, extraordinary measures having been taken to prevent publicity. The object of the visit of Messrs. Wallace and Hatch was manifested yesterday afternoon when they appeared in Judge Gresham's chambers and laid before the Judge charges of a sensational character against Henry Crawford, the well-known Chicago lawyer and railroad speculator.

The accusations against Mr. Crawford are in brief that in 1885 he bought the Midland Railway company of Indiana for $40,000 at a foreclosure sale, and within a short time thereafter originated a scheme for floating bonds for $10,000,000 on a road, the value of whose rolling stock, right of way, and all other assets does not exceed $175,000.

Messrs. Wallace and Hatch represent the Loan and Investment company of New York, which claims to be a victim of Mr. Crawford's railroad financiering to the tune of $150,000. They arrived here Wednesday with a bill in chancery filed in the United States District Court of Indianapolis, but suppressed and withdrawn from the files to be secretly presented to Judge Gresham. They represented to the court as soon as they could get his attention Thursday that Crawford had obtained the money from the Loan and Investment company by false pretenses and fraudulent representations, the road being in a rotten and demoralized condition, and that to substantiate their charges they must secure possession of the Midland company's books. This could be done only by an ex parte order for their seizure, because it was feared that if the defendants were notified they would destroy or secrete the books.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. CRAWFORD.

Judge Gresham was in conference with the lawyers at the Palmer House until a late hour Thursday afternoon when he decided that notice must be given to Henry Crawford, President of the road, before any order could be made. Crawford was found to be out of Chicago, but his son, Henry Crawford Jr., General Superintendent of the road, was served and appeared in court, securing a continuance of the hearing until today when Henry Crawford Sr. is expected to return from Tipton, Ind. As a consequence nothing was accomplished except the reading of the bill of 100 pages and a portion of 200 pages of affidavits by experts and others corroborating the charges.

The Midland railway is only seventy-four miles in length, with fifteen miles of that distance unbuilt, extending from Anderson, Ind., through Boone, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Park Counties to Montezuma, and connecting with the Vandalia, the Ohio, Indiana & Western, and the Indiana, Decatur & Western roads. The complainant, the Loan and Investment Company, is the loan branch of a prominent New York bank. The defendants are the Midland Railway company, the Metropolitan Trust company of New York, trustee, Theodore C. Davis of Indiana, trustee, and Henry Crawford individually and as President.

In January, 1887, scarcely two years after his purchase of the property, Crawford, acting for the Midland railway, so the bill states, executed a mortgage to the Metropolitan Trust company and Davis on the line of railway to secure 10,000 bonds of $1,000 each, payable to the Metropolitan Trust company Jan. 1, 1917, with 5 per cent interest. The mortgage, it is alleged, provided that the trustees should certify the bonds in such sums from time to time as the Board of Directors or Executive Committee of the Midland railroad should order for the construction and equipment of the railway or extensions. But, so the bill says, it was expressly provided that no bonds should ever be certified in excess of $15,000 par value for each actually completed mile of main or branch track. The bill says this was to be ascertained on the certificate of the President, supported by the sworn statement of the Chief Engineer as to the actually completed mileage.

AN EXPERT SENT OUT.

It is further alleged that there having been only seventy-four miles completed the issue and certification of bonds was limited to $1,110,000. Of this sum, it is claimed $1,000,000 of bonds was pledged to the Loan and Investment company as collateral for $150,000 in cash advanced through Coffin & Stanton, New York bankers. This left only $110,000 of apparently legally issued bonds to be negotiated.

The bill goes on to say that the Midland company gave its note for $150,000 at 6 per cent, secured by the $1,000,000 of bonds, payable in sixty days, Crawford stating that at the end of that time he would ask for another advance of $200,000 or an extension of sixty days.

The sixty days being up and Crawford not appearing, the Investment company became suspicious and employed an expert railroad accountant, who was sent to Indiana with instructions to ascertain the character of the security given.

The investigations of the expert resulted in alleged discoveries which form the most interesting feature of the charges. In procuring the loan Crawford had represented, so it is alleged in the bill, that the road had a good title to its property, that the mortgage was a first lien, and that the company had full authority to issue the bonds and execute the note. The investigation of the expert, it is alleged, disclosed that the property was at that time in the possession of a receiver of the Boone County Circuit Court; that the company was literally honey-combed with judgments, many of which were prior liens to that of the Investment company, and that when Crawford made his representations to the company he well knew they were untrue.

To be valid, says the bill, the bonds should have been negotiated only after an order of court authorizing negotiation. It is charged that Mr. Crawford purposely delayed securing such order until after the bonds were negotiated, the effect being to cast a cloud on the title of the Investment company. The liens and judgments against the road aggregated $74,911.

SAYS THE ROAD IS UNSAFE.

The expert is said to have reported and it is charged in the bill that the road is in the hands of officers and employés entirely incompetent and indifferent to its welfare; that there is an organized conspiracy to wreck the road; that the road bed is unsafe and dangerous and the rolling stock rotten and filthy, and that one fatal accident recently occurred and more are likely to follow.

It is charged that Crawford and the other officers are misapplying the funds derived from the road's operation. They are said to be not paying employés, whose wages are in some cases months in arrears. By admissions of Henry Crawford Jr., it is said, the road is earning $50,000 a year, which is more than necessary to pay operating expenses, yet employés and material furnishers are said to be unpaid. Of the money loaned by the Investment company less than $75,000 is said to have been used in discharge of the company's legal claims, and $63,000 is alleged to have gone into the pockets of the officers.

Under the Indiana laws, whenever judgments exist against corporations and remain unpaid one year the court can forfeit the charter of such corporation and appoint a receiver. Crawford is said to own nearly all the stock of the company except a few shares which were given to his son and other persons under his control to enable them to act as directors. Crawford is alleged to be conducting the road for speculative purposes, and it is asserted that for that purpose, "and with the intent to cheat and defraud the Investment company, he conspired with certain persons and fraudulently caused to be issued $110,000 additional par value bonds after the maturity of the note given the Investment company." These bonds, it is said, were pledged to persons unknown.

FEARS OF THE COMPLAINANT.

The complainant states its belief that Crawford intends to continue issuing bonds and cause more of them to be certified, thus lessening even more the value of the investment company's security. It is asserted that the railroad company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, by reason of which and the irregularities alleged the bonds have no market value. They are not listed on the stock exchange. The Investment company cannot foreclose for six months, as no installment of interest is yet due, and it represents that if a receiver is not at once appointed and Crawford enjoined from issuing more bonds, and from doing anything at all, the value of the road will be ruined by mismanagement, misappropriation of funds, waste, and the removal and secretion of assets. The officers are alleged to have kept books of account which are not true, and other charges are made of a similar character to the above.

The expert accountant makes an affidavit of the road's condition. Among other things he says that for two miles the rails of the track are laid on ties resting on the surface of the ground on a level with the surrounding soil; that the bridges are insecure and dangerous in the extreme. There are no systems of signals, he says, and the employés are mostly boys. The stations are poor and few and the equipment the poorest.

Henry Crawford is one of the best-known railroad lawyers in the country. He was the attorney for the bondholders of the Wabash railroad, and was the chief instrument in effecting a settlement of the Wabash litigation. He was subsequently the attorney for the Purchasing Committee.

WARREN LELAND JR., ASSIGNS.

The Well-Known Hotel Proprietor Makes Over All His Property.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Warren Leland Jr., has made an assignment for his creditors to Lawyer Joseph McDermott of Freehold. The property assigned includes twelve acres of ground on Ocean avenue and Broadway, on which are the big Ocean Hotel, the Ocean Theater, and the Ocean Club. Besides these there is the Leland cottage on Chelsea avenue. Leland's liabilities, including real estate incumbrances, are about $100,000 and his assets at least $225,000 exclusive of personal property. Mr. Leland says the assignment was forced upon him by the Freehold Banking company, which had advertised the hotel at Sheriff's sale Saturday to collect an execution for $2,700. The execution and sale were staid by an order of court and to avoid sacrificing the property Leland says he made the assignment. He stated that his creditors were satisfied with the arrangement and thinks matters will be so arranged that he will be again at the head of the Ocean Hotel next summer. Coudert Brothers held a first mortgage of $55,000 against the hotel property, while there are other minor incumbrances. The proprietor of the Ocean House is the son of Warren Leland Sr., one of the famous brothers who started in the hotel business in California. The younger Leland has conducted the Long Branch establishment for many years. At one time the Ocean House was one of the most profitable summer hotels in the country, but with the advent of the Ocean Pier the East End of Long Branch has declined while the West End has made rapid progress. Since the completion of the Pier the vicinity of it has been largely given over to excursionists, and former profitable patrons of the Ocean House have favored the hotels in the West End.

DEFECTIVE WIRES WILL BE CUT DOWN.

New York's Supreme Court Dissolves the Injunction Recently Granted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The injunction granted by Judge Andrews restraining the city authorities from interfering with the electric light companies has been set aside, and the cutting of dangerous wires will be resumed tomorrow under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. In every section of the city where badly insulated wires have been found there will be a general cutting. The injunctions obtained from Judge Andrews by the United States Illuminating company, the Brush Electric Illuminating company, and the Mount Morris Electric Light company restrained the Board of Electrical Control from removing the poles of the companies or from preventing them making repairs, and the Commissioner of Public Works was enjoined from removing any poles, wires, or fixtures, excepting where subways existed or when there were defects which the corporations had been notified to repair. An appeal was taken from this order and the general term of the Supreme Court today reversed it. Opinions were written by the three Judges before whom the appeal was argued—Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Judge Barrett, and Judge Brady—and the conclusion reached by them was that the injunctions should be set aside.

After receiving the decision of the court today authorizing him to remove imperfect electric light wires from the streets, Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy notified all the electric light companies that he would begin the work early tomorrow morning. He has also made a requisition on the Board of Electrical Control for an electrical expert to accompany his men and point out which of the wires are imperfectly insulated. He instructed the various companies to shut off the current at 8 a. m. on all wires.

KILLED IN A MICHIGAN MINE.

Three Men Lose Their Lives at Iron Mountain, Mich.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Three miners were buried this morning by a fall of ground in the big Chapin Iron Mine at Iron Mountain, Mich. William Leech was rescued badly injured but alive, and August Magnusson and Gustof Erickson were taken out dead. At 6 this evening another fall took place in "C" shaft of the same mine, killing Ed Parmenten. The body has not been recovered.

MRS. CAMPBELL NOW OUT OF DANGER.

A Marked Improvement in the Condition of the Wife of the Governor-Elect.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The condition of Mrs. James E. Campbell, wife of the Governor-elect of Ohio, is much improved tonight. It is thought that she is now out of danger.

TO PURIFY THE RIVER

A Movement Well Under Way to Stop Its Wholesale Pollution.

BEGUN WITH THE GAS TRUST.

Easily Forced by the City to Make Other Disposition of Its Refuse.

NEXT FOR THE GLUE FACTORIES.

The Change Will Be Greater than That Made by the Pumping Works.

AMPLE AUTHORITY BY CITY ORDINANCES.

A move that will have a most potent effect toward the purification of the Chicago River is well under way. Its aim is to prevent turning into the river the refuse from the gas-works, distilleries, glue-factories, and slaughter-houses, preserving the stream for legitimate sewerage purposes only and compelling another disposition of the torrent of filth now poured into it the twenty-four hours of the day.

Just thirty days ago this morning Ald. Dunham, whose business as a tugman makes him thoroughly familiar with the condition of the river, got the city officials together in a consultation over the remedy for its foul condition. The most flagrant abuse of the public's rights to the river's use was that of the Gas Trust, whose six works were turning loose a large amount of the most dangerous and offensive refuse.

It was determined to begin the movement to purify the river with the gas works. The Gas Trust was a persistent violator of the ordinance prohibiting the storage of crude oil in bulk within the city, and if it decided to fight it had many points where it could be successfully attacked. With the Gas Trust brought to terms the movement on the glue factories could be made from a fair vantage ground. The slaughter-houses would come next.

BRINGING THE TRUST TO TIME.

At the consultation there were present Fire-Marshal Swenie, Health-Commissioner Wickersham, Corporation-Counsel Hutchinson, Ald. Dunham, and George O. Knapp of the Gas Trust. The Corporation Counsel gave it as his opinion that it was unlawful to run refuse into the river and that the point was fully covered by the ordinance.

Mr. Knapp said it was not necessary to prosecute the gas companies. He would at once go to work to take steps for other disposition of the refuse. He asked for a month's time in which to adopt the necessary means to that end. "In a month," he said, "I think you will be satisfied with what we are doing."

One of the Board of Health inspectors said there were settling basins at the Cologne street works, and he thought if the same plan were adopted at the other gas works on the banks of the river there would be no more trouble.

Mr. Knapp explained that it was his intention to build settling basins at all the works.

It was decided by those in the consultation to leave the question of giving time to the gas people to Ald. Dunham. Dr. Wickersham then placed Inspector Cobb under the Alderman's orders. The thirty days' time asked for was granted.

Inspector Cobb at once began a systematic investigation of the condition of the river and the refuse poured into it from the several gas works, making frequent reports to Ald. Dunham. At the Equitable works, near Salt street, the sample of alleged water in the river as gathered by the inspector was composed of a stratum of oil on the top and fully 5 per cent of tar, which settled to the bottom when the bottle was kept quiet. The sample from the Consumers' works at Archer avenue was not so bad, still there was considerable oil on the surface and 2 or 3 per cent of tar. At both Division and North Halsted streets there was more tar than oil, comparatively. The worst of the lot was from the People's works on Gashouse slip. The tar made it as black as ink, while the oil was thicker than in the other samples.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy was made plain in the sample from Cologne street, where settling basins were in operation. It was fair river water. The oil in it was hardly perceptible and probably came from the other works, while the tar was lessened to a tenth of what it was in the average of the other samples.

When Mr. Knapp next called on Ald. Dunham he was shown the samples and he frankly acknowledged that the refuse came from the works of the Gas Trust. He said he would go right to work and build the settling basins. Inspector Cobb, however, was kept watching the river in front of the works. His report will be made to the Commissioner of Health today, and will cover substantially the points here given.

Mr. Knapp said yesterday he was building settling basins at Salt street, Gashouse slip, and Division street. At Halsted street and Archer avenue he would endeavor to use small basins already constructed by connecting them. If they did not answer the purpose larger basins would be built. He also promised if the basins were in the end found to be inadequate, that the Gas Trust would run a boat to carry the surplus far enough out in the lake to be out of harm's way. His urgent appeal for an extension of the thirty day fiat given him was granted, as it was evident he was in earnest.

The settling basins are forty feet in diameter and eighteen feet deep. The refuse as it comes from the works is hot. As soon as it is cool the tar settles to the bottom and the oil comes to the surface. The oil is drawn off, the tar is pumped out, and both the oil and tar will then be used as fuel. The intention of the trust people is to get enough back from the refuse to amply cover the expense of saving it.

THE RESULT.

"If we can stop the refuse going into the river," said Ald. Dunham, "it would do as much good in improving the water as our present pumping works. People will be surprised at the change in the river. It will be no longer black, but will have the color naturally given by sewage—a muddy brown. The oil now spreads all over the surface of the river, while the tar gives the water a peculiarly inky hue. Both the oil and the tar have a disagreeable odor when they accumulate in any considerable quantity, and much of the river's bad name is due to this source alone. I believe that when we have stopped the gasworks from polluting the river we can begin on the glue-factories and slaughtering-houses on the south fork of the South Branch, which is now in a frightful condition. All that refuse can be carried out in the lake far enough to be perfectly safe."

The distilleries also have been pouring much of their refuse into the river since Mayor Roche stopped cattle-feeding in their yards. Some of the swill has been carried out into the lake and dumped. As with the Gas Trust, there was a loud protest against the loss that would be inflicted upon the distillers by Mayor Roche's action. Now a way has been found to utilize the swill to better advantage than before, and by Jan. 1 the distillers will have machines to compress their refuse into cakes for cattle-feeding.

FIRE IN A HOTEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

Many Boarders Escape in Their Night-Clothing—Some Badly Hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—Fire broke out at 2 a. m. in the Allen House, No. 76 St. Charles street. There were a number of boarders and lodgers in the house, including Mr. Frederick Ward and his theatrical company. They escaped in their night clothing, leaving everything behind them. They escaped by jumping out on the roof of an adjoining building. Some of those who escaped were badly hurt. The fire is burning fiercely, and it is feared all the inmates have not escaped.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

The Eminent Actor Suffering from a Throat Disease of Dangerous Character.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The friends of Lawrence Barrett, the actor, are greatly alarmed over his illness. His trouble is what the physicians term goitre and its chief symptom is a pronounced swelling of the glands of the throat. He has been troubled with those swellings for some time, but the disease has now assumed a dangerous phase. The neck is terribly swollen and he can wear nothing about it. He came to Boston Sunday night for treatment. He went to the Massachusetts General Hospital yesterday for examination, and the physicians there decided to perform a surgical operation upon the throat. This will take place Sunday. Mr. Barrett has canceled all his engagements for the season. Doubts, however, are expressed as to whether his voice will ever again be heard upon the stage. His friends are keeping him quiet and doing every thing to keep him in good spirits. The disease in its progress works upon the mind, and everything is being done to prevent this.

POOR OLD ST. LOUIS IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Indications That the Town Will Be in Darkness for Three Months.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The indications are that St. Louis will be in total darkness every night for three months after New-Year's. The charter of the St. Louis Gas Company expires Jan. 1, 1890. When the contract for lighting the city by electricity after Jan. 1, 1890, was let it was believed that an escape had at last been effected from a grinding gas monopoly. For thirty years the city and the people had been robbed by the gas company, the price of gas for more than twenty-five years being $2.50 a thousand. Now, however, at the season of congratulation comes a surprise that has aroused the indignation of the whole town. In the contract of the city with the Municipal Electrical Lighting company is a forfeiture clause setting forth that in case the company fails to carry out its contract Jan. 1 it shall forfeit $500 a day until the contract is carried out. The company has asserted all along that it would be all ready to turn on the electricity on the date mentioned. To the indignation of the people the company introduced an ordinance in the City Council last night asking for three months more time and requesting that the forfeit be stricken off the contract. This will leave the city at the mercy of the gas company or in total darkness. The city now pays $800 a day to the gas company, and if the request of the electric light company is granted it will cost St. Louis $90,000. The supposition is that the gas and electric companies have an understanding.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST MME. ALBANI

A Toronto Man Wants $5,000 for an Alleged Breach of Contract.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—J. F. Thomson, who describes himself as a real-estate broker, has entered an action against Mme. Albani-Gye, "a professional singer, residing in London and elsewhere," for $5,000 damages for breach of contract. The complaint is that during August and November, 1884, defendant, through her agents, Ernest Gye of London, England, and John Lavine of New York, contracted with plaintiff that she would, during the then ensuing winter concert season, appear in Toronto and Buffalo to give and sing in two concerts under the management of plaintiff, which contract defendant, by herself and agents, refused to carry out and has not carried out, though plaintiff has always been willing and anxious to do so. The damages sought by the complainant are to recoup him for the time and labor expended and loss and damage sustained by him through the nonfulfillment of the contract. The statement of the defense will be delivered at once and the trial will take place at Toronto. A motion made by the counsel for the plaintiff to have Mme. Albani's examination in the suit take place in Chicago was dismissed by Mr. Justice Street.

BIG SENSATION IN A ST. LOUIS CLUB.

Members Ridiculed and Libeled Through the Medium of an Anonymous Circular.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The German Club, one of the most exclusive organizations in St. Louis, is greatly agitated over an anonymous circular issued by a member of the club, which, in the guise of a program of a Christmas entertainment, ridicules and libels eight members. Those attacked have placed the matter in the hands of the United States District Attorney, and the person who sent the circular through the mails will be prosecuted if discovered. Prior to the date of entertainments it is the usual custom of the club to send members a program. It was supposed that the printing and stationery could not be duplicated in the city. It was duplicated, and every member received the circular last Wednesday.

Hanlon Gunning for Cyclone Miller.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Manager Ed Hanlon of the Players' League Club consulted an attorney today about prosecuting George Miller for obtaining money on false pretenses. "Manhood is going down and prices are going up" was the epigrammatic remark with which Hanlon received the news of the treachery of Beckley and Miller. Miller got $120 from me since he signed his Players' contract. I haven't got it back, and I don't want to, but I think that I have got a good case of false pretenses against him.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Thomas Hall, an attorney of Clinton, Ia., was yesterday indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses.

Isaac George of Lincoln, Neb., was seriously injured yesterday by being caught in the machinery of a mill.

At Freeport, Ill., yesterday a jury after thirty hours' deliberation acquitted Henry Trofsky and his son Sam of the charge of forgery.

Suit has been brought at Clinton, Ia., by the Burnell Rating and Collection agency to test the copyright law as applicable to the titles of such agencies.

The indictment against the officers of the Macomb (Ill.) Fair Association for permitting a wheel of fortune gambling apparatus on their grounds has been quashed.

The annual prize drill for the Mills medal by the Knox College Cadets occurred yesterday afternoon at Galesburg. The medal was awarded C. O. Rawalt of Canton, Ill.

Charles Brearley of Grand Rapids, Mich., was yesterday convicted of manslaughter. He was concerned with Emil Gosch in the killing of Deputy Sheriff Sinclair last August.

In the Circuit Court at Ashland, Wis., yesterday A. A. Maxim obtained a judgment against J. H. Pearson & Co. of Chicago for $5,000 commission on timber purchased on the Bad River reservation.

NO VERDICT REACHED

Jurors in the Cronin Case Fail to Agree Immediately.

THEY REMAIN OUT ALL NIGHT

Judge McConnell Holds Court Until a Late Hour Without Result.

MINOR MATTERS DELAY THE JURY.

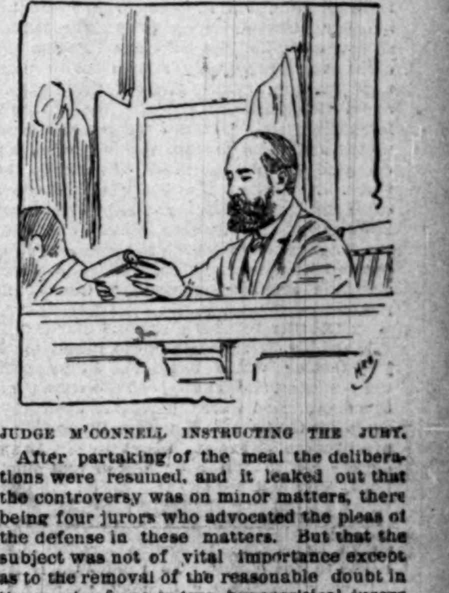
Rumors That All Agreed on the Principal Facts Presented.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE LAST DAY.

At 11 o'clock last night Judge McConnell adjourned the Cronin trial until 10 o'clock this morning, there being then no immediate prospect of a verdict. The jury had been out seven hours, and in reply to a communication from Judge McConnell sent word in at 11 o'clock that they would be content to sit up for the rest of the night until a verdict should be reached.

From 8 o'clock till 11 the lawyers on both sides, as well as a host of friends of the prosecution and many people who had figured as alibi witnesses for the defense, sat around the benches of the court-room, waiting for news from the jury-room. As the hours sped by, bailiffs who had been allowed in the vicinity of the imprisoned jury were eagerly buttonholed by newspaper reporters and lawyers, but the request for information was usually met with a blank profession of ignorance on the part of the favored bailiffs.

Shortly after the jury retired a request was sent out for the maps, charts, and other exhibits which had been introduced in evidence. All except the clothes of the doctor were sent to the jury-room, and no further indication was heard from there until a bailiff was sent for supper.


JUDGE M'CONNELL INSTRUCTING THE JURY.

After partaking of the meal the deliberations were resumed, and it leaked out that the controversy was on minor matters, there being four jurors who advocated the pleas of the defense in these matters. But that the subject was not of vital importance except as to the removal of the reasonable doubt in the minds of one or two hypercritical jurors was also forthcoming.

A VERDICT LIKELY THIS MORNING.

As an indication of the probabilities of a verdict this morning a proposition which was subjected to the jury yesterday afternoon may serve to throw some light. Before the noon adjournment Judge McConnell asked the jury whether in the event of the State's Attorney closing his argument in reasonable time the jury desired that the Judge's charge should be read to them before adjournment or whether they would prefer to wait until this morning.

"If I give you instructions today," said Judge McConnell, "there is a probability that you may have to be locked up in a jury-room all night."

This view of the matter seemed to have an effect on the jury, as they unanimously voted to wait until this morning. This was before lunch, when Mr. Hynes was reading the medical testimony for the benefit of Juror Culver. After lunch, however, second thoughts having prevailed, Mr. Culver declared that he did not wish to hear any further testimony and Juror Marlor at once canvassed his fellows as to the question of considering their verdict immediately. This proposal was equally satisfactory, and the subsequent proceedings were adopted in accordance therewith. The opportunity of condensing their individual opinions afforded by the noon recess seemed to prognosticate a decree of unanimity that should warrant a brief session in the jury-room.

BEGGS' FRIENDS ON THE JURY.

It was rumored that upon the question of the guilt of John F. Beggs two of the jury were strongly in favor of an acquittal. Such a result was pretty well anticipated at the close of Mr. Foster's speech. The absence of wholesale attack upon the character of the witnesses for the State or the conduct of the prosecution gave Mr. Foster an advantage, and Juror Culver's prompt rejoinder to the State's Attorney's question yesterday morning made it even more manifest that whatever the verdict of the jury that body would not encourage wholesale slander upon the officers of the law.

THE PRISONERS AWAITING THE VERDICT.

When, after the adjournment of court, the prisoners were marshaled back to their cells it was apparent that at least one of them realized to the fullest extent the peril in which he stood. This was Dan Coughlin. On reaching his cell he threw himself prostrate on his bed and lay for some minutes in a state of semi-stupor. When supper was brought to him he scarcely touched a morsel of food, gulping down his coffee in a feverish manner. From that time he lay down in his bed, ready dressed for the summons that should tell him of his doom. All the other prisoners likewise lay in readiness to be called into court, although none of them showed the same emotion as Dan Coughlin.

It was noticed in leaving court that the only prisoner to shake hands with his counsel was John F. Beggs. For a few minutes after the Judge's charge had been delivered and the bailiffs were being sworn in to care for the jury Foster sat in earnest conversation with his client. When the word was given for the prisoners to leave the court Beggs held out his hand to his counsel and smiled sadly as he thanked him for the plucky fight made in his behalf.

DEBATED DURING THE NIGHT.

Nothing more dismal than the exterior of the Criminal Court building after the court had adjourned could well be imagined. Through the drizzling rain its white walls rose mistily, lights shining only from the windows of the office of the Detention hospital on Dearborn avenue, the State's Attorney's on Michigan street, and the jury-room on the top floor on the corner. Early in the evening the curtains to these windows were pulled down, and not even a shadow was seen on them afterwards.

Below officers were patrolling the sides of the building and they had a couple of words to say to every one who stopped. They were:

"Move on!"

And the movement was generally inaugurated immediately.

At the foot of the main stairs at the Michigan street entrance a couple of bailiffs sat and discussed the case. At the top, near the stairs leading to the jury rooms, were some more. Above that—but one couldn't go above that, so why discuss the matter?

The Cronin jury is well guarded, and judging from outside appearances debated nearly if not quite all night.

Either Beggs or Kunze was said to be the one thing disagreed on.

LAST SCENES OF THE GREAT TRIAL.

Effect of the Judge's Charge on Jury, Counsel, and Prisoners.

Judge Longenecker's concession of the post of honor in speechmaking to his former chief and present associate, Luther Laflin Mills, was a skillful piece of generalship as well as a generous action. The expectation of a coming cyclone of eloquence on the part of the prosecution caused the speeches on behalf of the defendants to be much milder from an emotional point of view than they might otherwise have been. That Mr. Mills was of all men supremely fitted to make an address worthy of the occasion was conceded on all sides, but that there was necessity of such an avalanche of argument as might have been expected from that orator did not appear so plainly. But the unfortunate sickness of Mr. Mills prevented the carrying out of the original program, to the disappointment of thousands of people as much as to that of Mr. Longenecker.

As early as 7 o'clock yesterday morning people were in line at the Dearborn avenue steps, awaiting the opening of the door of Judge McConnell's court. In spite of the announcement in the morning papers to the effect that Mr. Mills would be unable to address the jury, a general impression prevailed among the expectant crowd that at the eleventh hour something might have happened to allow of his doing so. Two hours before court was timed to open the line of would-be visitors had reached the edge of the sidewalk on Michigan street, and had curved around on that street beyond the main entrance to the Criminal Court-House.

Within the main hall the crowd began to assemble shortly before 9 o'clock. The Clerk's office, the State's Attorney's office, and the Bailiff's office were besieged by people with "friends at court," and when a move was made up-stairs Bailiff Coy, who had charge of the passageway over the "Bridge of Sighs," soon found himself jammed in between a locked door behind and a surging mob in front. Every approach to the building, meanwhile, had its quota of applicants for admission. The steps at the main entrance on Michigan street were blocked with people, the side entrance to the State's Attorney's office held a smaller crowd, the gate leading from the alley to the jail yard had another throng, and even the Illinois street door to the County Physician's office was besieged. People with business at court went through the jail, to avoid the mob which jammed the entrance, filled every seat in the court-room, blocked up the aisles, sat in the window sills, and occupied every spare inch of room in the place. And when the order was given to close the doors against anybody and everybody except those having business in court the long line of patient pass-holders had increased twofold and covered the entire sidewalk around the Criminal Court building.

THE JURY DESIRE A SPEEDY CLOSING.

When Mr. Longenecker announced to the jury that he would not make a long speech the responsive looks of gratitude which met this declaration were regarded as a favorable omen for the State. But when Juror Culver, after indorsing the statement by Mr. Longenecker as to the absurdity of that official knowingly putting any witness on the stand whom he did not believe, asked that the medical testimony as to the cause of death should be read, the prospects for the State began to look cloudy. To relieve the State's Attorney Mr. Hynes undertook to read the testimony, and the prospect of an early close of the case began to grow more and more doubtful as the tedious cross-examination of Dr. Egbert was being read from the record.

After the lunch hour it was evident that a determined kick had been made by the other jurors against the continuation of the reading asked for by Mr. Culver. His next neighbor, Mr. Hall, was seen to be in earnest conversation with Mr. Culver when the jury had resumed their seats, while Mr. Marlor, from the other end of the box, after consultation with his fellow jurors on that end, approached Mr. Culver and seemed to be seconding the appeal of Mr. Hall. A moment later Mr. Culver whispered to Judge McConnell that he didn't care to hear further on the medical testimony, and at the same time an intimation was carried to the State's Attorney that if he hurried up the jury would be all the better pleased.

At half-past 3 o'clock Mr. Longenecker brought his last speech to a close. As an argument on the merits of the case the final address was almost barren. As a reply to Mr. Forrest's three days' talk the three hours' speech by Mr. Longenecker was complete and final. The only point seriously raised by the leading counsel for the defense was as to the cause of death, and to this matter the State's Attorney devoted the only argument in the closing address. The insults and epithets bestowed by counsel for Coughlin and Burke upon the prosecution lawyers and witnesses were hurled back with compound interest at their author. And the illustrations used by Mr. Forrest were happily repeated by Mr. Longenecker with disastrous effect upon the sophistry of the defense.

EFFECT OF THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge McConnell's instructions occupied half an hour in reading, and the scene of breathless intensity in the packed court-room during this finish act of the trial was a memorable one. Not a move, not a sigh on the part of any of the jury escaped the eyes of the lawyers on each side. With bowed heads the twelve jurors listened attentively to the exposition of the law by Judge McConnell, an occasional look of inquiry showing where something perplexing had struck them. The character of the doubting Thomas in the jury box had been given to Mr. Culver, and as he sat with closed eyes and his hand pressed to his forehead during the Judge's charge the character seemed to fit him even more perfectly than before. As the Judge defined certain portions of law, evidently included in his instructions at the request of the defense, Mr. Bontecou, on the rear row of chairs, betrayed a puzzled look of inquiry, as if the settled opinion of his mind had been upset by such a statement.

But closely as the audience watched the faces of the twelve as the issues of the trial were being intrusted to them, the countenances of the prisoners offered even greater food for comment. Beggs' pale blue eyes were almost blinded with tears as the Judge read the instructions prepared for him by Mr. Foster. The lawyer-prisoner recognized the kindly word of his attorney, and the feeling of gratitude mingling with his hopes and fears brought tears to his eyes. Dan Coughlin has lately shown signs of collapse. The steady eye which at one time characterized the ex-detective has given way to a hunted look which wanders aimlessly around the court, a perpetual blinking denoting the mental agony of the man. P. O'Sullivan was ghastly pale, an expression of utter woe denoting the prisoner's keen appreciation of his peril. Martin Burke, the least concerned from outward appearances, continued to chew, a habit which has characterized the Winnipeg prisoner throughout the trial, and which Mrs. Carlson immortalized in her identification of Burke as "the man who sits there chewing." Young Kunze's affectation of unconcern totally deserted him. An expression of pain settled upon his face as, fixing his gaze upon the floor, he listened to the words which comprised his last appeal for liberty.

Looking up from the reporters' table the scene was suggestive of a smaller edition of the Auditorium audiences, a band of eager anxious faces rising on all sides, heads over heads, people on the window sills standing up to catch a glimpse of the five men on trial.

Flushed with his supreme effort, State's Attorney Longenecker had resumed his seat and continued to mop the perspiration from his face and from beneath his wilted collar. Serene in the consciousness of a good deed well done the public prosecutor was apparently the least interested of all the lawyers in the case in the wording of Judge McConnell's instructions. By his side sat Mr. Hynes, calm and majestic, the generous eulogy of the leader for the State having been received with the same decorous dignity as marked the big-hearted Irishman's reception of the slurs and insinuations leveled at him by the lawyers for the defense. At his elbow George Ingham amused himself drawing a caricature of a man's face. His share in drawing up the instructions for the State had been great. Not a line which could leave the possibility of error had been allowed to pass him and not a word straining the law in behalf of the prisoners had escaped his careful scrutiny. Mechanically Mr. Ingham toyed with pencil and paper, but no ears in court were more ready to catch the suspicion of an erroneous phrase than those of the jovial-faced counsel for the State. Kickham Scanlan gazed in undisguised wonder at the Judge, his habit of speculation being for the moment in abeyance as he sat and listened, listened and wondered.

THE LAWYERS FOR THE DEFENSE.

Of the lawyers for the defense Mr. Forrest sat apart from his colleagues. His great speech had left him hoarse and physically used up. Not even a shadow of his chronic sneer remained to tell of the habit of scoffing, which will be long remembered as a characteristic of the defense of the Cronin prisoners. His associate in the defense of Coughlin, Mr. Wing, had evidently been intrusted with the compiling of instructions, a merry twinkle in his eye bespeaking the words where the keen sophistry of the Judge of Morris County had shown its hand. Dan Donahoe betrayed the sympathy for his clients which marked the closing sentences of his appeal for mercy. The suspicion of a tear rose to his eye, while a nervous twitching of his lips told of his keen appreciation of the danger in which his clients stood. But of all the counsel in the case young Qualey showed most signs of fear. Every sentence favorable to the accused brought out a faint smile of hope into the young lawyer's features, to be as quickly dispelled as the sentence following bespoke of the sense of duty that must actuate the deliberations of the twelve.

When the last words of the charge had been delivered a pause of deathlike suspense followed. The voice of Bailiff Santa broke the spell. Advancing to the Judge's desk along with half a dozen other bailiffs Clerk Smith swore them in as custodians of the jury. A moment later the jury retired. Mr. Culver stopping to put on his overcoat, was urged by Bailiff Santa to rejoin the others lest a separation should mar the completeness of the verdict.

A discussion followed as to what portions of the material evidence, such as the trunk, clothing, etc., should be sent to the jury-room. When this was finally decided a recess was taken till 8 o'clock, at which time the Judge and lawyers were in court. There being no word from the jury-room, a second recess was taken till 10 o'clock.

AT THE HEAD OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Longenecker Shows Wherein John F. Beggs as Responsible.

State's Attorney Longenecker made the closing argument on behalf of the State, and addressed the jury as follows:

If the court please, and gentlemen of the jury: I regret to announce that Mr. Mills is sick and not able to close this case. While I know you gentlemen of the jury are disappointed, while I am profoundly disappointed, yet no one is more disappointed than Mr. Mills himself. No one regrets it any more than the gentleman who was to address you himself. I left him yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, and it was determined there and then by his physician that it would not be safe for him to attempt to close this case.

When I was struggling along here in the City of Chicago years ago trying to earn an honest living in my profession Mr. Mills called me into his office and said: "Longenecker, I would like to have you as one of my assistants in the State's Attorney's office." I said: "Very well. I will be glad to come into your office." And when this case arose and I felt the great responsibility that rested upon me as State's Attorney I thought I would be doing the people a good service in requesting Mr. Mills to close the argument in this case. And at my earnest solicitation he agreed to do so. But it has been willed otherwise, and he is not here to address you.

I promise you, gentlemen, that I shall not talk to you long. I make that promise to you now. I know how tired you are, having been locked up so long away from your families; and it would be unreasonable, even if I could, to attempt to make a long speech in reference to this case. And if I do not cover all the points made in the case, if I do not go into details, I think you will all give me indulgence, for I do not want to impose upon your good nature and upon you as jurors any longer.

We are met in this case for the first time after the opening argument with the theory of defense. In most all murder cases, in most all important trials, when the State, or the people represented by the State's Attorney, gives an outline of the prosecution's side the defendant's attorney arises and gives to the jury their defense. If not at the opening, then after the evidence is closed for the prosecution; then they arise and tell us how they are going to meet this evidence. That was not done. So that it remained until the last counsel for the defendants arose to address you in a three days' argument, for the first time, you, as jurymen, and we, as representatives of the people, were notified of the theory of the defense—that is, that there was a great conspiracy on the part of the people; that there was a conspiracy to hang innocent men; a conspiracy to murder under the guise of the law, and the gentleman was so earnest in that statement that he carried it all through his argument to the jury. He argued that proposition with the same force that he did anything else that he talked about in the case.

COUNSEL SHOULD ALL BE INDICTED.

Now, gentlemen, if that is your notion of this case, if you believe that there is a conspiracy to murder Martin Burke and those other men on trial, then you ought to acquit, and you ought to recommend to his Honor that the counsel representing the people of this great State should be indicted and tried for murder. If I, as a representative of the people, am guilty of coaching evidence against Martin Burke and those other men on trial, I ought not to have a trial, but ought to be taken by the citizens of your State and hanged without court or jury. Do you believe, gentlemen, that there is a conspiracy here to convict innocent men? Do you believe that these men sitting by my side have crowded me out of my office and concocted conspiracy against innocent men and called in a jury of twelve men to assist them?

You do not believe that they are guilty of it. If they were guilty of it do you suppose that they could do it without my knowing it? If they did it without my knowing it or finding it out then I am unworthy of the position, and should be prosecuted for criminal negligence and convicted. Why, the gentleman tells you that it is done by the other branch of the Clan-na-Gaels, and they are backing the prosecution; that as soon as it gets out of the hands of the Coroner they bring up witness after witness to swear falsehoods before you, and he stated it in that way. Why, gentlemen, that is untrue, not testified to, and the assertion is not right.

The men behind this prosecution, the other branch of the Clan-na-Gaels, not so. Every Clan-na Gael witness that we have called to the stand belonged to the triangle, part of the Clan-na-Gael organization, Camp No. 96, from which Dr. Cronin left (I put it in that way). The learned counsel for an hour talked about his organizing an opposition camp, calling it No. 96, the same as old No. 96; Columbus Club instead of Columbia Club. The whole of that camp stood by the triangle; the men who come here to testify from the camp were in sympathy with the triangle, and believed that they were right, and that they were wronged until within the last year or so. We go right into their own camp, among their own friends, and we get the truth from men who believed that Dr. Cronin was right in making the charges against the triangle, and yet it was fully believed that it was the other faction. It is true P. McGarry did belong to an opposing camp, but Thomas O'Connor, John F. O'Connor, Henry Owen O'Connor, John Collins—the whole of them were members of Camp No. 20, that we produced here as witnesses. Are they in a conspiracy with the other associates, the members of the same camp as John F. Beggs, Daniel Coughlin, and Martin Burke? Why, they come as brothers from the same camp, so that won't do to charge it in that way.

Now, gentlemen, the only reason of that is to show you how far men will go in trying to mislead a jury. Mr. Culver, you stated when questioned as to whether you knew any of the attorneys in this case, that you knew me. You said to the learned counsel, Mr. Forrest, that you had an acquaintance with me. Do you believe that I could have it in my heart to put a witness on the stand that I did not believe to swear the life away of these men? If you do, recommend to his honor that I be prosecuted for the crime, and the manner in which this attorney addresses you looks as though he believed that your knowledge of me would lead you to believe that I would enter into such a conspiracy as that. Gentlemen, I would rather have my arms torn from my body than to be guilty of any such crime as that.

Mr. Forrest—We believe that.

Judge Longenecker—Yes, you must believe it. And yet that lawyer asked that with some force—he looked over at me, and wants you to believe that I was so ignorant, that I was so unworthy of my position, that I was so incompetent as to sit here like a mummy and let these men conspire to have a jury to hang honest men.

Gentlemen, you don't believe that. You don't believe that that great big-hearted Irishman sitting there (Mr. Hynes), whose heart has always gone out for poor humanity, would be guilty of it. Mr. Foster says that he has known Mr. Ingham, and he knows him to be a truthful man, a man that is worthy of belief, and for that reason he says Ingham said nothing against Beggs, because he was such a straight, truthful man. In that regard that gentleman, that legal light of the bar, charged me with dishonesty; charged that big-hearted Irishman with dishonesty. The man that undertakes to say that because George Ingham did not demand at your hands a conviction of John F. Beggs, nor argued the evidence against him for that reason, and believed him to be a truthful and honest man, when I had argued before you that the evidence did demand it, when this gentleman, Mr. Hynes, argued the same thing, he by that expression made it appear that Mr. Hynes and myself were unworthy of the positions we occupy. I do not say this in any disrespect to Mr. Ingham. He can not say too much in reference to his honesty or his integrity, but he might have said that without charging upon Mr. Hynes and upon myself that we were dishonest.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST BEGGS UNIMPEACHED.

Gentlemen, I may be a little disconnected in my argument before you, and if I am you will pardon me. But I wish to notice Foster's argument for his client. If there is nothing against John F. Beggs I cannot see why he said so much. It was understood, I may say, that Mr. Ingham was not to talk about Camp No. 20 at all. That is the truth of the matter. He was not to discuss that proposition. I had gone over it, as you recollect. I thought I had tired you out by talking of Camp No. 20. Mr. Hynes was to take up that, and he did and went over the same ground as I had, and I still have to repeat myself because of this assumed sincerity on the part of Mr. Foster.

Why this learned counsel should talk a day and a half if there is nothing against his client I do not know. Do you wonder at it? Why is it that a man whose services are so valuable, who never had anything but an important case, should talk a day and a half in a case where there is no evidence against his client, and out of the day and a half never talk about his client's case except for about fifteen minutes, is more than I can understand. Was it because he was primed for a speech? Was it because he had to read the Irish history that he had copied into his manuscript? Was it because Foster had to advertise himself at the expense of his client? Or was it because he thought there was something against his client? You know how he spread—like the waters of the Plate River, you can look at it, and you can see what a mighty river it is. It is true it is all spread out, but there is no depth to it. Foster's speech was spread out like the River Plate, but that is all there is to it. I am not saying this out of any disrespect for Mr. Foster, but I am applying it to his speech, because you know, gentlemen, that it was a spread out speech; that if he had taken half the interest in his client's case, as he had in Mr. Foster's case, then you might have thought perhaps there was not much against Mr. Beggs.

He takes you clear over to Ireland and talks about the smokestacks that have been stopped for a century, and he talks about the spindles and the looms. You are not here to start the smokestacks of Ireland and the spindles and the looms; you are here for business. Your business is to see whether these men have committed murder or not, and, if they have, the law demands that you render a verdict in accordance with the truth in this case—not to be prejudiced by anything of the kind, no matter how much you may want to start up the smokestacks of Ireland; no matter how much you might want to move the loom; no matter how much you might want to free Ireland you cannot free it by your verdict; you cannot help them by your verdict; your business is to determine whether these men are guilty or innocent. And here you have a gentleman take up half a day talking about Irish history; he did not even commit it to memory, but had to read it from his manuscripts. I could write out an Irish history and tell you it was the greatest country in the world for education at one time; that the whole world looked upon Ireland as the greatest country in the world—but what has that to do with these men on trial? Nothing. We are not trying them as Irishmen—we are not trying them as Clan-na-Gaels; we are not trying them as anything else but men indicted for murder. That is the issue. Just get down to business and tell me what it was that Foster said in this case that related to his client in his day and a half talk. Now, we are not here for speech making. We are not here for parading. We are here to talk about the facts in the case, whether that can be done in an hour or in a day.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT CRIME.

The Theory of the Prosecution Fully Sustained by the Evidence.

How much did he talk about this case? Well, the whole afternoon was spent first in talking about these able attorneys that have been employed to assist me—first putting the fore-wheels of the wagon before you, and then making the fore-wheels, Mr. Ingham—one of the fore-wheels, the greatest wheel in the machine. Well, that was right. The fore-wheels of the wagon always bear their share of the burden. Certainly, it refers to Mr. Donahoe and Mr. Wing on their side, because they were the fore-wheels there. That is an illustration I get from it. That is the idea I get.

Now, this learned counsel talked all the afternoon. He even charged that that big-hearted Irishman was a dynamiter. That is not true. That man has always, as did Dr. Cronin, lifted up his voice against dynamite high, protesting against the use of dynamite. He charged him with his association with a man who fled from this country. I say it would be wrong for him to charge that because this man was a bad man. That man never was his associate, never had anything to do with him. The reason I mention it is he makes these statements, and I have a right to make mine. He never was an associate of any man that ran away to Canada, and yet he believes this jury will believe it. Now, that is not fair. That has nothing to do with Beggs at all, but it shows that the same that is behind the others in the defense is behind Mr. Foster and Mr. Beggs.

Now, our theory has been in this case that there was a conspiracy, whether it originated at the time of the appointment of the committee or after its appointment, our theory is that there was a conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin because they believed he was a spy, the men who murdered him, and that the men who followed that up had another object in having him murdered—namely: the triangle, preventing him from going before the honest Irishmen and showing them how they had been robbed of their funds. That has been our theory. The proof justifies us in making this statement. Did you ever think since this trial—have you heard of anybody having any feeling against Dr. Cronin? You have heard of his belonging to this organization and that. You have heard of his singing in public; you have heard of his being here and there, a man liked. Has there been any evidence of any other person on earth that would be likely to kill Dr. Cronin? None at all. Where do you go, where do you get the starting point in this great conspiracy? Where do you find it? You find it in Camp No. 20 in Turner Hall. Now, we do not charge that the entire camp was in it. We do not charge that the membership knew of the conspiracy, but we do charge that it started there among these parties.

BEGGS WAS IN THE CONSPIRACY.

I wish now to answer Mr. Foster's talk in reference to Beggs. It won't take long because there is not much to be said, it is all so pointed, so condensed, and is so strong that even Mr. Foster did not dare to dwell upon it. Is there a witness that took the stand that disputes anything that we have proven in reference to John F. Beggs? Not one. Is there a witness that swears that there was no motion made and carried that a secret committee be appointed? Is there a witness that took the stand and denied it? Has it been refuted by any witness of Camp No. 20 that John F. Beggs when he said that committee was appointed to report to me alone, never appointed it? Remember if it was to be a secret committee no one could know who that committee was except Beggs, who appointed it, and the committee who were appointed; and when the question was asked of Beggs, "Has that secret committee or private committee been appointed?" he said "That committee was appointed to report to me alone." The other witness swore that he understood him to say, "That committee reports to the Senior Guardian alone." Had that reference to the prior committee that was trying the triangle? No. Had it reference to any other committee? No. It had reference to the secret committee. It had reference to the committee that was appointed to do this work. Whether they were appointed to do the work at the time they did do it, they did do it, whether they were appointed for that purpose or not.

But if they were appointed for one purpose and then they committed an unlawful act by virtue of that appointment, whether it was out of the line of the appointment or not, their acts become criminal, and if Beggs knew that they were by virtue of that appointment doing that which was wrong and unlawful, then he became a party to it just as much as if he had appointed them originally to take the life of Dr. Cronin or to commit an unlawful act. That is the law on this question.

But now, here Mr. Foster says that that committee—now I want to call to your attention there are here two witnesses in all that—say that. Now, there is no conspiracy there, is there, on the part of these two witnesses? They were both members of Camp No. 96. Henry Owen O'Connor always stood by the old organization: even that night when the committee was appointed he made a speech and recommended a certain amendment. Nolan was the Secretary, elected the same time that Beggs was, or afterwards, rather, at a special meeting. These are two men, Henry Owen O'Connor, a committee to pass upon the books of Murphy, and others. Nolan was made Financial Secretary. Two important positions there in this Clan-na-Gael Camp No. 20, where Beggs presided, yet these two men take the stand and Foster compliments them—doesn't dispute their evidence. They swear that Beggs said to them, "He reports to me alone," and they stand uncontradicted and unimpeached.

HEAD AND FRONT OF THE PLOT.

Mr. Longenecker then spent considerable time in reviewing the testimony against John F. Beggs, showing that he was cognizant of a secret committee and his letters to Spelman were part of the plot, and were written as a blind. Continuing he said:

Now, gentlemen, I am not going to bother you about reading. I am anxious that you should not be misled in reference to Beggs. Because, if Foster is correct—and I know he is—then if Beggs is guilty he is awful guilty. A man who is educated, a man who has practiced law, a man who ought to be ready to see that the law is executed, a man who is educated in a profession of this character, is held accountable for his acts in a higher degree than is the man who does not know the law. And for less acts he is more responsible. If this man set the machinery in motion—and his counsel says he is not a dupe—if he set this terrible conspiracy in motion, then he becomes the worst of the men on trial. And he is just the character who would do just the little which would have more effect than if he stood in the shoes of Martin Burke or Dan Coughlin. He stands at the head of this conspiracy. He stood there helping to forge the first link in this great conspiracy, and I am anxious, gentlemen, that you be not misled in reference to John F. Beggs. To charge here that any man, Mr. Ingham or any one else, cannot assert here on his conscience that Beggs is guilty under this law and evidence is a charge that is not true. John F. Beggs made his record on this chain of evidence the same as Martin Burke made his record.

He started the first link and gathered up the last link, and, gentlemen, don't forget that he is awfully guilty. Well, but Mr. Foster says that Beggs is acquainted with Harrison. He introduced this fact that this second-rate constable introduced him to Bailey, Dawson, and Mr. Babcock, and that he only introduced him for the purpose of what? Of showing his associations. Is that the reason why he introduced this speech that Beggs had made to President Harrison? Does that show the associations of every man who has shaken the President's hand? Does it give him character? Does it throw open the record? Is it an open book of his character to go and shake the hand of President Harrison? If that is so, President Harrison had better stand and shake the hands of men who are all over this country and give them characters. If that is opening up the book of a man, if that gives him a reputation and a standing when he is charged for cruel murder, why, then, Mr. Harrison ought to shake hands with a good many fellows in Chicago.

That is not it. He didn't know what might come. Providence had been causing the sewer to give up the silent witness. Providence had been giving up the German woman that heard the last words of the dying man.

BEGGS' ALIBI A MERE RUSE.

He doesn't know what Providence might do before the case ended, so an alibi must be proven for Beggs, and when he finds out that he doesn't establish an alibi then he wants you to understand that he was practicing a fraud on you, and simply introduced it for the purpose of showing his association.

The fact that he was introduced to Bailey Dawson, a gentleman, and Babcock, another gentleman, and President Harrison, another gentleman, is no evidence that his association is able to give him a character. Then he says that is what he did it for. Now, gentlemen, that is all done to get your minds here; it is not because he is an innocent man, it is because he is a smart man. I think he is about the smartest man in Chicago. Foster, because it does take a smart man to talk a day and a half when he has nothing to talk about that pertains to his client's case, because the evidence is all one-sided in this case so far as it relates to Beggs, and it is one sided so far as it relates to all these gentlemen, and if it was not I don't think I should ever forgive Forrest for accusing us of being guilty of conspiracy.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

Each Circumstance Combines to Make the Case More Strong.

Mr. Forrest undertakes to knock out Mr. Ingham's happy hit on the sticks, you know, by contending that you take doubtful circumstances, he says, and you put to them other doubtful circumstances, and it does not make them any stronger. That is true. Mr. Ingham was talking about proved circumstances, circumstances proven. No matter how small a circumstance it is, if it belongs to any part of the case, you put it to it and it adds strength; if you talk about everything being doubtful that you put together, you still have a bundle of doubts, but when you pick them up, no matter how small they are, if proven, and add them together in one bundle you have strength.

That was the idea that Mr. Ingham tried to impress upon you. Ingham illustrated it in that way. Each illustration is good. You may say, for instance, we take as one stick the contract, the horse and the buggy another stick, you may say the finding of the body in the trunk and the clothes is another stick, and put them all together, and you have got a stick that all four of these lawyers cannot break. Why, the contract with Dr. Cronin was not criminal of itself. Take that circumstance alone. Go into a doctor's office and employ him for seven months, there is nothing criminal about it standing alone. Daniel Coughlin's going to hire a horse and buggy for a man, saying that he would be there at 7 o'clock, is nothing criminal standing alone. The renting of the cottage and paying $12 for it, and jewing the man down; there is nothing criminal about it standing alone. You would not see that there was anything criminal, but when you take this Camp No. 20 and see what was done Feb. 8 as a circumstance, the renting of No. 117 Clark street on the 20th, the buying of the furniture and putting it in there, the sleeping of Kunze there to avoid suspicion, the trunk and the valise in there, the fact of going to Dr. Cronin and the contracting to come when he is wanted, and leaving the cards, the renting of the cottage, the moving of the furniture, the hiring of the horse and buggy, the presentation of O'Sullivan's card, the driving of Cronin there, the murdering of him in the cottage, then they become a power in the case. They all become strong.

LAW AND FACTS ALWAYS AGREE.

Mr. Forrest will not find me disputing his propositions of law. Right here let me say that the court will give you the law; but do not forget that you are to try this case on the facts under the law. He will tell you that if from all the circumstances in the case you have no reasonable doubt as to the guilt then you must convict; but that if you have a reasonable doubt then you must acquit. It is you, after all, who become the judges of the case. Do not forget the evidence in the case. The court does not intend to instruct the evidence out of your mind in giving you a long chain of instructions which it is his duty under the law to give. He does not intend that you shall forget the evidence that is applicable under the law. For instance, he might give you an instruction, and it is possible he will, that before you can find the men guilty you must believe beyond a reasonable doubt that Dr. Cronin, if killed, was killed in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and that the cause of death was as charged in the indictment.

Well, now that means you are to decide whether he was killed as charged in the indictment, not as testified by any particular doctor on the stand. The reason physicians are called is to get their medical opinion. What is it? And I want to read you some of their evidence. Three physicians swear, who stood there over him, who took off the scalp and saw the wounds, they saw what? This doctrine of exclusion that he talked of all day Saturday applies to this. When you exclude everything else these wounds must have caused his death. You, in determining the cause of death, have a right to take into consideration that the man was found stripped of his clothes, found buried in a catch-basin, within a half-mile of a bloody trunk, and if you don't believe that he was carried away in the trunk, then you are shutting up some of the strongest evidence in the case. The blood in the trunk is evidence that he bled while in the trunk, before he was in the basin. You have a right to believe all this, and the court will tell you that the cause of death may be proven by circumstances, the same as anything else.

Why, this counsel undertakes to tell me what my duty is as State's Attorney. This man who says there was a great conspiracy here, that Ingham and Hynes and Scanlan and the Clan-na-Gaels got up a conspiracy here to murder innocent men, and he, W. S. Forrest, has discovered it. This man argues this point that it was not the cause of death, with the same force and strength that he does any other point in the case, and yet he knows in his soul there is nothing in it.

NO BLUNDER IN THE INDICTMENT.

Why, he tells you that I made a blunder in that indictment. Why, gentlemen, if that indictment had charged that this man was killed and that the cause was unknown, with all these wounds on his head, with all this blood in the trunk and in the cottage, wouldn't you have a right to take that into consideration—the blood in the cottage and on the sidewalk and in the trunk, and the condition of him when he was found. If I had drawn such an indictment he would have a reason to say that.

When the doctor swore to all these things, swore there was no natural cause of death, when it was proved he could not have got in the catch-basin himself and died of his own accord, when he could not have been choked to death because of the blood in the trunk. I don't know what effect their argument has had upon you, whether you think you know more about drawing an indictment than I do or Mr. Baker, who has drawn them for year and years, and hence I am going to read to you just what the doctors say on that proposition; but recollect that that can be proven the same as any other circumstance.

At this point Mr. Hynes for Mr. Longenecker read at length the expert testimony pertaining to the cause of death, which has already been printed in full in these columns.

After the reading of this testimony by Mr. Hynes the court took an adjournment to 2 o'clock.

MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF EVIDENCE.

Review of the Case as Presented by the Prosecution.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Longenecker resumed his address to the jury as follows:

If the court please, gentlemen, on this question of cause of death I have thought no little of Mr. Forrest's position thereon, knowing as I do that the court would be bound to instruct you that you will be the judges as to the cause of that man's death, and that you could determine that from the circumstances. Therefore I have no thought to pay much attention to this, but it is well enough, since our attention has been called to it and since Mr. Forrest insisted that the cause of death was not proven, and that I am to blame, and not the jury, if these men are acquitted as tried on that indictment. If you men summoned here to try this case on the evidence are hunting up some excuse to acquit these men that will afford you one, but it will be an acquittal for them.

Dr. Perkins says that there were at least a dozen wounds, one three inches long. Now, with the other circumstances in the case, with these wounds on the head, with the trunk steeped in blood, with the cotton saturated with blood within half a mile of the cottage of where the body was found—as we have shown all these circumstances, showing that the man in the catch-basin, Dr. Cronin, must have been in the trunk, and, if in the trunk, that was his blood, and if that was his blood it came from these wounds, and if these wounds appeared there, then no sane man on earth, whether he is under oath or not, if he has the least judgment or if he has common, ordinary sense, would say that you could not tell the cause of that man's death.

But this learned counsel, this man who stood here for three solid days, this man who has been so wrapped up in finding conspirators, who stood on his feet day after day, charged that every witness brought here since the Coroner's inquest was brought here to help out this case by a misstatement of facts.

MRS. HOERTEL'S TESTIMONY NOT REFUTED.

If that was so then we are all guilty of subornation and perjury. If by subornation and perjury we convict innocent men, then we are guilty of murder; that is his argument. And he would have you twelve men believe that. By his own argument he admits that Mrs. Hoertel's testimony is true; by his own argument he admits that something transpired in the cottage, unless you wipe her evidence out entirely, unless you say she is a perjured woman; unless you say that Capt. Schuettler, who has been doing the work in this case, has been fixing witnesses to swear men's lives away; unless you believe that he admits that those blows were received in the cottage.

Why, gentlemen, if Mrs. Hoertel was not worthy of belief, if her reputation was not good, they could have brought in the neighbors here, the law gives them the right to ask the question, "Do you know Mrs. Hoertel's reputation for truth and veracity?" "Yes, sir." "Is it good or bad?" "Bad." If her reputation is bad they could have proven it; they could get some witnesses to show that, and do you suppose that this man—Mr. Forrest—would have rested until that would have been done? They could have done as we did with this man who didn't know where he lived or couldn't tell you what he had done—this man that undertook to show that he helped put the lock on the door. What did we do with him? Brought witness after witness here to swear that they would not believe him on oath, and you don't believe him on oath.

They could have done the same thing with Mrs. Hoertel if she was not worthy of belief, and could have impeached her and then destroyed her evidence before you; but they didn't do it. Why? You don't suppose that Mr. Forrest, who is such a good hand to hunt down conspiracies, who is so skillful in this business, would neglect so important a matter as that.

And yet look how this skillful lawyer would argue this case. He tells you as to Mertes that it was understood that he was to fix Dr. Cronin in the cottage. Why, the very day on which Cronin disappeared it went out that he had been driven away with a white horse—on Monday morning before anybody had thought Cronin had been murdered, before anybody had charged that there had been anything wrong with him except Mrs. Conklin. The word went out from the police force to see who had a white horse, and yet this lawyer would undertake to convince this honest jury that we were trying to fix Mertes to swear that he saw Cronin driven there, and that with a bald-faced brown or bay horse.

It is absurd to talk such stuff as that, yet he would have you believe that now. Mertes never did say till after the body was found, never mentioned it till after the cottage was discovered, and it had been advertised that it was a white horse that had driven Cronin away. Here is a significant fact. Why should Dan Coughlin Monday morning, before anybody had charged that Cronin had been murdered, when Capt. Schaack said he will turn up all right, when he was not uneasy, when he told Mr. Conklin to wait till night, when he felt that the trunk contained a woman, on account of a statement, as Mr. Whelan states here on the witness stand—why should Dan Coughlin tell Dinan Monday morning. Do not say anything about my friend having that white horse? Why should he, before any one would believe Cronin was murdered, say Do not mention it, because Cronin and I were enemies, or not friends? Dan Coughlin knew Cronin was murdered, and he knew that the white horse and buggy were the white horse and buggy that carried him to his death.

Think of that! It was Monday morning. Why was he ready to believe that that horse and buggy had driven Cronin to his death? No one had charged it. Mrs. Conklin had claimed that he was dead, that something had happened, but no one would believe the poor woman. Why should Dan Coughlin be so ready to believe it when his Captain would not believe it, when the Chief of Police would not believe it, when the public prosecutor did not believe it, when the community were ready to believe that Cronin was alive? Why should Dan Coughlin the sixth day of the month, the day after the discovery that he was gone, why should Dan Coughlin tell Dinan to keep still?

SOME OF FORREST'S MISTAKES SHOWN.

Now, Mr. Forrest's attack on witnesses has been general. He has not omitted a witness. He attacks the new witnesses as well as the old. He has attacked every witness that we have got in this case, and, gentlemen, virtually said that you must disbelieve them because they are liars. Now you cannot take Mr. Forrest's statements for evidence against sworn evidence. Mrs. Hoertel was on the stand and testified to what she saw and heard. Forrest's statement that she is lying does not make it so. You cannot disregard that evidence if you believe her statement to be true; but Forrest denying it would not make it any the less true.

Now, gentlemen, I will hurry this through as fast as I can. I will now refer to Mr. Forrest on the lock question. Some one during the trial—I think I took the position myself, that they kicked it open. Now, it does not matter whether they kicked it open or not. Men who could open up the sewer could pry that off, could pry this off just as well as somebody else. But they want you to infer that the officers kicked it off or pried it off, or some one else did. Now, you recollect those Germans, the men who were traveling along there that morning, found the lid separate from the trunk; they gathered it up and put it on the trunk.

It does not matter whether the lock was pried off at that time, or whether the trunk was kicked open; the fact remains that the trunk was locked, that this was on the hasp, locked, and the key gone. Now, is it for us to say whether they pried off this lock from the trunk, or whether they kicked it open from the rear. It is not for us to show how it was kicked off. Our theory was that they had kicked it open. They may have pulled off the lock, or they may have pried the lock off so as to get the lid off. We do not know how that was done. His clients can probably tell you more about that than I can.

Now, gentlemen, that key, Mr. Forrest says, was found by a trunk-maker. He found out that the man who was on the stand had worked once at trunk-making. Now, if you believe that this man Lorsch went there and got a key that would fit this trunk, found it with paint on it, and put it in there, and then come and swear to a lie, state that he found it there, a key that unlocked the trunk—if you believe Forrest's statement as against that man's evidence, all right, believe it. But what are they going to do with the fact that that trunk was locked, and the key gone? Now, it does not matter—we can theorize as to why that key was missed on the floor there and not seen, but it is not necessary. There is sworn evidence that that key was found in the cottage, and that it unlocked this trunk, and it is evident that that trunk was locked and they had no key to unlock it when they wanted to take out the body. Yet this learned lawyer would have you believe that it is a conspiracy.

THE STRONG LINKS OF THE CHAIN.

Undisputed Evidence That Connects Each Defendant with the Murder.

Now, gentlemen, Mr. Forrest seemed to be in earnest in his talk. He was earnest about the cause of death. He was as much in earnest about that as he was about the identification of the body. Why, these cases of identification which they read to you, those that occurred 350 years ago, were where the identification was contested. A man might go into your house tonight, under his reasoning, shoot your wife before your eyes, and simply because you happened to be called to see the man in jail and say whether he is the man who killed your wife you are unworthy of belief; before you could be believed you must put that man who murdered your wife before your eyes in a line of 100 so that you might pick him out. Undisputed evidence that you saw him kill her, and yet this learned counsel would have you believe that you could not be relied upon—you are mistaken in identity. The man who could be mistaken as to that man's face—Martin Burke's—surely must be blind.

Five undisputed witnesses—old man Carlson, Mother Carlson, Charles Carlson, Mrs. Charles Carlson, Martenson. Five witnesses swearing that that man is the man who rented the cottage. Yet that same learned lawyer would undertake to convince you and mislead you as to the cause of death; tells you that that identification is not to be relied upon. Absurd! Absurd! Well, if he will argue that Martin Burke is not the man who was there May 4; if he will argue under this evidence that Martin Burke did not rent that cottage; if he will argue that Martin Burke did not move that furniture there; if he will argue that Martin Burke was not seen on the premises there, then tell me—if he is in earnest and you believe his argument—tell me when and where you could ever convict men charged with a crime.

Now, then, put these three things together. Within a mile of where the clothes were found this body was found. Between where the body and the clothes were found was this trunk, with blood that was so fresh that it could be stirred by the honest Germans who found the trunk the next morning, and containing cotton that was saturated by blood. Take all these things together and you have every reason to believe what?—that that was the same trunk that came out of the Carlson cottage. And why? Because into the Carlson cottage was moved just such a trunk. In the valise was found Dr. Cronin's clothes. The valise was purchased and moved into No. 117 Clark street and it was found in the sewer. I want you to remember that.

EVERYTHING LEADS FROM CAMP NO. 20.

Gentlemen, let us see what we have got. Let us start in on this chain. Go into Camp No. 20 Feb. 8 and see what there is. You will find that there was a motion to appoint a committee. You will find the charge of spy made. You will find the speeches made. You will find there a circle of brothers banded together. Take in the speech of Beggs. Take in his letters to Spelman, and you have got that link, and you start out from Camp No. 20 with that link and you go over to the 19th to No. 117 Clark street. You go from there to Revell's and buy a trunk and a valise, and move the furniture into No. 117 Clark street. You put Kunze in there as a man to draw the public off as to the cause of that occupancy, and you have a second link—you have a second link, gentlemen. There is the trunk, the valise, the furniture, and the trunk-strap. Put it all to this link forged by Beggs and Coughlin and Burke and O'Sullivan in Camp No. 20. Look at it, gentlemen. Put to that this link of No. 117 Clark street and the purchase of the furniture, the trunk, and the valise, and you have two undisputed facts—facts undenied. You go on and you find Martin Burke's link, the renting of the cottage. You find him moving the furniture. You find him putting the trunk and the valise into the cottage. You go on and you have the third link undisputed. There is no question about it, unless you want to disbelieve five witnesses after the identification of Martin Burke. You go on, and you find Patrick O'Sullivan contracting with Dr. Cronin. That is O'Sullivan's link.

There you have the four. A link undisputed, a chain of links undisputed by a living witness—four links leading up to the murder of Dr. Cronin. You go to Dan Coughlin and he hires the horse and buggy and you put that on, and that is Coughlin's link. There are five links as solid as rocks, as solid as iron-bound links—five in number—undisputed links. You go on and you find that over on Evanston avenue there is the trunk and the body and the clothes, and that is another link. There are these undisputed links that lead from Camp No. 20 to the grave of Dr. Cronin.

What have you got? You have got the first link made up by the Clan-na Gael brotherhood in Camp No. 20, and the defendant Beggs' letters and his statements of, "We are in the inner circle." To that add "Report to me alone." To that add everything that Beggs knew, and it is hung on to that link. You go on further with reference to the renting of the cottage. You find Burke in Winnipeg and he goes to that link. You find he says his sister is coming to keep house for him and that is on the link. You find he is going under an assumed name, and you find Burke entering the cottage and not occupying it. He is there on the night of the 4th; you find him disappear; you find everything that Burke did goes to that. P. O'Sullivan's link: You find the very card he had printed was presented to Dr. Cronin, and the man says, "O'Sullivan wants you to come to his ice-house." Undisputed evidence and circumstances, all leading you beyond question to the murder of Dr. Cronin.

Take Dan Coughlin's statement to Dinan, and put it to his link. Take his statement that Smith of Hancock was the man who got him to hire the horse, and put it there. That Smith says he was at Hancock, Mich., and John Ryan was his friend, and he worked for him, and attach it to Coughlin's link. Look at it. There never was such a chain of circumstances. The chain itself is strong, and yet the other circumstances leading up to this chain—these little chains that lead to each link—are so strong they cannot be broken, and yet this lawyer would stand forth three days and insist that there was not evidence enough in this case presented to you, gentlemen of the jury, to enable you to convict.

RESPONSIBILITY RESTING ON THE JURY.

You begin to find the clothes, the trunk, the body, the cottage, Coughlin's horse and buggy, the flat, and you come to Camp No. 20, and it falls at the feet of John F. Beggs. And his lawyer says that John F. Beggs is the dupe of no man. No, gentlemen; but John F. Beggs is just as guilty if he was in this conspiracy, for what he did, as the work of Martin Burke, every bit.

Now, gentlemen, I am through. I promised you to hurry up. I don't believe that talking from now until June would change your opinion one way or the other. If you are settled to turn these men loose you will do it. If you believe that this evidence is not sufficient to convict, them of course you will acquit them. But I want to call your attention to the responsibility. This, gentlemen, is a serious matter. It has got down to business; you have been sitting here week in and week out hearing this evidence, undisputed evidence, evidence that must lead your minds to the conclusion that Dr. Cronin was murdered, evidence that must lead your minds to the conclusion that it was done by a conspiracy, evidence that must lead your minds to the belief that it was cold-blooded murder; that it was planned in secret; that it was done with the coolness of the man who swung the man over the cliff. You must have come to the conclusion that if ever there was a murder case in which the extreme penalty of the law demanded at your hands a verdict of the kind this is one. Remember that you are not here to convict innocent men. Remember that we are here insisting that this evidence is so overwhelming that you, as honest men, under your oaths, cannot resist this volume of proof that must convince you as sensible men beyond a reasonable doubt that all five of these men are guilty of this crime.

The court then instructed the jury as follows:

FAVORABLE TO THE PRISONERS.

Judge McConnell Gives the Jurors Their Final Instructions.

The jury are judges of the law as well as of the facts in this case, and if they can say upon their oaths that they know the law better than the court itself they have the right to do so; but before assuming so solemn a responsibility they should be sure that they are not acting from caprice or prejudice, that they are not controlled by their will or wishes, but from a deep and confident conviction that the court is wrong and they are right. Before saying this upon their oaths it is their duty to reflect whether from their study and experience they are better qualified to judge of the law than the court. If, under all circumstances, they are prepared to say that the court is wrong in its exposition of the law the statute has given them that right.

In the language of the statute murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, in the peace of the people, with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. The unlawful killing may be perpetrated by poisoning, striking, starving, drowning, stabbing, shooting, or by any other of the various forms or means by which human nature may be overcome and death thereby occasioned. Express malice is that deliberate intention unlawfully to take away the life of a fellow creature, which is manifested by external circumstances capable of proof. Malice shall be implied when no considerable provocation appears, or when all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart.

Whoever is guilty of murder shall suffer the punishment of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary for his natural life, or for a term of not less than fourteen years. If the accused, or any of them, are found guilty by the jury the jury shall fix the punishment by their verdict.

An accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present, aiding, abetting, or assisting, hath advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the perpetration of the crime. He who thus aids, abets, assists, advises, or encourages shall be considered as principal and punished accordingly. Every such accessory, when a crime is committed within or without this State, by his aid or procurement in this State may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal, or before or after his conviction, and whether the principal is convicted or amenable to justice or not, and punished as principal.

The manner or cause of death which is alleged in the indictment is an essential element of the charge against the defendants, and the law requires the prosecution to establish that averment to your satisfaction beyond reasonable doubt, as it is laid in the indictment, before a conviction of the defendants, or either of them, can lawfully be had. But whether or not the manner or cause of death was as laid in the indictment may be established by circumstantial evidence just as any other fact essential to conviction may be.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE.

The indictment against the defendants is no evidence of their guilt, but is merely a formal charge for the purpose of putting them upon trial. You ought to commence the investigation of this case with a presumption that the defendants and each of them are innocent of the crime of which they are accused, and you should act upon this presumption throughout your consideration of the evidence. Unless this presumption of innocence shall have been overcome by proof of guilt so strong, credible, and conclusive as to convince your minds beyond every reasonable doubt that the defendants are guilty, and unless the evidence is of such a nature as to exclude every resonable doubt of guilt, then you ought to acquit the defendants.

But this rule of law which clothes every person accused of crime with the presumption of innocence, and imposes on the State the burden if establishing his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, is not intended to aid any one who is in fact guilty of the crime to escape, but is a humane provision of law intended, so far as human agencies can, to guard against the danger of any innocent person being unjustly punished.

Circumstantial evidence in criminal cases is the proof of such facts and circumstances connected with or surrounding the commission of the crime charged as tends to show the guilt or innocence of the party charged, and if these facts and circumstances are sufficient to satisfy the jury of the guilt of the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt, then such evidence is sufficient to authorize the jury in finding the defendants guilty.

The law exacts a conviction wherever there is sufficient legal evidence to show the defendants' guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and circumstantial evidence is legal evidence.

The following rules should guide you in your use and application of the circumstances introduced in evidence:

It is the duty of the jury to enter upon the consideration of each circumstance proven, having in their minds the presumption that the defendants and each of them are innocent, and in considering such fact or circumstance they should apply to it the presumption of innocence, and if such fact or circumstance, when considered in connection with all the evidence in the case, can be explained consistently with the innocence of the accused it is their duty so to explain it.

No circumstance introduced in evidence on this trial can be used by you as a basis for any inference of guilt against the defendants or either of them unless such circumstance is first proven to your entire satisfaction, and every circumstance in the case which is not proven to your entire satisfaction should be wholly dismissed from consideration, and must not be permitted to influence you to any extent against the defendants or either of them. Any circumstance which is essential to a conclusion of guilt against the defendants, or either of them, should be established beyond all reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty before it can be used by the jury against the defendants.

REASONABLE DOUBT OF THEIR GUILT.

In order to justify the inference of legal guilt from circumstantial evidence the existence of the inculpatory facts must be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the accused and incapable of explanation upon any other reasonable hypothesis than that of their guilt.

If you can reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant John Kunze it is your duty so to do and to find said defendant, John Kunze, not guilty.

If you can reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant Patrick O'Sullivan it is your duty so to do and to find said defendant, Patrick O'Sullivan, not guilty.

If you can reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant Martin Burke it is your duty so to do and to find said defendant, Martin Burke, not guilty.

If you can reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant Daniel Coughlin it is your duty so to do and to find said defendant, Daniel Coughlin, not guilty.

It is not sufficient for the jury to find that a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a secret committee in Camp 20 Feb. 8, 1889, but it must further appear to your satisfaction beyond all reasonable doubt that such committee was in fact appointed by the defendant Beggs, and that such appointment was in pursuance or in furtherance of a conspiracy to commit the crime set out in the indictment, and you must further be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendant Beggs had knowledge of the purpose for which said committee was asked, or if appointed assented to its purpose subsequently, or you will not be justified in finding a participation in such conspiracy on the part of the defendant Beggs by reason of the facts just recited.

That the defendant Beggs was a member of the United Brotherhood and was the presiding officer of Camp No. 20 are not circumstances standing alone to establish his guilt of the crime charged in the indictment in this case.

And as there is no evidence in this case that any overt act was committed by the defendant Beggs in the commission of the alleged murder charged in the indictment in this case, therefore, unless it is established that a conspiracy was entered into to commit the murder charged in said indictment to which conspiracy the said Beggs was a party, he should be acquitted.

When the testimony of witnesses appears to be fair, is not unreasonable or unnatural, and is consistent with itself, and where the witnesses have not in any manner been impeached, then you have no right under law to disregard the testimony of such witnesses from mere whim, caprice, or without just cause. It is the duty of the jury to consider the whole of the evidence, and to render a verdict in accordance with the weight of all the evidence in the case and not act upon a consideration of the evidence for the prosecution or the defense alone. All the evidence must be considered.

ALL WITNESSES PRESUMED TO BE CREDIBLE.

While it is your duty to carefully scrutinize and dispassionately weigh the evidence of all the witnesses in the case, still it is your sworn duty to give proper credit to the evidence of each and all the witnesses, and, if possible, to reconcile all of the evidence in the case with the presumption that each witness has intended to speak the truth, unless by their manner of testifying on the witness-stand, or by inconsistent statements sworn to, or by the testimony inconsistent with other credible evidence in the cause, you are impelled to believe that the testimony of some one or more of the witnesses is untruthful or unreliable, or unless you are led to believe, from an exhibition of interest, bias, or prejudice, that such witness or witnesses have been inclined to exaggerate, color, or suppress the truth, or unless they have been impeached in some of the ways known to the law.

One of the modes of impeaching a witness is by showing that he or she has made statements out of court at variance with his or her statements on the witness-stand, and if the jury believe from the evidence that a witness has made statements at another time and place at variance with his or her evidence in this case regarding any material matter testified to by him or her, then it is the province of the jury to determine to what extent this fact tends to impeach either his or her memory or his or her credibility, or detract from the weight which ought to be given to his or her testimony.

If the jury believe from the evidence that any witness has willfully sworn falsely as to any matter or thing material to the issues in this case, then the jury are at liberty to disregard his or her entire testimony, except in so far as it has been corroborated by other credible evidence, or by the facts and circumstances proven on the trial.

Testimony of verbal admissions, statements, and conversations, ought to be taken by you with caution, because that sort of testimony is subject to much imperfection and mistake.

And when the verbal admission of a person charged with crime is offered in evidence, the whole of the admission must be taken together as well that part which makes for the accused as that which makes against him; and if part of the statement which is in favor of the defendant is not disproved and is not apparently improbable or untrue when consistent with all the other evidence in the case, then such part of the statement is entitled to as much consideration from the jury as any other part of the statement.

ACTS OF ONE DEFENDANT NOT TO BE USED.

Before you can be warranted in using against any one of the defendants any evidence respecting the conduct or conversation of any other defendant you must believe to a moral certainty from reliable and credible evidence not only that the particular defendant whose conduct and conversation the prosecution seek to use against the defendant was a member of an unlawful conspiracy as charged in the indictment but that the defendant himself was also an associate and member of such conspiracy. If, after an examination of all the evidence, which examination should be made by you in a spirit free from passion and prejudice, there should exist in your mind any reasonable doubt as to whether or not any defendant was a member of an unlawful conspiracy as charged in the indictment, then and in such case it would be illegal and wrong for you to use against such defendant any evidence respecting the conduct or conversation of any other defendant, even if you should believe that such other defendant was a member of such alleged conspiracy.

In no view which can be taken of this case will you be warranted in using against one defendant any evidence of the act, conduct, or conversation of any other defendant occurring subsequent to the day of the alleged homicide of Dr. Cronin.

Although you may believe that the defendant Beggs, at a meeting of Camp No. 20 May 10, remarked in substance that that committee was to report to him, and even if you should further believe that such remark possessed some criminal import, yet in no view that can be taken of this case will you be justified in using such remark as evidence against any other defendant.

Although you may fully and confidently believe that one J. B. Simonds, the person who drove Dr. Cronin away from his home the night of May 4, and other unknown persons were members of a conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin, as charged in the indictment, and, indeed, that they did murder him, yet you cannot and ought not use any evidence respecting the conduct and conversations of such persons, or any of them, against any defendant unless you are first convinced beyond every reasonable doubt from the evidence that such defendant was also a member of such conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin.

Although you may believe that a conspiracy existed to murder Dr. Cronin, and although you may further believe that he was murdered in pursuance of such conspiracy, yet the fact that a defendant did some act which contributed in some measure in producing the doctor's death will not justify you in concluding that the defendant doing such act was a member of such conspiracy, unless you further believe from the evidence beyond all reasonable doubt that said defendant at the time of doing such act actually knew and intended that the act done by him should be one of a series of acts to be done by others in producing the doctor's death.

A conspiracy may be established by circumstantial evidence the same as any other fact, and such evidence is legal and competent for that purpose; so, whether an act which was committed was done by a member of a conspiracy may be established by circumstantial evidence, whether the identity of the individual who committed the act be established or not; and also whether the act done was in pursuance and furtherance of a common design may be ascertained from the same class of evidence; and if the jury believe from the evidence in this case beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants or any of them conspired and agreed together or with others to kill and murder Patrick Henry Cronin, and that in pursuance and furtherance of that common design and by a member or members of such conspiracy the said Patrick Henry Cronin was killed and murdered in manner and form as charged in the indictment in this case, then such of these defendants, if any, who the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable were parties to such conspiracy are guilty of the murder of the said Cronin, whether the identity of the individual doing the killing be established or not, or whether such defendants were present at the time of the killing or not.

CONSPIRACY TO BE PROVEN.

Under the charge of conspiracy against any of the defendants to commit murder, it must be proven beyond every reasonable doubt that such defendant combined with one or more persons in the common purpose and with the common design to murder the deceased before you will be justified in believing that the conspiracy existed as charged against him. Although you may believe that the defendant Burke rented the Carlson cottage and removed the furniture and other articles mentioned in evidence from No. 117 South Clark street to the said cottage, and although you may further believe that Dr. Cronin was murdered in the Carlson cottage, you are advised that these acts of the defendant Burke in themselves are insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy unless it further appears beyond all reasonable doubt that such acts of the defendant Burke were deliberately and willfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of the crime of murder.

Although you may believe that Dinan's horse and buggy was used May 4 to take the doctor to his death you are advised that the act of the defendant Coughlin in engaging such horse and buggy is insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy unless it further appears beyond all reasonable doubt that such act of the defendant Coughlin was deliberately and willfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of the crime of murder.

Although you may believe that the contract between O'Sullivan and Dr. Cronin was used May 4 to decoy the doctor to his death, you are advised that the act of the defendant O'Sullivan in making such contract of itself is insufficient to justify you in concluding that he was a party to the alleged conspiracy unless it further appears beyond all reasonable doubt that such act of the defendant O'Sullivan was deliberately and willfully intended by him to assist in the perpetration of the crime of murder or that he knowingly and corruptly consented to the use of said contract in accomplishing the alleged murder of the deceased.

In considering the circumstance of the contract made between Patrick O'Sullivan and Dr. Cronin you are not permitted by the law to take into account or draw any inference from the fact that the witnesses McGarry, Capt. Schaack, Mrs. T. T. Conklin, and others testified that they expressed the opinion to Patrick O'Sullivan in conversing with him that the said contract was unbusiness-like, unusual, strange, and suspicious; such opinions furnish you no warrant for concluding that the object and purpose of Patrick O'Sullivan in making the contract was illegal or criminal.

While it is necessary, in order to establish a conspiracy, to prove a combination of two or more persons by concerted action to accomplish the criminal or unlawful purpose alleged in the indictment, yet it is not necessary to prove that the parties ever came together and entered into any formal agreement or arrangement between themselves to effect such purpose. The combination, or common design or object, may be regarded as proved, if the jury believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the parties were knowingly, willfully, and actually pursuing in concert the unlawful object stated in the indictment, whether acting separately or together, by common or different means, providing they were leading intentionally to the same unlawful result.

NOT NECESSARY TO PROVE COMMON DESIGN.

The evidence in proof of a conspiracy will generally, in the nature of the case, be circumstantial. Though a common design is the essence of the charge, it is not necessary to prove that the defendants came together and actually agreed in terms to have that design and to pursue it by common means. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants knowingly and intentionally pursued by their acts the same object, one pursuing one part and another another part of the same, so as to complete it with a view to the attainment of the same object, the jury will be justified in the conclusion that they were engaged in a conspiracy to effect that object.

If the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, acting in the light of the entire charge of the court, that the defendants now on trial, or some of them, conspired together, or together and with others who were to the grand jurors unknown, to kill and murder Patrick Henry Cronin, and that one or more of the conspirators in pursuance and furtherance of the conspiracy did kill and murder the said Cronin in manner and form as charged in the indictment, then any or all of the defendants (if any) who so conspired are in law guilty of such murder, although they may not have actually killed the said Cronin or been present at the time or place of the killing.

The burden of proving everything essential to the establishment of the charge against the defendants, and each of them, lies on the prosecution, and even if it were conceded that somebody murdered Dr. Cronin, yet the defendants are not required nor expected to prove who committed the murder.

The prosecution is required to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendants, and not somebody else, committed the crime charged in the indictment. It is insufficient to justify you in convicting the defendants that the evidence discloses that Patrick H. Cronin was murdered, and that the defendants or somebody else murdered him, or that the probabilities are that the defendants and not somebody else murdered him.

You ought not, and cannot legally convict the defendants, or either of them, upon the mere doctrine of chance and probability. Although you may believe that it is highly probable and very likely that the defendants are guilty, and even that it is far more likely and probable that they are guilty than that they are innocent, yet, no amount of suspicion will warrant you in finding a verdict of guilty against the defendants, or any of them.

To warrant a conviction upon a charge of murder the evidence must be of such kind and quality as to convince the jury of the truth of the charge beyond every reasonable doubt, and to a moral certainty. If, therefore, when you, without passion, prejudice, or bias, have fairly and honestly considered the entire evidence on both sides of the case, do not feel morally certain, to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt, of the guilt of the defendants, then it is your duty to acquit them.

BOTH SIDES ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION.

It is the duty of the jury to examine the evidence on both sides of the case without any feeling of resentment or revenge, and if, after such examination, you entertain any reasonable doubt as to whether the deseased was murdered by the defendants, as charged in the indictment, or by somebody else, you should acquit the defendants; in other words, if the evidence, after an impartial consideration, leaves your mind in a state of reasonable doubt as to whether any particular defendant is guilty, as charged in the indictment, then such defendant should be acquitted.

If the evidence in this case fails to show any motive on the part of a defendant to commit the crime charged against him, then this is a circumstance in favor of his innocence which the jury ought to consider in connection with all the other evidence in the case in arriving at a verdict.

An individual juror ought not to compromise any well-founded doubt of guilt that he may entertain respecting the defendants, or any of them, with his fellow-jurors. The jury can agree only to convict or acquit, and you can only properly convict them when the guilt of the defendants is so fully and clearly proven to the mind of each individual juror as to exclude every reasonable doubt of guilt.

A reasonable doubt is that state of the case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence in the case, leaves the jurors in that condition that they cannot say they have an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge. It is not sufficient to establish a probability, though a strong one, that the fact is more likely to be true than the contrary, but the evidence must establish the truth of the fact to a reasonable and moral certainty—a certainty that convinces and directs the understanding and satisfies the reason and judgment of each juror, who is bound to act upon it conscientiously.

In considering the case, however, the jury are not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts, nor must they entertain such doubts as are merely chimerical or conjectural. A doubt to justify an acquittal must be reasonable, and it must arise from candid and impartial investigation of all the evidence in the case, and unless it is such that were the same kind of doubt interposed in the graver transactions of life, it would cause a reasonable and prudent man to hesitate and pause it is insufficient to authorize a verdict of not guilty. If, after considering all the evidence, you can say you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt.

MEANING OF REASONABLE DOUBT.

The doubt which the juror is allowed to retain on his own mind, and under the influence of which he should frame a verdict of not guilty, must always be a reasonable one. A doubt produced by undue sensibility in the mind of any juror, in view of the consequence of his verdict, is not a reasonable doubt, and a juror is not allowed to create sources or materials of doubt by resorting to trivial and fanciful suppositions and remote conjectures as to possible states of facts differing from that established by the evidence. You are not at liberty to disbelieve as jurors, if from the evidence you believe as men; your oath imposes on you no obligation to doubt where no doubt would exist if no oath had been administered.

In this case the jury may, as in their judgment the evidence warrants, find any or all of the defendants guilty or any or all of them not guilty; and if in their judgment the evidence warrants they may, in case they find the defendants, or any of them, guilty, fix the same penalty for all the defendants found guilty, or different penalties for the different defendants found guilty.

And in case they find the defendants, or any of them, guilty of murder, they should fix the penalty either at death or at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, or at imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of any number of years not less than fourteen.

And I want to say verbally to the jurors that if you have taken any notes during the progress of the case they must not be used in the jury-room.

The bailiffs who are to take charge of this jury will now be sworn by the clerk.

The following oath was then administered by the clerk of the court to the bailiffs: "You, and each of you, solemnly swear by the everliving God that you will take this jury to some private, convenient place provided by the Sheriff; that you shall keep them together without eat or drink, water excepted, unless ordered by the court; you shall not permit any person to speak to them, nor shall you speak to themselves about the case on trial; and when they have agreed upon their verdict to return them into this court with their verdict; so help you God."

THEY TOOK THE BLOODY TRUNK.

What the Court Allowed the Jury to Take Into the Room.

Mr. Longenecker—If the court please, there are three letters, the Beggs letters, and Spelman's, and the book.

The Court—Very well, we will get them together and send them to the jury-room.

Mr. Longenecker—Now, I presume the indictment should go. (Turning to counsel for defendants) I presume you gentlemen want the indictment to go.

Mr. Forrest—Yes, sir.

The Court—Very well, we will have the indictment go.

Mr. Longenecker—I presume the lock and key will go.

The Court—There is no objection. That is in evidence. That goes.

Mr. Longenecker—Now here are some exhibits; I will have Judge Wing look at them; they are the exhibits of hair; I sealed them in the presence of Judge Wing.

The Court—Put them in.

Mr. Longenecker—Now the O'Sullivan card.

Mr. Donahoe—I will object to it. That was not introduced.

Mr. Forrest—Of course whatever we objected to in the trial we now object to going to the jury. That includes the hair and some other things.

Mr. Hynes—On the same grounds?

Mr. Forrest—I don't know of any new ones.

Mr. Longenecker—Now, the maps, Mr. Forrest.

The Court—The maps that were introduced in evidence can be taken there of course.

Mr. Longenecker—Now here is the bar of soap; I don't know whether that was introduced or not.

The Court—No, I don't think it was.

Mr. Forrest—If your Honor please we object to any of these articles that were taken from the sewer. I would like specially to mention the doctor's clothing. We object to the gentlemen seeing that. It proves nothing.

The Court—I don't think the clothing should go.

Mr. Hynes—The condition of the clothing, I submit your Honor.

The Court—I presume you are entitled to that.

Mr. Forrest—The objection is to sending to the jury any article of any kind, including the doctor's clothing, that was taken from the sewer.

Mr. Longenecker—The trunk can be taken down.

The Court—Yes, the trunk can go.

Mr. Forrest—My objection is overruled?

The Court—I will let everything go, unless it might be the clothes. I am afraid that might confuse or mislead the jury.

Mr. Longenecker—We introduced the clothing and it was passed on at the time.

The Court—I understand.

Mr. Longenecker—The frame of the satchel; I would like to have that go.

The Court—The satchel may go.

Mr. Longenecker—The hat; that was also identified.

Mr. Forrest—There is an objection to this.

Mr. Hynes—Everything that was introduced as exhibits goes to the jury.

Mr. Longenecker—They were offered in evidence and accepted.

Mr. Ingham—I understand that everything in evidence except the testimony they are entitled to have.

The Court—I am not hesitating about their right to see them, but the possibility of its misleading them to a certain extent.

Mr. Forrest—The court has not ruled on my objection.

The Court—As I understand it, they are not pressing the question of the clothes unless the jury asks for them. Do you make that suggestion, Mr. Longenecker?

Mr. Longenecker—I am not particular about it if they don't call for them. The only point is that we understand it that when they do ask for them they may go.

Mr. Forrest—If they go in they go in under objection.

The Court—Yes, they go in under objection.

Mr. Longenecker—I would like to have the bailiffs instruct the jury to save that hair and the other exhibits.

Mr. Donahoe—I object to that. I object to the bailiffs instructing the jury to do anything.

Mr. Longenecker—That would be the court's instructions, then.

The Court—I will have to bring the jury back.

Mr. Hynes—You can write it.

Mr. Longenecker—It is not instructions about the verdict itself. It is simply to preserve this hair in the way it was put in evidence. Just the same as the court might tell the bailiff he might bring up a biscuit for them to eat. Now, as to the trunk.

The Court—Let the trunk go to the jury.

Mr. Forrest—That is objected to. Now, I would like to have the bailiff instructed to look into the trunk to see that there is nothing in it but the cotton batting.

Mr. Longenecker—We had better do it right here in the presence of the prisoners, and then have the sworn bailiffs take it from here.

The trunk was inspected by the bailiffs and counsel for both sides in the presence of the prisoners.

The Court—I have decided that we will not let the clothes go unless they send for them. They might mislead the jury. They were simply introduced for the purpose of identification.

Mr. Longenecker—I do not care for them to go unless the jury send for them. They may insist upon the clothing.

Mr. Hynes—The court has said that the valise and everything might go as a part of the evidence.

The Court—Have you seen what was in that trunk?

Mr. Forrest—There seems to be here nothing but what was in the trunk when it was introduced in evidence.

The Court—Let all the articles which we have specified be taken to the jury-room, and let the prisoners be remanded to the jail.

At this point the court took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

LOSS OF LIFE IN A MICHIGAN FIRE.

Two Women and a Child Perish in a Hancock Blaze—Other Fires.

HANCOCK, Mich., Dec. 13.—The Huron Mine office, a large building formerly occupied as a store, burned last night. The second story was used as a boarding-house. Of the twelve boarders eleven were working in the night shift. One man jumped, injuring himself badly. Two Finlander women and a 6-weeks-old child perished in the flames. A fireman succeeded in getting one of them to the window, but on account of the dense smoke was compelled to leave the insensible woman to save his own life. Portions of the bodies of the victims were found this morning. The books of the mine office were saved. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is several thousand dollars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—One man was burned to death and a man and woman seriously injured in a fire which occurred here this morning. At 4 o'clock, while Officer Morlan was walking his beat, he saw flames in the third-story front room in the Oklahoma House on the corner of Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Rushing up-stairs he went to the room in which was the fire, broke in the door, and dragging from the bed a woman named Mrs. McKennon carried her down-stairs and to the street. Rushing back up the stairway he gave the alarm to the inmates, ten in all. Of these James Russell was burned to death, and Mamie Logan, Jack Smith, Seelah Barrett, and Charles Moorhout sustained injuries from jumping from a fourth-story window. They were removed to a hospital and will recover. It is said that the walls of the room in which the fire originated were saturated with oil by some person unknown. The building was a fire-trap.

The Coroner this afternoon began an investigation into the cause of the fire, and the evidence given pointed so directly to Charles Marchant's guilt that he was held as the incendiary. Marchant was cook in the hotel and had been discharged for drunkenness. He threatened revenge on Edward Rankin, the proprietor, and is thought to have sought it by burning down the house.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—The Star distillery, owned by J. & G. Herget, at Pekin, was entirely destroyed by fire at early hour this morning. The loss was $40,000; insurance, $19,000. Joseph Scheidel, night watchman, was burned to death and several others narrowly escaped. The warehouse, containing 140 barrels of whisky, was also consumed. The cattle-sheds, containing 500 head of cattle, were saved. This distillery was not in the trust. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN BEHALF OF AN INSANE MAN.

Formal Charges Made by a Conservator Against Alleged Persecutors.

Formal charges of fraud and collusion are made against Attorney Sylvester Abbott, Constable Robert Stenzil, and Ex-Constable Robert Crawford in a bill filed in the Circuit Court by Matthias Schmitz. The plaintiff is conservator for Nicholas Gehrig, a lunatic with a strange story and about $4,000 worth of property. Gehrig was found insane some weeks ago and was committed to an asylum. He had disappeared some time before, and was discovered as a wandering beggar the day the body of an unknown suicide answering his description was found on the dissecting table of a medical college and rescued for burial under the supposition that the remains were those of Gehrig. It was alleged that Gehrig had been driven insane by men who knew of the $4,000 worth of bonds which he kept in a trunk beneath his bed, and that he had been systematically persecuted, ex-Constable Crawford having several times ejected him from his house. The last occasion Gehrig came home to find his house empty, and the shock unsettled his mind.

The bill filed by Mr. Schmitz alleges that the property in Gehrig's house was levied upon by Stenzil under an execution issued by Justice Blume on a claim of $3.65. The trunk containing the bonds was sold to Crawford for $8, and the securities, it is charged, were turned over to Attorney Abbott who sold them for their real value and divided the money with Stenzil and Crawford. It is charged that this was done in pursuance of a scheme to defraud Gehrig, and Mr. Schmitz asks that the three defendants be ordered to render an accounting and turn over Gehrig's securities or the money realized on them to the conservator.

Thanks and Congratulations.

The following letter has been received by Gen. Fitz-Simons, commanding First Brigade, I. N. G.:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Dear General: I am instructed by Gen. Crook to convey to you and through you to the officers and men of your command the appreciation of the President and Vice-President of the United States of your escort of today, and for your prompt response to the General's invitation for this duty he bids me thank you and at the same time to congratulate you upon the fine soldierly bearing of your officers and men. With great respect,

HENRY C. CORBIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Fraudulent Mexican Bonds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—Mexican Vice-Consul Maurice Rahden claims to have discovered that a large amount of fraudulent Mexican bonds are floating around in Kansas City, and that many persons in Missouri and Kansas, especially in the latter State, are being victimized by the unscrupulous handlers of these fraudulent bonds. Thousands of dollars have been placed in the two States named and in many instances banks have been caught, they taking the worthless bonds as collateral for money loaned. The history of these bogus bonds dates back in the early "60's," when the unsettled condition of affairs offered excellent opportunity for the issuance of fraudulent securities.

Pursued by the Fire Fiend.

LIMA, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—W. F. Miller, who lives north of this city, has been almost constantly visited by fire for the last few weeks. About a month ago, when the family were out in the yard, the bedclothing in the house caught fire; a little later the house was burned down. Miller a short time ago moved to Bairdstown. The house in which he was living several times caught fire and two of his children were badly burned. Today the clothing of his wife caught fire and she was nearly burned to death before the flames could be extinguished.

Federal Judge for Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Dispatches received here today from Washington, D. C., state that the delegation in Congress from this State will meet tomorrow and decide upon the person they will recommend to President Harrison for appointment as United States District Judge for the State of Washington. S. C. Hyde is regarded as the most available candidate, and it is generally conceded that he will receive the appointment.

ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

C. Z. G. BREENE OF DAYTON, O., IN CUSTODY AT THE LELAND.

He Is Charged with Stealing Goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of Which He Was a Trusted Employe—Many Horses Maimed by the Cable Railway Slot—Pleasant Social Events—Stickney's Railway Clearing-House Project—A Woman's Generosity.

A week ago Charles Z. G. Breene was a trusted employé of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Dayton, O. He is now in custody charged with stealing goods from the company and, with an accomplice, pocketing the proceeds of their sale.

The Pennsylvania company has been suffering from losses in its freight department at Dayton for some time and, although every effort has been made to discover the thieves, nothing was accomplished until last week, when it was discovered that some of the stolen goods had been shipped to Kansas City. The company's attorney, C. B. Iddings of Dayton, accompanied by Detective S. P. Page of Richmond, immediately went to Kansas City to await the arrival of the goods.

Wednesday, while they were in Kansas City, they received word that Breene had fled the city and had probably gone to Chicago. Leaving the Kansas City case in the hands of local detectives Iddings and Page came to Chicago, arriving yesterday morning. They went to the Leland, unconscious of the fact that the man they were seeking was stopping at the Richelieu, within a stone's throw.

On the supposition that Breene might have been seen by some of the former residents of Dayton now living in Chicago Mr. Iddings saw several persons yesterday. He learned from one that he had just seen Breene, in company with a member of the McCaull Opera company, going toward the Chicago Opera-House. Mr. Iddings went to the Opera-House and waited at the side entrance. In a few minutes his man appeared. Breene was seemingly neither apprehensive nor startled, and willingly accepted an invitation to lunch, only asking to be excused long enough to take a bath and change his linen. Deceived by his easy manner Mr. Iddings granted his request and, conducting Breene to his room at the Richelieu, left him to go down-stairs and send a telegram. While the attorney was down-stairs Breene dressed himself, descended leisurely to the bar in the basement, came out by the front basement entrance, and made a break for liberty. Detective Page happened along about that time and told him he had better wait for Mr. Iddings. After that Breene gave it up and agreed to remain in custody without the formality of a warrant.

When asked the extent of Breene's alleged stealings Mr. Iddings refused to say more definitely than that the amount reached into the thousands. He also said that Breene was probably only a tool in the hands of others, and that he expected him to weaken and tell where the plunder has been sent.

The accused, who is scarcely 30, is well known in society circles in Dayton and Cincinnati, and has always been a great favorite with his employers and in society. Mr. Iddings said he was living beyond his income, spending a great deal of money for dress and amusements, and while not much given to dissipation had lost a good deal of money gambling. When arrested he was well dressed and at the Richelieu. His wardrobe for extent and elegance has been a matter of comment.

Breene spent the night at the Leland in custody of Detective Page, and will probably consent to return without the formality of a requisition.

MANY HORSES ARE INJURED.

The Cable Railway Slot Causes Much Damage—Who Is Responsible?

The cable slot has haunted the dreams of drivers and coachmen in Chicago ever since the first cable road was laid. It is just about wide enough to catch the toe-calk on the shoe of a horse. It generally results in tearing off the shoes of the horse, but occasionally the whole hoof goes, too, or a tendon is snapped or joint dislocated.

There have been more of these kinds of accidents than the public is aware of, because it is the policy of the cable companies to settle them as soon as possible.

It seems to be the general opinion among lawyers that the city is responsible rather than the companies. The city has charge of the streets and must keep them in proper condition. The city, moreover, is responsible for the tracks being laid, having given its permission. The cable companies may not have fulfilled those conditions, but it is the city's business to see to that. For instance, it is in the ordinance that the slot shall not be over five-eighths of an inch in width. If it be wider and in consequence a horse is killed the city may have redress from the companies, but the citizen must look to the city.

In the absence of Corporation Counsel Hutchinson his assistant, M. W. Robinson, was asked whether the city or the cable company is liable when a horse is damaged by getting its foot into the slot. "The city is primarily liable," replied Mr. Robinson, "as it has full charge of all the streets. But the cable-car companies have given bonds to indemnify the city against all suits of this character. If such a suit should be brought we would notify Mr. C. B. Holmes or Mr. Yerkes, as the case might be, and the cable company would be the actual defendant, although the suit would be brought against the city."

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY.

Reception by Mrs. Orson Smith—People Invited to Meet an Authoress.

A large and enjoyable reception was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Orson Smith at her residence, No. 41 Bellevue place, the hours being from 3 until 6 o'clock. The house was beautifully ornamented with a profusion of hot-house plants and choice flowers. About the drawing-room were scattered a number of bouquets and baskets of pink hybrid roses and white hyacinths, while in the corners and by the windows were arranged ferns and palms. The reception room and library were also adorned with bouquets of roses, carnations, and hyacinths, a pleasant light being produced by a number of softly shaded lamps. In the hall, where a mandolin band was stationed, were quantities of potted palms, ferns, and laurel trees, and about the stairway was festooned smilax. Mrs. Smith received in a gown of white crêpe, combined with blue velvet, with girdle and other trimmings of gold passementerie, diamond ornaments. Assisting her were her mother, Mrs. Rice, in black silk, Mrs. George Dunlap, in black silk richly embroidered in gold, Mrs. J. L. Stockton, in black net trimmed with moire ribbons, Mrs. Elskin, in black lace, and Mrs. Matz, in black silk with finishings of white about the neck and sleeves. In the dining-room the table was charmingly decorated. In the center was a large basket of maidenhair ferns, and on either side were large bunches of pink hybrid roses and ferns. Silver candelabra with dainty pink shades occupied either end, and pink and white china completed the decorations. Presiding over the tea and coffee were Mrs. John Black, in a beautiful costume of black moire and black net, embroidered in violets, and Mrs. H. H. Gardner, in black net open at the neck and with large full sleeves.

Mrs. Oliver C. Ely and Miss Marion A. Ely of Kenwood entertained a large company yesterday afternoon between the hours of 3 and 6, the guests having been invited to meet Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of "Tonty" and other popular stories. Mrs. C. B. Bouton and Mrs. H. B. Bogue assisted in receiving the guests, who included many prominent residents of the city and suburbs.

A pleasantly informal luncheon was given yesterday afternoon to a small company of ladies by Mrs. Henry S. Fitch of No. 2827 Michigan avenue.

The employés of Mannheimer, Lepman & Co. gave their fifth annual ball in the North Side Turner Hall last evening. They have for the last five years conducted a benevolent association for the benefit principally of the young women employed in the factory, and each year it has been customary to give a ball for the benefit of the relief fund. Last evening's dance was the most successful ever held, 100 couples being in attendance, and all present having an enjoyable time.

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Martha Benedict Offers $2,000 and Appeals to the Public for Subscriptions.

The following circular addressed to the clergy of the city is now being issued:

"WOODLAWN PARK—Dear Sir: It seems that many people of our city must often have viewed with concern the fact that the doors of our hospitals are barred to those who are sick with contagious diseases, and that the concern felt by the thinking and sympathetic needs but an opportunity to become manifest in definite saving work. With a firm belief that this is true, I send this leaflet out today, appealing through you to the mothers and fathers of our children for assistance in a plan which, if carried out, will do much toward mitigating the horrors of that dread malady, diphtheria.

"My proposal and offer in brief is as follows: I will give July 1, 1890, to a board of trustees to be selected by the contributors toward founding and building a diphtheria ward, $2,000 in cash, trusting that in time such building may become a part of a hospital for the treatment of all contagious diseases, my only stipulation being that this special ward shall be known as 'The Elsa and Estella,' in memory of my two little girls now dead from diphtheria; otherwise my gift to be without reserve and final.

"Your kind coöperation in bringing this before the members of your congregation in such manner as seems best to yourself is earnestly requested.

"Subscription lists, payable in cash July 1, 1890, with name and address of subscribers, should be sent to me, Post-Office Box No. 338, Woodlawn Park, Ill.

"During the first half of June next a meeting for July 1 of all the subscribers will be called for the selection of a Board of Trustees and perfection of plan if the sums at that time subscribed have reached a total of $25,000. In case the gross subscriptions shall not equal such sum then all subscribers will be notified of the exact amount subscribed and their wishes consulted as to further action.

MARTHA BENEDICT."

Mrs. Benedict has since decided to widen the scope of the hospital so as to admit nurses and servant girls.

IT HAS MADE THE LAND VALUABLE.

Effect of the Stickney Project on Property Near Lyons.

The interest in acre property southwest of the city promises to revive on account of the recent developments affecting the so-called Stickney enterprise in Lyons. Land adjoining the proposed railway clearing-yards has doubled in value in the last year, and has been extensively bought and sold in the last few months, the activity having looked to outsiders much like a boom.

The promoters of the Stickney enterprise, who are now working under the name of the Chicago Union Transfer railway company, published a prospectus recently in which it is set forth that five of the twenty railroads entering Chicago have signified their intention to support the scheme. Real estate dealers are consequently a good deal stirred up by the prospect of great improvements in Lyons.

A large sale has just been completed, Henry T. Glover conveying to John Barton Payne 300 acres between Seventy-ninth and Seventy-fifth streets and Crawford avenue and West Forty-eighth street. The consideration is $225,000. The land adjoins the Stickney tract and has excellent railway facilities, having the Western Indiana Belt Line on the north and the new Chicago & Calumet Terminal through the center, while the Wabash is understood to be arranging to run a line through the property to get connection with the Stickney system. Mr. Payne acts in the matter as representative of two large Eastern manufacturing concerns, which are supposed to have bought the property for their own use.

WEST'S DEALINGS WITH THE BANKS.

He Was Quite Free with Stock Certificates in Making Loans.

The West case was continued in Judge Grinnell's court yesterday. On cross-examination John M. Irwin testified that he was secretary de facto during February, 1889, having come to Chicago upon the invitation of Mr. West. He took Mr. West's word for everything, as he had implicit confidence in him.

J. J. P. Odell of the Union National bank still held a certificate for 500 shares for a loan of $5,000 made to West Sept. 14, 1888, and that certificate was introduced in evidence.

C. W. Boucher, now advertising agent of the *Times* and Treasurer under Mr. West's régime, said he owned 500 shares of the *Times* stock, and identified the certificates.

Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, said a certificate of 500 shares of *Times* stock had been pledged in this bank by West in October, 1888, as security for a $15,000 loan, and taken out April 15, 1889, two days before the note was paid. Mr. West had said he wanted it to use in the sale of the *Times* Building.

Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, testified that at three different times his bank had loaned West $15,000, taking a certificate for 500 shares of *Times* stock as security for a note. New notes had been given out at different times, but all had been paid and the certificates surrendered.

James Hine, a clerk for Norman B. Ream, identified certificate 31 for 250 shares as one given by West Oct. 24, 1888, for a ten-day note of $15,000, which he took up Nov. 14 by a check on the First National Bank. When Joseph R. Dunlop was on cross-examination Mr. Smith recalled to him a meeting between himself, Mr. Weigley, and Mr. Hart, West's bondsman, Sept. 3, and asked him if he didn't then offer that if Hart would get West to take $10,000 for his interest in the *Times* he would release Mr. Hart from his bond and other inducements to the amount of $43,000 and drop the criminal prosecution against West. Mr. Smith then put a number of other "impeaching questions" relating to conversations alleged to have been held by Mr. Dunlop with Mr. Graham, in which he is said to have made various propositions offering a $2,000 position with $600 extra and other terms if he would desert West and, as the question was put, "come into our camp." All were overruled.

THIEVES MAKE GOOD-SIZED HAULS.

Several Places Broken Into and Considerable Property Stolen.

The saloon at No. 1544 Wabash avenue, kept by H. R. Bissell, from which the Mahoney boy stole the whisky which caused his death last week, was again entered Wednesday night and $200 in money and some cigars taken. The thieves cut out a panel from the rear door, smashed the cash register in their haste to get at the money, and even took the sleeve-buttons out of the proprietor's cuffs.

The same night A. Pflugradt's candy store at No. 2306 State street was entered through a back window and a quantity of clothes and cigars taken.

T. H. Hamlin's boarding-house, No. 2320 State street, was burglarized in a similar manner.

P. Budinger's furniture store, No. 2304 State street, was entered, but nothing taken.

The upper flat at No. 417 Thirty-fifth street, occupied by E. F. Merkle, was ransacked by burglars Thursday afternoon in the absence of Mrs. Merkle, some clothing being stolen.

By the aid of false keys thieves entered the room of T. H. McCullough, a medical student, No. 1800 Wabash avenue, and stole $50 worth of property.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Contest Over the Buckingham Estate.

The will of the late John Buckingham is occupying Judge Tuley's attention in an amicable suit brought by the administrators, Ebenezer Buckingham, a brother, and Ebenezer B. Convers, a nephew, against the heirs in order to secure a judicial interpretation of the document and to protect the trustees in the distribution of the property. Mr. Buckingham died in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Aug. 21, 1881, and left a large estate in Chicago and vicinity. This was devised to half a dozen heirs, among whom were two minor daughters, Alice B. and Eva Buckingham. The former is now Mrs. Morrison. The daughters dispute with the other heirs the meaning of some clauses in the will and codicil, and the trustees desire to avoid the responsibility of settling any contested point.

Quite a Sum of Money for Soap.

The Public Service Committee of the County Board at its meeting yesterday tabled for one week all bids received for furnishing supplies for the several county institutions during the year. Commissioner Monheimer has ascertained that $1,483 has been paid by the board for soap since last November. He suggested that the matter be looked into. On motion of Commissioner Senne the Superintendent of Public Service was instructed to request the heads of the County Hospital, Poorhouse, Insane Asylum, Detention Hospital, and the County Agent to prepare a complete report of all the soap used during the last three months. On Commissioner Maloney's suggestion the Controller was instructed to pay the salaries of all officers and employés of the county before the holidays.

A Successful Bazaar.

A bazaar was held at Unity Church, Walton place and Dearborn avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening by the ladies of the Sunday-school. Eight gayly draped booths were erected in the school-room. Fancy articles, useful and ornamental, candy, fruit, lemonade, and various other things were on sale. An excellent supper was served during the evening. The attendance was large, and most of the things offered for sale found ready purchasers, thus netting the Sunday-school quite a sum. Music was furnished by an orchestra. The affair was in charge of Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Mrs. E. S. Talbott, Mrs. Price, Miss Baxter, and Miss Fulton.

Leavitt Street Church Fair.

The young ladies of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church last evening closed a successful fair in aid of the missionary fund. The fair was held in the chapel adjoining the new church building. Four large booths, representing the seasons, were filled to overflowing with every description of fancy work, the contributions of the young ladies of the society. When the fair closed hardly an article remained unsold and the missionary fund of the church had been increased by several hundred dollars.

Offenders Meet Punishment.

Judge Blodgett yesterday sentenced John Davidson, the Government building engineer found guilty of stealing valuable packages from the Post-Office, to four years in Joliet.

William Eberhart was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money.

Mrs. Agnes O'Connor, who imitated Algernon Granville in the chain-puzzle fraud, escaped with a fine of $25 and costs.

Suing the Postal for Damages.

William H. Parker entered suit yesterday against the Postal Telegraph company for $5,000. He claims that Oct. 17 he sent four telegrams to relatives in Youngstown, O., and New Castle, Pa., concerning the death of a brother and paid for them, and that none of the telegrams were ever sent out of the office.

Items.

The Sons of Massachusetts, of which Mayor Cregier is President, arranged for a reception and dinner Dec. 27, to be held at the Sherman House.

Thomas B. Keogh of Raleigh, N. C., who was Secretary of the Chicago National convention which nominated Garfield, was present at the Cronin case.

Robert E. Dawson, charged with opening the mail of George E. Osmun, was yesterday held to the Federal grand jury in bonds of $500 by Commissioner Hoyne.

John Metzger, a German 45 years old, who lived with his family at Thirty-ninth and State streets, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon at the Rock Island depot. He had formerly been porter at the depot, but had been discharged. He made application for a position yesterday, but was unsuccessful. Witnesses say that he threw himself under the wheels.

Various brokers acting for the West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel company have made formal transfer to the company of property on the site of the tunnel aggregating $770,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Orphan Asylum Thursday evening appropriate resolutions were adopted on the late John Crerar, who left quite a sum of money to the institution.

The third of the series of parties given by the Literary and Social Club of the People's Church took place at Martine's Hall, No. 55 Ada street, last night, and was a most successful affair. A large number were present.

A. J. Thompson, doing business as the A. J. Thompson Furniture company at No. 149 North Clark street, filed a voluntary assignment in the County Court yesterday in favor of August S. Wehrheim. Assets, $7,500; liabilities, $7,500.

Herman Fistel, who shot and dangerously wounded William Gunn on North Desplaines street Oct. 25, was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 by Justice Eberhardt yesterday morning. Gunn was able to appear in court to prosecute.

Arthur Opalia, a young German living at No. 2235 Wentworth avenue, tried to kill himself by severing the artery in his wrist with a lunch-knife in Henry Ludwehr's saloon at No. 2900 Wentworth avenue. He was taken to the Michael Reese Hospital and will get well.

An explosion in the alcohol-room of the Phenix Distillery, at Southport avenue and Clybourn place, damaged the stock and building to the amount of $1,000. The alcohol in the room was ignited by the fire, and for a few minutes there were possibilities of a great blaze.

An examination of applicants for positions as principals of grammar schools, principals of primary schools, assistants in high schools, and assistants in grammar and primary schools will be held in the West Division High School Building Dec. 27, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

An Illinois State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics was organized yesterday at Nos. 73 and 75 Jackson street. The Illinois membership numbers 2,000, all of whom are native born Americans. J. F. Runnels was elected A. C. and C. B. Hobley S. C. S.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 41° above zero; 9 a. m., 41°; 10 a. m., 42°; 11 a. m., 42°; 12 m., 41°; 1 p. m., 42°; 3 p. m., 42°; 6 p. m., 42°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.62; 6 p. m., 29.68.

Minnie Schlane, a stout, neatly-dressed German girl with a placid face, jumped into the lake opposite the engine house in Lincoln Park yesterday morning, but was pulled out by Park Policeman George Engel. She said she had worked at No. 43 Eighteenth street and had no relatives in this country.

A number of the early Californians, residents of this city, met at the Grand Pacific Hotel Dec. 7 and decided to form an organization similar to that now existing in most of the Eastern cities. A meeting will be held Saturday at 2 o'clock at Room 4 Grand Pacific Hotel to effect a permanent organization.

At the meeting of the directors of the Chicago Auditorium Association Friday afternoon the following were reëlected officers for the ensuing year: Ferd W. Peck, President; N. K. Fairbank, First Vice-President; John R. Walsh, Second Vice-President; Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer; Charles H. Lunt, Secretary.

Ira H. Tubbs tied his horse to a ring in front of his store at Union and Washington streets yesterday and stepped inside. A barrel-house loafer named William Davis jumped in and drove off. Several spectators took up the chase. An expressman had a better horse and Davis is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with larceny.

The Balmoral choir gave a concert before a large audience at Central Music-Hall last night under the management of the Burns Monument Association. The entertainment consisted of chorus singing, solos by Mr. Peter Kerr, Mr. William Young, Miss Effie Goodwin, and Miss Edith Ross, and reading by Mr. R. J. Patrick. The songs were mostly familiar Scotch melodies and the way they were sung pleased the audience immensely.

All the members of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry and their wives have been invited by Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Smith to attend a reunion of the regiment—Gen. Smith's old command—at Gen. Smith's house, No. 65 Sibley street, this city, next Monday, the date being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Nashville, Dec. 16. The invitation reads: "Assembly, 4 p. m.; retreat, 9 p. m.; lights out, 12 p. m."

Vast piles of newspapers containing accounts of the opening of the Auditorium are stored away in the vaults of the Post-Office, and will probably never reach the persons to whom they were addressed for the reason that the senders failed to properly postage them. All matter in the shape of newspapers, magazines, etc., weighing more than four ounces, must have a two-cent stamp; below that weight a one-cent stamp is sufficient.

According to the program arranged yesterday a caucus will be held next Monday evening of the Commissioners and the Democratic Central Committee to fix up a slate of county officers. Commissioner Riley is a supporter of Dr. Nobles for Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, while Commissioner Cool is for Dr. Nobles. Commissioner Kelly favors James Strain for Warden of the County Hospital, but Mark L. Crawford will give him a strong fight. It is said that the County Attorneyship lies between Crafts and Scales, the board being about equally divided.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association completed arrangements for the annual meeting which will take place at Peoria Feb. 18, 19, and 20, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the association. After the meeting the members and their families will start on an excursion to the City of Mexico, via St. Louis, Texarkana, Laredo, and the Mexican National railway, to be gone about six weeks. The committee adopted a resolution in favor of holding the World's Fair in Chicago, as "it is the best and most appropriate place for such an exhibition."

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
William Albrecht, Hattie Moritz	31—25
Frank Fleckenstein, Mrs. Magdalena Eppig	44—43
George H. Gutzler, Eagle County, Colorado, Mary L. Stryker, Deerfield, Ind.	27—24
Theodore Feigenhauer, Lizzie Saass	23—22
George Lunz, Theresa Nitmeyer	30—30
August Walder, Ernestine Schmedt	27—26
Martin L. Brauns, Mary Traats	21—22
Morris Light, Estelle Shuemake	22—17
John Halleran, Jennie Murphy	27—27
Jacob Hubert, Northfield, Mrs. A. Spitzer	53—52
Edward Insley, Clara L. Rudisill, Green Castle, Ind	25—24
Oscar Olsen, Elgin, Josephine Samuelson, same	25—23
Marion E. Harris, Nannie M. Babcock, Carmen	27—27
Josef Mrasek, Mary Felix	21—18
Frank E. Ward, Lizzie Turney, Grand Crossing	22—23
John Weber, Carrie Larson	35—24
Carl A. Olson, Annie Nelson	29—26
Joseph A. Faber, Emily J. Lewis	23—23
Rich C. Mauer, Bertha Beyer	24—20
Carl Carlson, Washington Heights, Margaret E. Wilie, Morgan Park	30—25
John Shaver, Jennie Blackburn	24—25
T. H. Bristol, May A. Mabel Jackson	25—20
William B. Clark, Mary J. Greenwood	21—23
F. Bernard, Lincoln, N. Eiseminger, Broodmill	23—18
Charles Rapp, Carrie Bugler	23—20
Anders Hanson, Caroline C. Nordstrom	28—27
William Schlicting, Sophie Schulte	25—17
Jake Hamletman Jr., Henriette Van der Berg	21—18
Hans Haagenson, Annie Wigen	25—19
Charles Arvidson, Amande F. E. Johansson	35—21
Jacob C. Goeppelschroeder, Lizzie Neighbour	30—23
James Foley, Mary L. Molane	25—24
Charles D. Fox, Bonnie L. Winton, New York	30—24
Philip Schreiber, Sarah R. Weiss	26—21
William Off, Elizabeth Lint	54—44
Lawrence Hickey, Maggie Saward	23—23
Herman Biettienae, Augusta Lewin	35—22
George Dayton Smith, Minnie A. Murray	25—25
Otto W. Guhl, Dorothea Mueller	25—22
Archibald Currie, Mrs. Catherine Taylor	42—32
George Silk, Annie Kenney	35—22
Reuben Ellis, Milwaukee, Kitty Boyd	35—28
C. E. Norton, M. Sheensrud, Black Earth, Wis.	25—22
Peter Stromberg, Lenoa Noren	27—24
Arthur L. Van Heule, Lavina B. Moens	25—22
Charles B. Martin, Bessie Wett	22—20
Fred R. Roberts, Mrs. Helen M. Smith	45—41
Frank B. Gay, Katie A. Manning	25—25
Michael Sweeney, Evanston, Minnie Reilley	37—21

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BUTMAN—At Evanston, Friday morning, Dec. 13, Carroll Van Beuschoten, son of Henry and the late Josephine Butman, aged 9 months.

Funeral services at 328 Chicago-av., Saturday, the 14th, at 2 p. m.

DOWD—Suddenly, Wednesday night, Charles H. Dowd, aged 44 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Saturday, the 14th, at 422 Wabash-av.

GIRSCH—At St. Elizabeth Hospital, Dec. 13, Mrs. Magdalena Girsch, widow of the late Charles Girsch, aged 37 years.

Funeral Sunday at 1:30 p. m. from residence, No. 319 Michigan-st.

GATELY—At No. 5031 Dickey-st., Englewood, Ill., Dec. 12, 1889, Joseph H., youngest son of William Gately, aged 2 years and 6 months.

HOSLEIN—William Hoslein, aged 54 years and 11 months, beloved husband of Mary Hoslein.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 116 Johnson-st., Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., to St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends invited to attend without further notice.

KENNARD—At Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 12th, Mrs. W. P. Kennard, nee Alice Miller, of typhoid pneumonia.

Burial at Sterling, Ill., Sunday at 2 p. m.

LAWSER—At No. 3802 Cottage Grove-av., George C. Lawser, aged 4 years 2 months and 15 days; on the 13th, Sophie V. Lawser, aged 7 years 4 months and 24 days; both of scarlet-fever.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Saturday to Oakwoods.

LORENTSEN—Dec. 13th, at his residence, 29 N. Irving-place, John Lorentsen, aged 52 years.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 15, 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

McGILLEN—Dec. 13, 1 p. m., John, aged 32 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Kelly, 4002 Butterfield-st., Sunday, Dec. 15, by carriages to Calvary at 9 o'clock a. m.

Catarrh

Is an inflammation of the mucous membranes, and may affect the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or bladder. But catarrh of the head is the most common, often coming on so gradually that it has a firm hold before the nature of the trouble is suspected. It is then exceedingly dangerous and treacherous, liable to develop into consumption. The eyes become inflamed and red, there is throbbing in the temples, ringing noises in the ears, headache, capricious appetite, and sometimes loss of sense of smell and hearing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this ever increasing malady. It attacks at once the source of the disease by purifying and enriching the blood, which, as it reaches the delicate passages of the mucous membrane soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them tendency to health instead of disease, and ultimately curing the affection. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system and makes one feel that he has taken a new lease of life.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DEATHS.

POMEROY—At Pittsfield, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 12, Robert Pomeroy, Esq., father of Mrs. Henry W. Bishop of this city.

SEXTON—Capt. Thomas S. Sexton, Dec. 12, 1889, at his residence, No. 3132 Wabash-av., of pneumonia.

Funeral Sunday next at 1 o'clock under the auspices of the G. A. R. by train to Oakwoods Cemetery.

SULLIVAN—Dec. 13, James, beloved husband of Hannah Sullivan, at his residence, 3215 Ullman-st.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 15, at 9 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Boston, Lowell, Jersey City, and Denver papers please copy.

WIGREN—Dec. 13, Theodore Emanual, aged 28 years 11 months 13 days, beloved husband of Jennie Wigren, at his residence, 828 School-st. (Lake View), Chicago, Ill.

Funeral notice later.

WALTON—Friday, Dec. 13, at her residence, 41 Depuyster-st., Mrs. Nellie E. Walton, aged 35 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Belleville and Tweed, Ontario, and Minneapolis, Minn., papers please copy.

WILKINSON—Dec. 13, at the residence of her daughter, Jane Wilkinson, mother of Fannie C. Douglas and Alice Wilkinson, deceased.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE DEDICATORY SERVICES OF NORmal Park M. E. Church will be held Sunday. Preaching in the morning by Bishop Merrill: in the afternoon by the Rev. Lewis Curts, D. D., pastor of Western Avenue M. E. Church; and in the evening by the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Chicago District.

☞ THE CHICAGO DISTRICT EPWORTH League of the M. E. Church will hold a convention in First Church, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., Monday, Dec. 16, at 2 in the afternoon and 7:30 in the evening. Addresses will be given in the afternoon by Revs. Dr. C. G. Trusdell, M. D. Carrell, and Hon. A. G. Lane; in the evening by Revs. Dr. S. F. Jones and Dr. Arthur Edwards.

☞ THE FRENCH LITERARY CLUB WILL present Saturday evening, Dec. 14, at Emerson Hall, 45 Randolph-st., the comedy by Octave Feuillet, entitled "La Fee," in which Mlle. Katharine Knowles and Messrs. Paul and Jean Tanty and L. de Sadosky and Maurice Vallon will take part. Mlle. Amy Fay will give selections on the piano and Mlle. Marie Collo will sing.

☞ THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB will hold a special meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel tomorrow evening, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock to arrange for the funeral of our late comrade, Thomas S. Sexton, Marshal of the club. The funeral will take place at 1 p. m.

☞ AT 2426 INDIANA-AV., THURSDAY EVENing at 7:45, Dec. 19, a meeting of the Nationalist Club, No. 2, will be held. A paper by Mrs. C. S. Brown, "Brain and Handwork," will be discussed.

☞ THE REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES WILL deliver the address at the union meeting Sunday evening under the auspices of the Holland Religious Society in Curran Hall, 350 Blue Island-av.

☞ THE CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE SOCIologic Society of America, devoted to the development of co-operative industries, will hold a meeting at Club-Room 4 Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Open to the public. Admission free.

☞ GREEN ST. MISSION—GRAND GOSPEL temperance meeting Saturday evening, Dec. 14, 1889. Thos. Savery, Superintendent. Col. Jno. H. Wood will lead. Public cordially invited. Sunday services—The Rev. W. Westerdale will preach in the morning, 10:30, and Supt. Savery in the evening, 7:45. All invited.

☞ THE THIRD LECTURE OF THE MODERN language course will be delivered by Prof. Henry Cohn, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 p. m., in the Chicago School of Languages, Central Music Hall. Subject, "Uhland." All students of German are cordially invited.

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE OLD Tippecanoe Club will convene at 2 p. m. Saturday, Dec. 14, in Room 4 Grand Pacific Hotel. This being an important meeting all members are invited to be present.
H. M. GARLICK, Sec.

☞ DR. J. SUYDAM KNOX WILL LECTURE before the Woman's Physiological Society Dec. 16, 3 p. m., Apollo Hall. Subject: "Anatomical Peculiarities of Infants." With illustrations.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, INDIANA-AV. and 24th-st., the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., pastor. Preaching by the pastor Sunday morning and evening. Strangers are cordially welcome.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

LOUISA M. ALCOTT;
Her Life,
Letters and Journals.

Edited by Ednah D. Cheney. With portraits and views of the Alcott Home in Concord. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $1.50.

What They Say About It.

A wonderfully interesting story of a noble woman.—*Advance.*

No one can read this volume without feeling better and stronger for the reading.—*Tol. Blade.*

Few books will receive a more loving and generous welcome.—*Public Opinion.*

He would be captious indeed who should fail to see how much of inspiration and stimulus to high and beautiful living there is in this record of her nobly spent fifty years.—*Dial.*

Probably the most beautiful life of all American women of letters.—*Kansas City Times.*

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS
BOSTON.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
MR. W. H. MORTON .... Manager

Tonight—Matinee Today.

Last Three Times | TILLOTSON'S COMEDY CO. IN ZIG-ZAG.

Special Last Performance Tomorrow Night.
Monday Eve.—Victoria Vokes. Seats now on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Only Two More Performances.
HARRY LACY | And the | STILL ALARM.
Tomorrow Night—LOUIS JAMES in "Othello."
Repertory during the week.
Coming—THE BOSTONIANS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Last Matinee and Night. | The Comedians, Donnelly and Girard —IN— NATURAL GAS.
Sunday, Dec. 15, A. M. Palmer's Co. in "Jim the Penman."

NEW WINDSOR THEATER.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Matinee Today. Evening at 8.
HATTIE HARVEY.
A LITTLE TRAMP and CRANKS.
Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Next Week—Henry Lee in "The Suspect."

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
A Fry in a Box and Chowder Quadrilles, Bruno, Nina, Kelmette, Matthews, Gezer, Daley, Johnson, Power, Riley, Smith, Belmont, Fillmore, Emmons, Howland, etc.
Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

THE AUDITORIUM.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

Matinee Today at 2.
Mme. ADELINA PATTI
Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
LUCIA .... MME. ADELINA PATTI
Mme. Bauermeister, Sig. Ravelli, Marescalchi, Vanni.

Repertoire Second Week:
Monday Evening, Dec. 16 .... AIDA
Mme. Nordica, Sig. Tamagno.
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 17 .... SEMIRAMIDE
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 19 .... WILLIAM TELL
SIGNOR TAMAGNO.
Friday Evening, Dec. 20 .... THE HUGUENOTS
Mme. Albani, Sig. Tamagno.
Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 21 .... MARTHA
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
Single seats for the second week now on sale.
Scale of Prices—$1, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.50. General admission, $1.50.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.
WAR SONG CONCERTS BY THE
DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH
And the Linden Quartette,
This Evening.
Children's Matinee This Afternoon.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
LAST NIGHT | Last Matinee Today.
Bronson Howard's Greatest Success.
SHENANDOAH.
Next Monday, Denman Thompson's
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

HOOLEY'S—Last Chance.
Last Matinee Today. | THE GREAT Boston Howard Athenæum Co. | Last Time Tonight
Tomorrow Night—Frank Daniels in "Little Puck."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 9, and All Week,
GRAND HOLIDAY SHOW,
Miss Adah Briggs, Fat Lady—Fatima Snake Charmer.
Theater No. 1—MONKEY DRAMA.
Theater No. 2—PILLINGS' BOSTONESE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—
The Marimba Band. Prof. Abt's Illustrated Travels.
Theater No. 1—CROLIUS COMEDY CO.
Theater No. 2—WELCH'S COLOSSALS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager.
MATINEE AT 2. | CLOVER
By the McCAULL OPERA CO.
NEXT WEEK,
THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
Sale of Seats Now in Progress.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the
HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to all .... 50c | Children 25c

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.
BRYANT, QUINLAN, AND RICHMOND
In Geo. Hoey's Jolly Farce-Comedy,
KEEP IT DARK.
Next Attraction—Night-Owls Specialty Co.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening this Week. Saturday and Sunday Matinees. Crowded Houses.
The Howard Big Burlesque Co.
Sparkling Music, Beautiful Women, Charming Costumes, and Elegant Scenery. Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c.
Next week—THE DEAR IRISH BOY.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor—Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
TONIGHT; Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
HOYT'S A RAG BABY.
Monday night—Dowling & Hasson—The Red Spider.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And 2 Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
SECOND WEEK OF THE WORLD'S WONDER,
THE OSSIFIED MAN.
Original Door from Libby Prison and the Historical FLOOR CHECKER BOARD.
2—New Stage Shows—2.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
Last Two Performances—Matinee at 2—Tonight at 8.
FERGUSON AND MACK -:- in -:- McCARTHY'S MISHAPS.
Secure seats by Telephone 8127. Matinee Prices, 15, 25, 50c. Night Prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Tomorrow—Madison Square Theater success, Capt. Swift.

Opera Tickets
CHOICE SEATS.
232 La Salle-st., Room 43, Chicago.

CHOICE PATTI SEATS
Tuesday Night and Saturday Matinee.
Mulford's R. R. Ticket Agency, 89 Clark-st., 203 Clark-st.
WRITE OR TELEGRAPH.

Opera Tickets.
2 Choice Seats Monday. Price $10.00.
Apply at Room 2, 161 La Salle-st.

Opera Seats
At Chapin & Gore's, 73 Monroe-st. Orders by mail and telegraph.
J. S. ROACH.

Верещагинъ

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY....................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year.............$6.00
For Two Months.............1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year.............8.00
Sunday Edition, one year.............2.00
Saturday Edition.............1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Remit by draft, postoffice order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered.............12 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included. 15 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.
Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

THE straight strength of the three tickets voted for Thursday is shown by the votes cast for Nelson (Citizen), Russell (Dem.), and Weinhardt (Rep.), because they were not scratched. The other candidates gained and lost by pasters. The votes cast for them were:

Nelson (Cit.)....................35,974
Russell (Dem.)....................49,355
Weinhardt (Rep.)....................36,485

The vote for Nelson consisted of two-thirds Republicans and one-third Democrats.

MONEY was in active demand in Chicago at 6@8 per cent. The trade in local bonds was unusually large. New York exchange and sterling were unchanged. Wall street values were weak.—The Chicago wheat market was unusually active, and again heavy, with liberal selling by long holders, while other produce was quiet with little change in prices. As compared with Thursday pork closed a shade firmer, lard 2½ cents higher, ribs and oats easy, wheat 1 cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, barley steady, and rye and flaxseeds ⅛ cent higher.

ON the day of the municipal election in Boston five more cities in Massachusetts, and five of the largest, voted upon the license question. Boston voted 8,173 majority for license, a loss of 8,447 over last year. Worcester voted "against" by 67 majority, as compared with 1,000 "for" last year. Salem voted "for" by 2,248 majority, a gain of 152 over last year. Newburyport last year voted 718 "no" and this year 1,164 "yes." Lowell voted 1,000 "no," a slight gain over last year for prohibition in the City of Spindles. Lynn, which voted 3,012 "yes" last year this year runs up her majority to 5,140.

THE dispatch announcing the death of the Rev. Edward Bradley in England would have passed by unnoticed by the vast majority of readers had it not further explained that the Rev. Edward Bradley was "Cuthbert Bede." The familiar nom de plume at once suggests "Verdant Green," a book which in its day rivaled "Tom Brown at Rugby" or the same Tom "at Oxford." Thousands of graduates will recall the rollicking story of V. G.'s experience in college life as one of the most charming reminiscences of alma mater, and will lament that its genial author has gone to his long rest.

THE TRIBUNE believes this to be the exact political status of the Sanitary Trustees just elected as related to the great work:

MURRY NELSON, Republican, pledged to non-partisan construction of the channel.
HENRY J. WILLING, Republican, same pledge.
CHRISTOPH HOTZ, Republican, same pledge.
J. J. ALTPETER, Socialist, same pledge.
RICHARD PRENDERGAST, Democrat, same pledge.
A. P. GILMORE, Democrat, same pledge.
JOHN A. KING, Democrat, pledged to partisan and extravagant construction.
FRANK WENTER, Democrat, same pledge.
W. H. RUSSELL, Democrat, unpledged to any course.

The policy of the first six named gentlemen will prevail if they act together, as those who voted for them desire and expect.

THE Congressional investigation of the Silcott-Leedom steal is likely to produce a crop of astonishing developments. It is now intimated that both the Sergeant-at-Arms and his cashier left Washington for home in 1887 for the purpose of attending to political interests, and that in the campaign of that year $25,000 was expended on the Democratic side, the money being largely furnished by Leedom and Silcott, who took the individual notes of the Democratic candidates, which, it is needless to say, were not honored. It will be an interesting outcome of the inquiry if the committee can find just how much of the money filched from the Government, or from Congressmen, by a Government employé was used to defeat Republican candidates. It is intimated in a dispatch from West Union, O., that one of the latter, the Hon. A. W. Blair, was defeated in this manner, and what makes the affair still more grotesque is the fact that Mr. Blair was on the bonds of the irregular cashier.

IN support of the three drainage tickets the daily papers of Chicago were divided in their preferences as follows:

For the Citizens' non-partisan ticket:
The TRIBUNE (Rep.).
The *Herald* (Dem.).
The *Morning News* (Mug.).
The *Evening News* (Ind.).

For the Republican Stock-Yards ticket:
The *Inter-Ocean* (Coy-Rep.).
The *Journal* (Rep.).
The *Freie-Presse* (mild Rep.).

For the partisan boodle Democratic ticket:
The *Morning Times* (Dem.).
The *Morning Globe* (Dem.).
The *Evening Mail* (Ind.).

For two candidates of each ticket:
The *Staats-Zeitung* (Ind. Dem.).

The reason why the ticket supported by THE TRIBUNE won so decisively was that its personnel was the best in the field, and that it stood for honesty, economy, and non-partisanship in the execution of the great work, and that, too, was the reason THE TRIBUNE supported it.

IT is a little surprising at the first glance that Judge Prendergast should have received so heavy a vote. He was unpopular with many Republicans because they believed he had at one time played the partisan as County Judge; and he was unpopular with some Democrats because he had taken ground against carrying partisanship into the Drainage Board. That was what beat him in the Democratic convention, as it did Harrison. Mike McDonald and his crowd had no use for such men. But the "stone which the builders rejected" was chosen by the framers of the Citizens' ticket for one of its corners, and the result vindicated their judgment. The people believed that he was sincere in his determination, as they knew he was able, and that there should be no politics in drainage, as he declared, and they took him at his word. The Republicans condoned his past partisan offenses, and ten thousand Democrats voted for him to rebuke Mike McDonald and the Gahan Stock-Yards crowd. Mr. Willing, another of the six, is an able business-man of high ability and unquestioned integrity who is well known to be a stanch Republican, though he has never taken an active personal part in politics. He has no special business demands on his time, and can therefore devote it to the duties of his new and important position. It is believed he will be one of the most valuable members of the board. Of the capacity and integrity of Mr. Christoph Hotz it is needless to say a word. Dr. Gilmore made his record as an honest and able man in the County Board, and it has been triumphantly indorsed by the vote given him for a larger position at this special election.

THE revised and corrected returns in this morning's paper show that Mr. Murry Nelson stands at the head of the poll. It was not any bland and winning ways that won him this distinction, for he is less given to the suaviter in modo than to the fortiter in re. That which did it was his aggressive and unrelenting honesty as shown during his service in the County Board when he fought the boodlers; not the least of his merits being the preparing of the excellent reform law which does so much to keep County Commissioners straight at present. The people wanted a man in the Drainage Board who would not only fight boodlers but would do it in an aggressive and unpleasant way, just as when he sent some of his associates in the board to Joliet, while others with reputations fatally wounded barely managed to escape the penitentiary. Had Mr. Nelson been running for the ordinary political office where suavity and affability and smiles and hand-shaking are in demand he would have been at the foot of the poll. But the demands of the situation were peculiar, and by a certain process of natural selection Mr. Nelson was chosen for the work to do. The office picked him out, not he the office.

THE packing of political conventions is a sin against the peace and dignity of the State second only in its innate wickedness to stuffing the ballot-box. It is, however, a smaller evil, for the reason that it is much the more easily corrected of the two. It is difficult to adduce sufficient proof of fraud at the polls to bring about the removal of a nominally successful candidate for office, and it is seldom done except when the fraud is of the most unblushing character. Even then it is sometimes a long and costly job. But the work of a packed convention may be remedied with comparative ease, when such packing is so evident as to attract public attention and so bad in its threatened results as to alarm the people who have been hoodwinked into the selection of delegates capable of selling out their constituents. The ease with which was corrected the evil work of both the regular conventions held for the nomination of Drainage Trustees not only illustrates this point but may reasonably be expected to stand out as a beacon light to warn in the future those who would otherwise "make shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience." It was a short storm, but a decisive one, that will probably prove to have been instrumental in purifying the local political atmosphere, for a time at least, and result in throwing into the background some of the worst elements which have recently worked their way into prominence, caring nothing for the success of any party except as it can be made to minister to their own greedy ambition.

THE PEOPLE CAN YET BE TRUSTED.

Thursday's vote shows that the citizens of a great cosmopolitan city such as Chicago can still be trusted to rise superior to selfish and partisan appeals and to vote on the side of honesty and economy. It has been proved that non-taxpayers cannot be carried away by boodle and led to believe that their interests are separate and distinct from those of the taxpayers.

The temptation was strong. Laboring-men were told the lie that if they would vote for certain Democratic candidates there would be easy work at high wages for 15,000 of them for many years. They were told that the success of these boodlers meant Democratic victory in the county and State, that it meant Senators, Congressmen, the power to make gerrymandered apportionments, and to elect a President. These things tell with ultra-partisans who have feelings of party loyalty above public good.

On the other hand, the Republicans were told that if they did not stand firm and united for Coy & Co. the Democrats would secure all these advantages, and that every vote cast for the Independent ticket was one cast in favor of turning Illinois over to the Democrats forever.

Yet in spite of these frantic appeals to party fealty and to personal profit the voters, taxpayers and non-taxpayers, went to the polls and a plurality of them cast their ballots for men whom they believed to be honest and fair, and who they believed meant to be non-partisan. They felt that politics in sanitation was a monstrosity, and therefore, though with doubts in the minds of some, they voted against the regular nominees and for non-partisan candidates.

A controlling element of voters have shown that they are to be trusted, that on important occasions they will listen to and follow the advice of their true friends, and will reject that of demagogues and boodlers. The cause of popular government has won a victory.

TEST THE DRAINAGE ACT AT ONCE.

It having been settled that the Board of Drainage Trustees will be controlled by men in whom the taxpayers have confidence, men who may be trusted to do the work in a non-partisan manner as quickly and as economically as possible, the first thing to be done is to have the Supreme Court pass upon the law under which they were elected and construe every disputed or doubtful section and paragraph of it. It will have to be done sooner or later, and it will save time to make one job of it. The authority of the Legislature to create, with the approval of the people, a Sanitary District, and with power to issue bonds; the legality of the various ways of raising money specified in the act, and many other points must be authoritatively settled. Till this is done it will be impossible to sell a bond, collect a tax, or make an assessment, or incur any expense. Capital will fight shy of the Trustees till they can show a clear title to act.

Therefore the first thing to be done is for the lawyers to make up an agreed case, which shall cover all the points, and get it before the Supreme Court when it meets at Springfield in January. If the Judges appreciate the importance of the matter, as they doubtless will, they will try to give a decision as soon as possible—perhaps within a few weeks—at all events before the time comes for the Trustees to certify to the County Clerk the tax levy for their first year.

It may be that the court will find grave defects in the act. It may set aside some of its provisions for reasons which have not yet been advanced. In that case the Governor should be appealed to to call the Legislature together to make the necessary amendments. If they relate to finances they will have to be submitted to the people and ratified by them. The act, being before the Legislature, should also be amended in some points concerning which it is not likely the Supreme Court will say anything. The Trustees are the most irresponsible body of men in Illinois. Handling millions, they are not required to give a bond. Disbursing vast sums, there is no board of audit to check and verify their accounts. Managing a public work of great importance, they are required to make report to nobody. For six years, as the law now stands, the Trustees are autocratic. Most of the men elected Thursday will be glad to have their vast powers limited and defined more strictly, and will be the first to urge that they be made responsible to some one for their official actions.

The act having been construed, and any amendments which may be necessary ratified by the voters, the first thing for the Trustees to do is to get some money. As the tax which they will levy in the spring will not be collectible till the next spring it will be necessary for them to sell some bonds. They will have no difficulty in disposing of them at a good price when the act is declared valid. Chicago investors will absorb them all if allowed to.

There being some funds in the treasury the Trustees would proceed at once to do something which the city ought to have attended to before this, but which there is no likelihood of under the present do-nothing administration. The sewage of Chicago, which now goes into the canal, the Desplaines, and the Illinois, must be diluted three times as much as at present. The existing condition of things is, as the State Board of Health said to the Council two weeks ago, a scandal, a reproach, and a danger. The quantity of sewage emptying into the Chicago River is daily increasing; the quantity removed by the Bridgeport pumps is, on the whole, diminishing. The quantity pumped at Bridgeport did not exceed 45,000 cubic feet a minute during the summer of 1888. It was not more than 38,000 cubic feet during the winter of 1888-'89, and during the present rainy season it is doubtful if that much is being pumped. The result is the health of the city is endangered, and some of the river towns are subjected to an intolerable nuisance which they were promised should be ended at the earliest possible moment.

For it is their business to give this temporary relief until such time as they have finished their main work. The whole drainage question is in their hands, and their first duty is to dilute greatly the sewage which goes out of the Chicago River. The expenses will be small and the benefits great, for, with those pumps going, the situation will be so improved that the people of Chicago and of Joliet will wait with patience for the slow process of dredging a channel through the clay and excavating it through the rock.

But before there can be pumps there must be money, and before there can be money the Supreme Court must have spoken. Therefore lose not a day, an hour, in making the preparations for an agreed case which shall decide just what, if anything, in the Drainage act needs amendment.

BECAUSE IT HAD THE BETTER CAUSE.

It is surprising that the Citizens' ticket did so well in the face of the great obstacles it had to face. Those who got it up and managed the campaign lacked nothing in earnestness, but many of them were sadly deficient in experience. The business of looking after a political contest in 450 precincts was a new thing to them, and most of them were business-men with little leisure in which to learn. Beginning later than the other organizations they were far behind them in preparations for election day. Their tickets reached by mail the voters of only a dozen wards up to the night before election. Those for many wards were not delivered till during election day. So pressed for time were they that they sent tickets only. The Democrats and Republicans had their tickets and pasters and appeals in the hands of every voter by Tuesday.

Those voters who wanted the Citizens' ticket were therefore in thousands of cases forced to cut it out of THE TRIBUNE. At some polls there were no men to peddle the ticket, there were no ward clubs. On the other hand the Democrats had a superb organization, an abundance of drilled workers, and lots of money to keep them active and zealous. The Republicans, though not as well equipped as the Democrats, were still in vastly better trim than the Citizens' Campaign Committee. They got their tickets, pasters, and appeals all in the hands of the voters twenty-four hours before the polls opened.

The Citizens' ticket would have secured many thousand more Republican votes than it did but for the fear felt by many that the Democratic "citizens" would not "tote fair"; that they would scratch the three Republicans on the ticket and vote only for the three Democrats, and add three names from the spoils Democratic ticket. But for this suspicion there would have been a regular Republican landslide over to the Citizens' ticket. But for this fear not enough of the members of that party would have stood by it to give its candidates a decent scattering vote.

The strength of the "Citizens' movement" lay purely in the idea which inspired it—the revolt against boodle and Stock-Yards rule. Had it been suspected it was to make the fine running it did it would have swept everything before it like a whirlwind, and could have elected nine men, had it set out to do it, as easily as it elected six.

ROBERT BROWNING.

Death has removed one of the most prominent men of letters of his time, Robert Browning, and thus adds a distinguished name to the year's literary necrology. Prior to the venerable poet's death the literary world during the year now drawing to its close had hardly been called upon to mourn for any of its prominent representatives. Two other poets, Eliza Cook and Martin Farquhar Tupper, have passed away, but they belonged to another generation, likewise S. C. Hall, the pleasant essayist. The most famous of Mr. Browning's contemporaries who have been lost to literature is the novelist, Wilkie Collins, but his was not among the great names. Thus far in the year Mr. Browning is the only great light which has been extinguished.

By a curious coincidence both Mr. Browning and his distinguished wife died in Italy, the land they loved so well, the one in Venice, the other in Florence. Mrs. Browning was 52 years of age when she died, Mr. Browning 77, and now they will probably sleep side by side under the skies of Italy, for whose freedom they wrote so grandly and which the husband lived to see accomplished. In this connection Mr. Browning's admirers will always regret that one of his last utterances was the spiteful and unworthy poem addressed to the dead poet Fitzgerald, who translated the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam in revenge for what he conceived to be an insult to his wife's memory. It is probable he lived long enough to regret it himself, as he made no replies to the severe criticisms it called forth.

There will undoubtedly be much discussion over the merits of the dead poet. A close parallel to his experiences may be found in the case of the composer Wagner. Like the musician of the future Browning has devoted friends and equally devoted enemies. Both men carried their torches into new and strange paths. The majority of readers have declined to follow the poet. The most who have followed him are stumbling and groping their way about. A few have seen the light clearly and kept their way, and to them there is but one Muse and Browning is her prophet. To the world at large there are two Brownings. There is the Browning of "Pippa Passes," "Blot in the 'Scutcheon," "Saul," "Pied Piper of Hamelin," "Men and Women," and "How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix," whom it admires; and there is the Browning of "Paracelsus," "Red Cotton Night-Cap Country," "Pacchiaralto," "Jocoseria," "Ferishtah's Fancies," "Parleying with Certain People of Importance in Their Day," and "Sordello" at whom it shakes its head. A new volume of his poems is in press and there will be much interest to know which of the two Brownings has written them. He has been a prolific writer. The new volume is the twenty-sixth in the series of his poetical works. In this large array of products there are many of great power, originality, clearness of thought, and splendor of diction. In the same array there are many others, chiefly the productions of his later years, which it would be unfair to say are unintelligible, but which must be read with dictionary and glossary, and sometimes with teacher and interpreter. Hence the Browning cult and the Browning schools and clubs which have sprung from the parent society, formed in England eight years ago, for the purpose of studying and deciphering the meaning concealed within these rugged rhythms. Mr. Browning's fame will not rest upon these poems. They will soon be forgotten and relegated to the limbo where "Sordello" has already disappeared. He will be judged by the poems which are intelligible at sight, and which are written in the style and words which served the purpose of Shakspeare, Milton, Scott, Shelley, Byron, and Burns. There is sufficient in these to assure his fame, sufficient of dignity, manliness, tenderness, original thought, love of art and nature, analysis of motives, battling for the right of the individual, and defense of truth and faith. In these respects he is a leader, but a leader only when his message is clear. The world cannot follow where it does not understand the word of command, nor has it the inclination to admire what is abstruse or the time to decipher what might have been more simply said without the loss of power, beauty, or originality.

THE BLUSTER OF A BEATEN FACTION.

The *Times* (spoils Dem.) of yesterday had an article on the result of the election, the headlines of which were: "We get two "to one. Six of the nine Trustees are "known Democrats. This insures the con-"trol of the board to the party from the be-"ginning of the work." The article began:

> The first Board of Sanitary Trustees will be composed of six Democrats and three Republicans. This is a Democratic victory more complete than was expected by the most enthusiastic partisans. The fondest hopes of the Democrats did not extend beyond electing five members of the board. This has been realized and one more.
>
> One fact stands out before all others in the story told today by the figures, and that is—the citizens of Chicago desire to give into Democratic care and keeping the important work that is before the nine men elected yesterday. The great mass of the people will be entirely satisfied with the result. The great drainage canal which is to clear the City of Chicago of its filth and connect with a navigable channel the great lakes with the Gulf of Mexico will be constructed under Democratic control and in the main by Democratic hands. The millions of money that will be required to carry on this stupendous work will be justly, honestly, and wisely raised in the manner most satisfactory to the people by the six Democrats in whom the people have expressed their confidence. The important contract to be let will be arranged by Democrats, which is a guarantee that there will be no jobbery, corruption, or thievery of any sort.

The *Times* chooses to forget that the three Democrats who were on the Citizens' ticket are not Democrats of the Mike McDonald or John A. King stamp. They are men who made after their nomination the following solemn pledges to the voters:

> 1. That we will bring to the work only a determination to serve the interests of the whole people of the district, and faithfully to execute the law in all its provisions.
>
> 2. That all questions as to the economies of management shall be open to fair discussion on their merits.
>
> 3. That all the interest accruing upon district funds shall be paid into the treasury of the district.
>
> 4. That we will not recognize politics in the administration of the affairs of the district, but will administer them on a strictly business basis.
>
> 5. That all men engaged on the works shall be free to vote as they please without control or interference.

Being honorable men they will keep them. After it was known that he was elected Judge Prendergast publicly declared:

> I shall stand by the pledge on which the Citizens' ticket was elected. As far as it lies in my power the Drainage Board shall be *non-partisan, economical, and honest*. I renew the pledge we made, and my associates join with me.

There need be no fear that either Dr. Gilmore or Mr. Altpeter will be false to his promises. Those which they made when they went, the one into the Council and the other into the County Board, they faithfully kept. They will keep their words to the people now.

Therefore the *Times* is wide away from its reckoning when it says that the board is going to elect a Democrat of the John A. King stamp President and run the board on his partisan plan. The board will be organized by the six members chosen on the Citizens' ticket. They will elect one of their number President. They will decide who shall fill the committees. They will determine about the letting of great contracts. They and not the three who happened to pull through on the spoils Democratic ticket will decide how the work shall be carried out and how the money shall be raised. It is their right. The voters indorsed their declared policy and not the extravagant and partisan one outlined by Mr. King in his ward speeches. There voted for Judge Prendergast 37,000 men and for King but 27,360. The policy of the latter and his associates was rejected by a majority of 10,000 of the voters who went to the polls.

The six will be faithful to the pledge which was signed personally by the five of them who were in the city, and will manage the great work in a non-partisan manner. The Democrats will gain no votes by it, the Republicans will not lose any. Men will be appointed because of their fitness, not their politics. The canal will be cut, not because the work may benefit a party but because it is deemed necessary for the public health.

This may not please the Mike McDonald sort of Democrats and the *Times*, but it will please the taxpayers, which is better, as they have to foot the bills.

The six, with no partisan axes to grind, loyal to the pledges they have made, and attending strictly to their legitimate business, ought with the money they get from the bonds they are authorized to sell and the taxes they are authorized to levy, after the Supreme Court has passed on the law, to finish up the main channel by the time their terms expire. Having done that they can, if the people will let them, retire from office with the consciousness of having done their duty and kept their word, and leave to their successors the task of constructing what laterals, if any, may be deemed necessary.

THE FIGURES OF THURSDAY'S VOTE.

Thursday's vote shows that sometimes Chicagoans can on short notice be spurred up to go to the polls in considerable numbers to protect their property interests. The returns show plainly that a good many of them kept away from the last November election, though all the members of the county legislature and the Recorder of Deeds were chosen, but who were so scared by the prospect of high taxes for a term of years that they turned out Thursday and elected the Citizens' ticket. This was some gain, but it left great room for improvement, for the sanitary district cast for Cleveland and Harrison 153,200 votes, or nearly twice as many as were cast day before yesterday.

The actual voters who went to the polls were in round numbers divided up between the three tickets as follows:

Citizens'....................36,000
Democratic....................27,000
Republican....................19,700

The fact that the Democratic ran 7,000 actual votes ahead of the Republican nominees, while Crawford's majority in the sanitary district was less than 600, shows how much more generally the Republicans voted the Citizens' ticket than their adversaries did. After clearing away the fractions it appears that Wenter, the highest Democrat, was voted for by 28,000 men, while only 25,800 cast ballots for Gahan. Corthell, the highest Republican, was voted for by 23,900 persons, while Coy—it is creditable to the decency of the party—found only 16,600 in the district who would touch him.

HOW TO RELIEVE THE SUPREME COURT.

The proposed addition of two Justices to the Federal Supreme Court is declared by some parties in Washington necessary on account of the admission of the four new States and the consequent creation of new judicial districts to which Justices must be assigned. The districts adjoining the new States are unwieldy in size and the business of the Federal courts therein is now crowded and delayed.

Of course, if the practice of traveling circuit is to be continued there would be some reason why Justices should be provided to visit the two Dakotas, Montana, and Washington, but it would seem far better to abolish entirely the itinerant system, which has no warrant in the Constitution and has long since lost any good effect it ever had. Chief Justice Marshall declared the act requiring the Justices to travel circuit unconstitutional. But as a matter of grace and favor and to avoid any conflict with Congress the Judges have complied with the law. It was adopted at a time when there was little business in the courts and not work enough to keep the Supreme Judges occupied. These conditions are now reversed. The time and labor of the Justices of the Supreme Court should be devoted to their proper work at Washington, and they have there more business than they can attend to and are steadily falling behind. The old men on the Supreme Bench should be wholly released from the labor of traveling circuit. That practice serves no good purpose, and instead of providing more Justices to travel over the new territory just brought into the Union Congress ought to repeal the act requiring circuit duty of the Supreme Court Judges. It is an incongruity that a Judge should render decisions on circuit to be reviewed and affirmed or overruled by the Supreme Court of which he is himself a member—sometimes the vote standing four to four, the interested Judge not voting.

Releasing the Supreme Court Justices from duty on circuit and reserving their full time for their labors at Washington, Congress should also take steps to expedite the administration of justice in the lower Federal courts and cut off the flood of appeals of small cases to the higher tribunal. No better plan has been proposed than that of Judge David Davis when a member of the Senate. Under it the United States Circuit Court would be reorganized as an Appellate Court, with three Judges and final jurisdiction in a large class of cases. No case involving less than $10,000 (better if it was $25,000 or $50,000) could be appealed to the Supreme Court unless it presented some constitutional question or matter of great importance. The District Court would attend to jury trials and the Circuit Judges would review the record and send the case back for a second hearing if they found serious error, and, if none, would pronounce final judgment. Thus the mass of the litigation in the Federal courts would be promptly tried, and the delays which now amount to a virtual denial of justice in thousands of cases would be avoided. The Supreme Court would be relieved and the Justices would have more time to give to the consideration of the weighty and important matters which alone should come before them.

To add more Justices to the Supreme Court will impair the character of that tribunal by making it a debating club. Much of the time of the Justices is devoted to a comparison of views and a discussion among themselves of the pending cases. The more men there are to debate the more time will be taken in argument and the more the court will take on the characteristics of a meeting of a legislative body rather than a judicial tribunal. The court is large enough now—if anything too large. The place where additional Judges are needed is in the Circuit Courts, and they should be provided and the court reorganized substantially according to the plan of Judge David Davis. The establishment of a middle Appellate Court has given excellent results in Illinois, and would give better if its final jurisdiction covered larger amounts. The smaller and less important cases are finally disposed of within reasonable time, and the Supreme Court, not being overburdened, is able to dispatch its business tolerably promptly. The same system should be applied to the Federal courts. It will furnish in a simple and comparatively inexpensive form relief which must be had in some manner.

THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY DOGMA ALWAYS A CURSE.

It would be fortunate indeed if the State sovereignty dogma expired with Jefferson Davis, who was its strongest modern champion. Jefferson and Calhoun dealt with the doctrine more as speculative theorists, but Davis was a military man by profession and soon carried State sovereignty to its unavoidable conclusion and made it yield its legitimate fruit of bloody rebellion and terrible civil war. If the old dogma could be put in the grave with the ex-Confederate chief the country would be relieved of a besetting evil which has afflicted it from colonial times and which was sorely felt during the Revolution as well as before and since.

Lack of facilities for travel and intercommunication kept the colonies isolated, and strong provincial feelings of pride and jealousy were the natural result. It was only a common danger which made the colonies unite in a sort of fashion during the Revolution. But each one insisted on raising and controlling its own troops. Owing to the absence of a strong national sentiment and centralized organization and authoritative discipline it took Washington seven years to fight a war that should have been ended triumphantly in two. Regiments would fight for a few months and then disband themselves and go home. And there was no central authority to bring the men back. After the soldiers had put in their crops, or attended to some other matters, they would perhaps reorganize and return to the service for a few months, and then again go home and stay there. Washington had only loose, ill-disciplined State militia brought together temporarily for war purposes, and disposed to fight for and believe in their own States rather than an American nation. Hence it was that Washington fought so many years in vain, and only won with help from France, Spain, and Holland. The glamour which hangs over the Revolutionary period has blinded the eyes of the people to the weakness and inefficiency of patriotism when the State sovereignty doctrine held sway and the sentiment of nationality was not developed.

Contrast the warlike spirit of the colonies in the Revolution with that of Indiana and Illinois, animated with national sentiment, in the war to put down the Rebellion. The two States named had in 1860 just the same population which the thirteen colonies had at the time of the revolt from Great Britain. It was a population of the same blood and character, composed of the descendants of the Revolutionary patriots and of Irish and German immigrants. During the Rebellion Illinois furnished 259,147 men and Indiana 197,146, making a total of 456,293 national fighting soldiers for all periods of service. Reduced to a uniform three years' service Illinois furnished 215,800 and Indiana 160,000, making a total of 375,800 fighting men. How will this compare with the fighting force raised by the State sovereignty colonies? The greatest number of men under arms in the height of the war excitement in 1776, after the declaration of independence, was 89,761 men. From that time the number fell off steadily and rapidly, until at the year before the close of the war Washington only had 18,000 men under arms, all told. Take the five years of the Revolution when the army was strongest and the peril the greatest, and the average number is only 60,000 men under arms. Compare this with the 375,800 men on the three years' standard furnished by Illinois and Indiana, or the 160,000 by Indiana alone, and the immense superiority of the two States imbued with national feeling over the State sovereignty colonies in raising a fighting force is glaringly apparent.

The colonies were only a confederacy during the Revolution, and they struck with the open hand rather than the clenched fist. They lacked the strength of real union. They had no Federal or national power which could conscript troops or borrow money to carry on the war. There was but little true national feeling and the struggle had to be fought through by allies temporarily united and naturally discordant and jealous, and they would have miserably failed but for France. After the Revolution narrow and disgraceful provincialism still prevailed, and each tuppenny State claimed to be "sovereign." The Federal Government was a mere ghost, and it was only after the evils of the worthless State sovereignty confederacy became intolerable that Washington, Franklin, and other Nationalists succeeded in inducing the people to adopt a Constitution which would provide a real national government. Had the people done this at the time they declared their independence from Great Britain they could have thrown against England some such a fighting force as Illinois and Indiana sent to the front in 1861-'65, and could have ended the Revolution in two years, having killed or captured every Redcoat in the country. Colonial prides and jealousies were too potent to permit the establishment of a strong and efficient central government, and the people suffered the consequences of their foolish devotion to State sovereignty dogmas.

Illinois and Indiana were nationalized States carved out of the public domain, and ready to give the last man and the last dollar in defense of nationality. They supplied men not to fight for a confederacy but to preserve a nation. They furnished men and money not for a defensive league but for a powerful government, and it was shown again that in national union there is invincible strength. The narrow, crippling, sectional doctrine of State sovereignty has always been a source of weakness and a curse to this country, and ever will be until it is totally discarded.

IT is gratifying to learn of friendly and even cordial conferences between Gov. Larrabee and leading railroad officials in Iowa. It is not long since the railroad managers announced that they were on the warpath and would brook no interference from Iowa, whereas they are now making liberal promises of good behavior if the State will only dismiss certain penalty suits entered against them for violation of the State railroad act. The change in the position of the railroad officials is easily accounted for. When they undertook to defy Iowa they had secured an injunction from Judge Brewer restraining the Commissioners from enforcing their schedules of rates and leaving the carriers free to charge whatever they pleased. In this situation the railroads proposed to keep matters locked up for three or four years pending an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court. Meantime they would levy on traffic for all it would bear and "make an example" of Iowa. Fortunately, however, Judge Brewer was persuaded to dissolve the injunction, and this put the boot on the other leg and made it certain that the railroads must bear the burden of delay if they carried the matter to the higher courts. The State already had penalty suits enough against the carriers to bankrupt them. Of course the State does not want to do that. All it desires is to enforce fair and reasonable rates. If the managers who are now so polite and deferential can convince Gov. Larrabee that they will faithfully obey the law and respect the rates fixed by the Commissioners there is no doubt the penalty suits will be dismissed.

THE venerable Dr. McCosh writes to the New York *Tribune*, commending the compromising revision of the Westminster Confession recommended by the committee of the New York Presbytery. While he is gratified with its progress, as far as it goes, he urges still further and much more radical advancement. His desire is that there shall be what he calls "a federation" of the churches of all denominations for Christian work. The following extract from his letter states the substance of his scheme:

> I hope that the Presbyterian churches, as they view the substantial agreement of the creed, will look with more favor on other evangelical churches, such as the Episcopalian, Reformed, Methodist, and Baptist. If this does not issue immediately in a union, it may end in a federation like that of the United States. There is an awful responsibility laid upon us by the command: "Preach the Gospel to every creature," and yet to find that, not only in heathen countries, but in our own, in our great cities and in our neglected country districts, there are such multitudes who have not had the Gospel preached to them. I fear that for all this the judgment of Heaven may descend on the churches, which are so often hindering instead of helping each other. Let a federation be made, to secure that the whole country be divided into parishes or districts, and that each be provided with a Gospel minister, with a lay agency put under obligations to have the Gospel preached to every creature, young and old. To remove difficulties, it should be allowed to every minister to visit his people and do good in his neighbor's district as well as his own.

Dr. McCosh desires correspondence with those who are ready to carry out his views. It will be interesting to observe how far the members of his own and other churches consider his scheme practicable. There is certainly a great deal of work wasted under the present system, and if Dr. McCosh can organize his proposed federation much good will be accomplished. But will the brethren work in harmony?

A COLD wave a thousand miles wide is a rather sweeping infliction with which to threaten the residents of this and other States. It will be a big contribution from the frozen North to the more genially placed Mississippi Valley, and may not prove to be so unwelcome as is feared. This is the time of year when a little cold weather is healthy not only for the human frame but for business in general. A December that is warm to nearly its close usually means a poor holiday trade in city and country, which may even be prolonged through the remainder of the winter months. Severe storms to block up the railroads and hinder the tide of travel, as well as the transportation of merchandise, are not specially desirable, but to the great majority they involve less business embarrassment and scarcely more of physical discomfort in the long run than does a mild, open winter, which is apt to be followed by irregular weather in the spring and summer quarters. So let the cold wave come. If not too bitter it will be gladly recognized as a friend rather than an enemy. It will alike quicken the pulse of the healthy human frame and cause the arteries of trade to throb with renewed life.

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* sends that paper a letter devoted to the new process of producing steel with nickel alloys, which contains some remarkable statements. The tests were made in England by Mr. James Riley, one of the most practical steel workers in that country, at the request of the French patentee, and were such as to astonish the savants of the Iron and Steel Institute. One alloy composed of 95.3 per cent of steel and 4.7 nickel raised the breaking strain of the steel from 30 to 40.6 tons and the elastic limit from 16 to 28 tons. As the nickel is increased the carbon influence is so neutralized as to produce marvelous ductility. A sample of wire was shown of sufficient fineness and strength to meet all the uses of cotton thread. The steels rich in nickel are also pronounced to be non-corrodible. Some of the tests gave breaking strains as high as 87 and even 95.5 tons, which shows its value for guns and armor plating.

BRAZIL must conduct herself carefully or she will get into trouble. Mr. Jack Klein is there.

THE editor of the Ainsworth (Neb.) *Star* pleasantly alludes to the editor of a contemporary at Long Pine as "a contemptible, sneaking, lying chunk of fetid fruit," who "would sell the good name of his own mother for a soiled postage stamp." Where is the spectacled graduate of a college of journalism in the effete East that could teach this fiery, untamed son of the zephyr-kissed Western prairies anything about the amenities of the profession?

THE TRIBUNE begs to renew to its hyphenated contemporary the assurances of its distinguished consideration, and suggests that it bolt the crow with as little fuss as possible. Its preliminary grimaces and contortions are not pleasing to look upon.

IT was an Illinois woman that won the second prize in the national potato-raising contest for women, and her name, young man, is Miss Mary Rusk of Madison County.

PEORIA will build a coal palace next year and invite the world to come and see it. She has eleven corn palaces of world-wide fame already.

STANLEY'S celebrity, it is feared, will rouse the demon of jealousy in the breast of that other eminent American, the Hon. Buffalo Bill.

IF it be true that Col. Ingersoll has finally come to believe in a future existence what terrors of mind he must endure!—*Indianapolis News.*

Does that follow necessarily? There is no evidence that the Colonel has changed his views regarding sheol.

LET the cold wave come. Chicago can stand any amount of cooling off now.

MRS. BENNINGTON of Xenia, O., is the mother of twenty-five children. She is unquestionably the greatest Buckeye raiser in the world.

THE Boston *Transcript* now comes to the front and lays a cold hand of negation on the charming little story that connects the late Mrs. Mary Tyler with the poem "Mary Had a Little Lamb." It says the author of those verses was Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, who died in Philadelphia a few years ago, aged 86 years, and that she did not have any special person in her mind as the heroine of the poem. This leads to the painful thought that she could not have had any special lamb in her mind either. Mary and her little lamb are both myths. They never existed. Mrs. Mary Tyler was not the Mary so dearly loved by the lamb of the poem, and her lamb was not the lamb to which the Mary of the poem was so deeply and truly attached. And thus another cherished illusion is rudely lassoed and pulled down from the pedestal on which it has stood so long. This is a sad world.

THE *Times* might as well quit blowing. Its three spoil Democrats must take back seats. The two non-partisan Democrats, and one Socialist, and three Republicans will run things according to the interests of the taxpayers alone. Boodle must stand back or look elsewhere for plunder.

"ALL is fair in love and war," but the author of the saying would almost turn over in his grave if he could see New York trying to beat Chicago out of the World's Fair by invoking the causeless envy of Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Omaha, and digging up for public inspection the moldy bones of a "rivalry" that once existed between Chicago and St. Louis.

THE spectacle of a great city trying to secure the World's Fair by fomenting a spirit of mean and little jealousy on the part of all the cities of a large section of country against her strongest competitor is wondrous pitiful.

THE smile on the face of Citizen Prendergast as he read yesterday morning in certain esteemed contemporaries the claim that the result of the election was a victory for the Democratic party would have made the cold chills run up and down the editors' backs if they could have seen it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

He Forgot.

"Mr. Blunderheels, doesn't my singing weary you?"

"On the contrary, Miss Psly, I am charmed. Your voice is so clear, so flute-like."

(Later in the evening.) "What is your favorite musical instrument, Mr. Blunderheels? Do you like the flute?"

"A flute, Miss Psly, always bores me to death."

An Unworthy Suspicion.

Mr. McSwat picked up a doughnut that lay on his plate, examined it critically, made a mental estimate of its weight, and laid it down.

"Lobelia," he said, "did you make this?"

"I did, Billiger," replied Mrs. McSwat, proudly. "I'll have a whole plateful of them on the table in a moment."

Mr. McSwat made no reply. He was thinking of the $10,000 for which he had insured his life the day before, and as he looked at that doughnut and then at his unsuspecting and innocent young wife a look of cold, hard suspicion settled on his face.

PERSONALS.

John W. Rye has received the appointment as Postmaster at Black Walnut, Va. This seems to be a victory for Riddleberger.

Miss Susannah M. Dunklee of Newton, Mass., was the first woman to become a bank treasurer in the United States. She has held the position for fifteen years.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is asserted by the London newspapers to have purchased from the young Earl of Dudley Turner's masterpiece, "The Grand Canal, Venice," for the sum of $95,000.

Miss Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes of New York, is the latest American girl to entangle a nobleman in the matrimonial net. Her engagement is announced to Baron Halcott, an Englishman with a German title.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett has recovered from the effects of her recent accident and has returned to London. It is confidently expected there that she will now make an early reply to the serious accusations that have been made against her in the matter of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Ex-Congressman Matson of Indiana is in Washington, and when asked what he was doing at the Capital he replied: "You might say I came here to assist Chicago in getting the World's Fair, as everybody else seems to be here for that purpose."

Clarence W. Ashford, Attorney-General for King Kalakaua, and thus a member of the Hawaiian Cabinet, is on a visit to this country in the interest of certain projected financial reforms for the kingdom. Mr. Ashford was a Michigan boy and is only 32 years old. He went to Honolulu in 1882.

Mme. Patti has given orders to have built for her on her estate at Craig-y-nos, Wales, the prettiest private theater in the world. Although it will seat only about 130 people it will be as complete in all its details as the largest opera-house. It will be finished next spring and Henry Irving will dedicate it.

Mr. James T. Jackson of Detroit has in his possession a document of some historic interest. It is a bill of sale for the transfer of a negro named Mose from Mr. Jackson to William Moxley of West Virginia, dated Feb. 4, 1863. It is claimed that this is the latest transfer of a slave on record in the Virginias.

The Rev. Henry A. Adams, rector of St. Paul's Church in Buffalo, says: "As to Sunday newspapers, the sooner the Christian world recognizes that the Sunday paper has come to stay, and that it preaches to the thousands who don't come to hear us preach, the better for the people. The greatest help the church has today is the press. It is the sharpest to detect error, the quickest to applaud, and the promptest to award merit or demerit, as we deserve, and when you find a preacher taken up by the press and multiplied a thousandfold next morning depend on it that man—be he considered a heretic or an apostate by the churchman—is speaking living truths, and the reporter recognizes it."

The Prince of Wales, who used to be a constant shopper, has had to give it up. All his purchases now are sent to Marlborough House or to Sandringham. He was popular with the shopkeepers, never leaving a shop without raising his hat and "thanking them very much."

The Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness says that he is still smoking cigars daily at the age of 88. He believes that instead of causing intoxication smoking takes the place of drinking. Were smoking abolished, he says, there would be ten drunkards where there is now only one. There doesn't seem to be any defective flue in connection with this particular Furness, notwithstanding he smokes.

Mr. Oscar S. Strauss, late American Minister at Constantinople, says that the Sultan is a serious, painstaking sovereign, kind-hearted and compassionate, a reformer withal, and greatly beloved by the people. Mr. Strauss mentions that Abdul Hamid II. has practically abolished capital punishment, that he sent $1,000 to the Johnstown sufferers, and that scarcely a month passes but that he contributes from his private purse to alleviate sufferings, irrespective of race or religion, among his subjects. Moreover, that he goes in for schools and railroads.

CURRENT NOTES.

Crowned heads and corned feet are uncomfortable.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The merchant has to drive a sharp bargain when trade is dull.—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Jaggs—"Have a cigar, old man?" Baggs—"No, thanks. I'm smoking nothing but tobacco now."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Some lawyers have religious convictions, and let it be known, when not retained for the other side.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

When the fast young man finally reaches Hades he will not be apt to say to his Satanic Majesty: "Ah, there!" but, alas, he will "stay there."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Miss Van Allwool—"Are you sure Baron De Schnag is a genuine nobleman?" Mr. McBallaster—"Sure? Why, he borrowed $600 of one man."—*Time.*

Grocer—"How is it, Mr. Pegasus, you always pay your bill with postage stamps?" Mr. Pegasus—"I am the editor of a magazine devoted exclusively to poetry."—*Time.*

"Banks is a very popular fellow, isn't he?" "I should say so. He'd lend his last cent to a friend in need." "But I thought he was poor." "So he is; that's the reason."—*New York Sun.*

Amy—"You were entirely alone, weren't you, Mr. Dolley?" Dolley—"Yes, Miss Amy, until you came I was alone with my thoughts." Amy—"That's what I said. You were entirely alone."—*New York Sun.*

Kate Field says: "I believe that men and women are eternally alike and eternally unlike." Yes. Just see a man sneak down the alley when he gets into a new suit, while a woman takes the best side of the street.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Maud—"And so you are going to marry Charlie Demare. It was only a month ago that I heard you say you positively hated him." Belle—"Yes, I know, but that was when he was going with that horrid Jenkins girl."—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Mrs. Watts—"Mr. Watts and I make it a rule never to quarrel before the children. If we have any argument with each other we always send them out of the room." Mrs. Potts—"I have often wondered why your children were out on the street so much more than other people's."—*Terre Haute Express.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The fourth performance of the Italian opera season at the Auditorium was given last evening, the opera chosen being Verdi's ever popular "Il Trovatore." The opera, like its predecessors, was beautifully staged. The first setting of the second act, a mountainous region where the gypsy camp is supposed to be located, was especially effective with its huge masses of jagged rock. The second setting, representing the old building in the vicinity of Castellor, was a splendid specimen of stage architecture, the background being beautifully elaborated, though when a second drop descended in front of it a large portion was hidden from view. This, however, did not in any way injure the effect of the scene as a whole, but rather enhanced it, portions of the other drop being visible between heavy arches of masonry. It is only necessary further to specify the setting of the tower scene as something different from any hitherto seen here, in minor details, but as admirably designed as the preceding. The cloud effects in one of the scenes were produced with much more than the average effectiveness. Mme. Giulia Valda sang the part of Leonora and acted it well. Her voice came out strongly in the concerted music, being clearly heard above both orchestra and vocalists. In the tower scene her singing of the "Quel suon" was especially impassioned and dramatic. Sig. Francesco Tamagno was the Manrico of the cast. He appeared to be scarcely in as good voice as Wednesday evening, possibly feeling the effects of the Chicago climate, yet he sang the music of his part with great spirit. In the famous aria, "Di quella pira," he brought out the high C with immense power and such an electrifying effect that shouts of "Bravo!" were heard all over the house, and the applause continued until he granted a repetition. Four times in succession he took the note with magnificent power and abandon, and at the end he was rewarded by a round of enthusiastic applause such as seldom follows the efforts of any singer. His singing of the "Ah che la morte" from the tower was received with almost equal favor, and he was called out—a well deserved compliment—but one which invariably destroys the dramatic effect of the scene. Mme. Fabbri sang the part of Azucena. Her voice, though large and extremely telling in the lower register, seems to slip away from her occasionally, and she often sings false to an unpleasant degree. This is perhaps due to her forcing her voice, as it was most noticeable in such portions of the scenes as required great dramatic force. On the dramatic side her work was admirable and in the softer passages she produced really beautiful tones. Mme. Bauermeister did good work in the small part of Inez. Sig. Del Puente was obliged to repeat the "Il Balin," which he gave both times with fine effect. His work as a whole was somewhat unequal, but much of it was decidedly impressive. In the closing scene with Manrico Mme. Valda sustained her part well with Sig. Tamagno, and the two produced a great impression. In this scene Mme. Valda did her best work of the evening. The choruses behind the scenes were not altogether satisfactory, several times falling from the pitch, once quite badly—a thing which is not to be greatly wondered at considering the circumstances.

The West Will Stand for Its Own.

Cleveland *Leader:* If the great Exhibition can do so much for Chicago it might easily go far toward closing the gap between New York and its only rival, and the West will be more than ever inclined to insist on having the Columbus Fair held somewhere near the center rather than upon the edge of the United States.

An Interesting Coincidence.

St. Paul *Globe:* It is an historical coincidence worth noting that Jeff Davis was buried on the day that Congress celebrated the centennial of Washington's inauguration. It is a linking together of events which tends to give emphasis to Andrew Jackson's famous declaration—"By the Eternal, the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

What They Are There For.

Philadelphia *Times:* The New York World's Fair Committee have decided that lobbying in Washington does not come within the sphere of their duty. What their duty is does not seem quite clear, unless it be to assemble occasionally in Chauncey Depew's office, enjoy the doctor's jokes, and wish for the World's Fair. This duty they perform admirably and unremittingly.

The Difference Between Two Cities.

Philadelphia *Record:* New York is dingdonging away upon its list of millionaires, its cosmopolitanism, and its general bigness just as arduously as Chicago is displaying its unbounded energy in its own wild, Western way.

Are You Sure It Isn't True?

Peoria *Transcript:* There is no truth in the rumor that before allowing organ-grinders to resume operations on the streets of New York the authorities insisted that they should donate a portion of the proceeds to the World's Fair fund.

All Quiet Along the Wabash.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Republicans can rest assured that there is no internal dissension in the party in this State, no conflict among its leaders, and no other purpose on the part of any of them but to promote the harmony and welfare of the party.

BLACK EYE FOR MARINES.

ACTION TAKEN TOWARD WIPING OUT THE ENTIRE CORPS.

Recommendation That They Be Removed from Navy Vessels and Be Placed Only at Guard Duty—Some Names for Chicago Offices May Be Sent to the Senate Monday—Fourteen Indictments Returned Against Silcott—General News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The proposition looking to the rehabilitation of the marine corps recently submitted by officers of this service to the Secretary of the Navy for his consideration and report to Congress has met with a black eye at the hands of the Greer Reorganization and Tactical Board, to which it was referred by Mr. Tracy. The board not only objects to a further increase in the number of marines and to the further proposition to have these men trained for handling the secondary batteries of ships, but recommends that they be removed from naval vessels entirely and that they be used exclusively for guard duty at navy yards and stations. In other words, the board suggests the first steps toward wiping out the marine corps. This action is a good deal of a surprise to marine officers, who had hoped to obtain the assistance of the Navy Department in their efforts to secure legislation during the present session. The stand taken by the board not only shatters these hopes but instead of seeking legislation the marine officers now find that they must take steps to prevent it.

No less than fourteen indictments against C. E. Silcott, the defaulting cashier, were ordered by the grand jury of the District of Columbia in session today. He will be charged with forgery, and extradition will follow, provided, of course, Mr. Silcott's whereabouts are discovered. The whole machinery of the Government is in action now, and all of the special agents of the Treasury at large, the secret service division, and the officers of the customs service are searching for him. The hunt began last Thursday afternoon, and has been in progress ever since. The reports of the operations are in the custody of Mr. Bell, chief of the secret service, who in turn reports to the Secretary of the Treasury. The people in the District Attorney's office say that the evidence against Silcott is incontrovertible and convincing. He will be found guilty on from fourteen to twenty indictments and get cumulative terms of imprisonment as long as the average lives of three men.

E. H. Conger, W. J. Stone, C. P. Wickham, T. H. Paynter, J. H. Green, J. H. Goodnight, R. Ballock, R. H. M. Davidson, A. C. Thompson, H. A. Herbert, C. F. Crisp, L. W. Moore, and F. R. Wallace appeared before the grand jury today and gave evidence that the notes which were deposited in the National Metropolitan Bank by Silcott and purported to be signed by them were forgeries. The officers of the bank testified as to receiving and discounting the notes and the grand jury at once ordered Silcott's indictment. The District Attorney has continued the investigation until Monday morning, so as to examine several witnesses temporarily absent from the city. All of the indictments will be returned Monday afternoon.

A small crowd of Democratic members of the House was clustered around Representative Mills of Texas in the House this morning talking over the effect of the Silcott defalcation on the party's chances in the next election. Mr. Mills was the chief spokesman, and he laid down vigorously his opinion that the Democrats could not afford to reappropriate the lost money to reimburse themselves. It would lose the party thirty or forty members and the next House, he said. The party would find their opponents on the stump making loud proclamation and crying that a Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms had lost the people's money and that the Democrats had voted to pay it back. The best way out of it was for the Democratic party leaders and Leedom to go among their friends and raise the money and turn it over to the Treasury to make good the deficit. He was willing himself to give his November salary towards this fund, and he thought the other Democrats would do the same, and in this way a part of the money might be made up.

The statement is made tonight that Speaker Reed came out nearly $1,900 ahead on the Silcott defalcation. The salary of the Speaker of the House is $8,000 per year, or $3,000 more than his pay as Congressman. Mr. Reed was not elected Speaker till Dec. 2, but his salary as such dated back to March 4. Immediately after his election he drew on the Sergeant-at-Arms for some $1,900 and it was advanced to him. Speaker Reed's colleagues envy his luck. If he had delayed two or three days his back pay would have been part of the general loss.

The Ways and Means Committee is going to have a tariff bill ready some time in January. To do this it will keep at work during the holidays. This is understood to be Chairman McKinley's idea. All the tariff bills of the last Congress can be used as a basis for formulating legislation. The Southerners seem to think that the only business of the committee is to report a bill repealing the tobacco tax, and that such a measure should be taken up to the exclusion of everything else. But they will be disappointed. There is no certainty that an outright repeal can carry, and tobacco legislation of any sort must be considered as part of the general tariff bill.

A bill will be presented by Mr. Browne of Indiana on the sugar schedule. The duty on sugar now amounts to about 78 per cent ad valorem. Gen. Browne proposes to reduce this to 25 per cent, which will amount to about $18,000,000 per annum, and to give the growers a bounty of one cent a pound, estimated at $7,000,000. Should the free tobacco bill pass the revenues of the Government will be reduced about $69,000,000. Early in January Messrs. Brower and Browne will urge the passage of resolutions directing the Ways and Means Committee to report their measures to the House for action. The object is evidently to get a vote upon their two propositions independent of the consideration of a general tariff bill. The committee, however, will in all probability insist on tobacco and sugar going into the general tariff bill.

One of the reasons which the Supreme Court Justices think should have weight in favor of the passage of a bill to increase the number of Justices on the Supreme Court bench is the large territory over which some of them have to preside when they go on circuit during the summer recess of the court. Justice Miller's circuit includes Colorado, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Northwest. This circuit is the one Judge Brewer has presided over, and there is a unanimity of opinion among lawyers that it is too large for one Circuit Judge and that the extreme Western territory should be divided by creating at least two additional Judges and also two additional Supreme Court Justices to sit with the Circuit Judges in the new made districts when not on the bench at Washington. Judge George H. Shields of Missouri, the Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, is a candidate for the United States Circuit Judgeship made vacant by the appointment of Judge Brewer to the Supreme Bench. It is asserted by Judge Shields' friends that the entire Missouri delegation in Congress, Secretary Noble, and Assistant Secretary Chandler are especially favorable to his appointment and will at the proper time urge his claims upon the President.

Secretary Windom has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., in regard to the complaint of Mr. William McCallum of Nebraska to the effect that his invalid wife was unreasonably detained and annoyed by the action of the customs officers at Detroit on her recent visit to Canada. The Secretary says: "It is a matter of regret to the department that such an occurrence should be possible at any Custom House in the United States, and you can not be too earnestly enjoined to take such immediate steps to prevent further occurrences of the same kind, which can only tend to make the public service odious. While nothing can be done to compensate Mrs. McCallum for the mental trouble and disturbance inflicted upon her, it is expected that you will find some proper means to reimburse her for all the expenses to which she was unjustifiably put by the virtual seizure and detention of her personal effects, and to instruct your subordinates to exercise proper judgment toward the public, especially to ladies traveling alone, in the future performance of their duties. You will also cease the illegal practice of taking merchandise from baggage and from the possession of the owner, levying the duty thereon and transmitting the goods by express to her with instructions to collect the duties on delivery. You are further requested to furnish a copy of this letter to Mr. McCallum, who has the thanks of the department for bringing to its attention the unbusinesslike methods pursued at your post."

The report of the Army Retiring Board, Maj.-Gen. Crook presiding, in the case of Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, Fourth Cavalry, which was received here a few days ago, will probably be returned to the board for a more definite statement as to whether the officer is or is not incapacitated for further service. The proceedings of the board show that Col. Forsyth is suffering from old wounds in the head and leg received in battle, and his conduct prior and since his court-martial is largely attributable to mental disarrangement, but the board failed or avoided bringing in the definite findings usual in retirement cases. It is not likely that the department will feel justified in authorizing his retirement unless the board, in plain words, so recommend. The fact concerning his mental condition, however, is sufficiently well established to warrant the President in relieving Col. Forsyth from the suspension from rank on pay under which he is now suffering, as a result of court-martial sentence, if he sees proper, and it is presumed that this is the course that will be pursued, whether the retirement takes place or not.

The Attorney-General of the United States has been instrumental in the preparation of a bill for the establishment of a bureau of prisons to be attached to the Department of Justice. The bureau will collect and preserve information and data relative to the problem of prison reform, and be charged with the inspection of all reformatory institutions in which prisoners of the United States are confined. The National Prison Reform Association is evincing great interest in the bill and will send a committee here to urge its passage in Congress. An effort will be made to secure the adoption by the States and Territories of the Bertillon system of measurement for the identification of prisoners as now in use at the penitentiaries of Illinois.

"I am unable to state when I shall announce the remainder of the House committees," said Speaker Reed this evening. "There seems to be an idea afloat because I have named a few committees on which I have placed thirty members that I will dispose of the 300 remaining members at a gallop. I would gladly do so, but I find the task a physical impossibility. I am burning midnight oil for the purpose of getting the committees ready for announcement. With the old members my task is comparatively an easy one, but when you take into consideration that I have a great deal of new material to dispose of and deal justly with I am compelled to go slow and halt occasionally as I proceed."

Illinoisans in Washington were well pleased to hear that there might be some Chicago nominations sent to the Senate next Monday. "Loosh" Croaker was talked of for the internal revenue office, from which it was inferred that the President's visit to Chicago had not helped Chris Mamer's chances. Senator Cullom made a brief call at the White House this morning. Charles H. Aldrich, the discoverer of E. B. Sherman for Collector of the Port, is here again. This time he may let some of the Congressmen know that he is a candidate. B. F. Marsh is still on the ground ready for the lightning to strike. Sam Allerton is also here, but is looking for gold-dust in Maryland soil rather than for an office.

The successful trial of the new army 8-inch breechloading rifle, the particulars of which have just been received at the Ordnance Office from the Sandy Hook proving-grounds, marks an important event in the history of American gun construction. Gen. Benet, who witnessed the tests, says the results obtained were equal to and in some respects surpassed the best efforts of any foreign-made gun of like caliber. It gave even better results in many respects than the 8¼-inch Krupp gun, which is supposed to be the best gun of its kind ever built.

Representative Samuel J. Randall was so much improved yesterday that he got up and walked about the house for some time. His condition continues to improve each day, and his strength is increasing. He is cheerful, and takes a keen interest in the proceedings of Congress, but will not attend the sessions of the House until after the holidays.

Advertisements for bids for the construction of the new 5,300-ton and the 7,500-ton cruisers are now being prepared at the Navy Department and will be issued in a few days. The appropriation for the 5,300-ton ship is $1,800,000 and for the 7,500-ton cruiser $3,500,000.

The deficiencies sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee began its work today by preparing an urgent deficiency bill to meet a deficiency of about $150,000 in the Government Printing Office and of $350,000 for printing needed by the Census Office.

The Elections Committee will probably take up the contest of Posey against Parrett in the First Indiana District next week. This is the only Northern contest. After it is out of the way the contests in West Virginia are likely to be considered.

At the session of the Pan-American Conference today President Blaine appointed the various committees, and the conference adjourned until Jan. 2.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for report of the condition of the national banks at the close of business Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1889.

Neither Judicial Nor Judicious.

Philadelphia *Press:* Justice Lamar's remark that Jefferson Davis was "the colossal figure of his times" must not be taken as an official decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. It comes from a man who bore a responsible share in the great error which misled Mr. Davis, and as an opinion it is neither judicial nor judicious.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Terrible Skin and Scalp Disease—Psoriasis 8 Years—Head, Arms, and Breast a Solid Scab—Best Doctors and Medicines Fail—Cured by Cuticura at a Cost of $3.75.

Cured by Cuticura

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES with the best results. I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary and, I began to think, incurable; but it began to heal from the first application of CUTICURA.

ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you and you are at liberty to use this if it will be a help to any one.

MRS. GEO. MOREMAN,
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted pimples, scrofulous and hereditary diseases, and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.

WHAT SPOT CASH
WILL DO IN THE PURCHASE OF
CORRECT WINES, LIQUORS
AND
FINE IMPORTED CIGARS.
CHARLES H. SLACK,
WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST.

☞ A "READY CASH HOUSE" WITH TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, whose purchases exceed a MILLION, COMMANDS closer buying figures and is enabled to sell at a less per cent of profit than houses who BUY AND SELL ON CREDIT. The world's financiers know that CASH is more POTENT THAN CREDIT. Your dealer may say No. Who is correct?

For Complete Quotations Send for Catalogue and Price List.

IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts. per bot.	Pts. pr bot.
L. Roederer Carte-Blanche and Grand Vin Sec, Pomery Sec, Cliquot, Yellow Label	$2.50	$1.35
Piper Heidsieck	2.10	1.15
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry	2.40	1.25

DOMESTIC CHAMPAGNES.

Cook's Imperial Gold Seal and Great Western	$1.10	.65
Werner's Extra Dry	.55	.35

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC ALES AND STOUTS.

	Pts. per doz.	Per bot.
Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, bottled by Burke-Griffin, and Dogshead Brand, McEwan's and Younger's Scotch Ale	$1.90	.18
Robert Smith's Philadelphia Ale	$1.40	.12
Hoff's Malt Extract, Tarrant's, and Eisner	3.50	.30

IMPORTED MINERAL WATERS.

Hunyadi and Vichy Water...qts	$2.75	$ .25
Apollinaris...qts.	1.90	.17
Apollinaris	1.40	.12

FRENCH AND AMERICAN BRANDIES.

		Qt. bot.
James Hennessy, 1 Star, per bot.	$1.20	
James Hennessy, 3 Star, per bot.	1.50	
California Grape Brandy, per gal.	3.00	.75

SOUR MASH AND RYE WHISKIES.

		Per gal.	Per qt. bot.
Cane Spring Sour Mash	1884	$3.00	.75
Greystone (Ky.) Sour Mash	1886		
Greystone (Ky.) Rye	1886		
Nelson Distilling Company's Sour Mash	1885	2.50	
Clark's Pure Rye	1884	4.00	1.00

BITTERS.

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
Angostura, qts	$15.75	$1.35
Angostura, pts	16.25	.70
Hostetter's, qts	8.50	.75
Boker's, qts	12.25	1.10
Boker's, pts	13.75	.60
Orange, qts	10.25	.90
Boonekamp, qts	13.75	1.20

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Angelica, Muscat, Malaga, Madeira, Mount Vineyard, Port, Sherry, Tokay; Vintage of 1882, per gallon, $2; per bottle, 50c. VINTAGE 1885. Per Gal. $1.50

Spanish Sherry and Oporto Port, per gallon, $2.50; per bottle, 65c.

	Case.	Bottle.
Zinfandel, qts., 1 doz. in case	$4.00	$ .40
Zinfandel, pts., 2 doz. in case	$5	.25
Gutedel, qts., 1 doz. in case		.50
Sauterne, qts., 1 doz. in case		.50
Burgundy, qts., 1 doz. in case		.50
Burgundy, pts., 2 doz in case	6.00	.30
Riesling, qts., 1 doz. in case	4.50	.45
Table Claret, 1 doz. in case	3.50	.35

Fresh Imported Cigars, 1889 crop, just arrived per steamships City of Atlanta and Washington.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Length.	Quantity in box.	Price
H. Upmann.			
Conchas Especiales	4¼	50	$ 4.50
Sports	4⅛	100	11.00
Concha Extras	4⅛	50	4.40
La Santa Isabel.			
Regalia Favorita	4¼	50	$ 4.50
La Carolina.			
Perfectos	5	25	$ 4.20
Manuel Garcia.			
*Bouquets	4¼	25	$ 3.75
Reina Victorias	4½	50	7.50
Princesas Finas	3¾	50	4.00
Regalia Chiquita	4⅛	50	4.00
Londres Finas	5	50	5.00
Panetelas Finas	5	100	8.50
Perfecto Finas	5	25	4.60
Caprichos	3	50	4.00
Regalia Especiales	4¾	25	3.50
Concha Finas	4½	50	5.50
Conchas Fina Especiales	4¼	50	4.30
L. Carvajal.			
Panetelas	4¾	100	$ 8.25
*Bouquets Exquisitos	4	25	3.75
Regalia Concha	4¼	50	5.00
Regalia Especiales	4½	50	7.50
Ninfas	4¼	25	2.60
Perfectos	5	25	5.00
Londres Fina, First	4¾	100	10.50
Conchas, N. P. U.	4⅛	50	4.25
Hija de Cabanas.			
Especiales	4⅛	50	$ 4.50
Concha Regalia	4⅜	50	5.50
Londres First	4¾	100	12.00
*Petit Bouquets	4	25	4.00
Regalia Favorita	4¼	50	5.00
Princesas	3½	100	8.50
Principes	3½	100	8.25
Pigmeos	2½	100	7.00
Panetelas	4¾	100	10.00
Pour les Amateurs	4⅛	50	4.50
La Comercial.			
Regalia Favorita	4	50	$ 6.25
Henry Clay.			
Conchas	4⅛	50	$ 4.50
*Bouquets	4¼	25	3.75
Conchas Especiales	4¼	50	4.75
Regalia Comme Il Faut	4¼	50	5.25
Victorias	4¼	50	6.00
La Vencedora.			
*Perfectos	5	25	$ 4.50
Conchas Especiales	4¼	50	4.60
*Bouquets	4¼	25	3.50
Conchas, N. P. U.	4⅛	50	4.00
*Regalia Especiales	5	50	7.25
Panetelas	5⅛	50	5.25
Regalia de la Reina	4¼	100	8.50

*With bands.

MOURAD, PUSHMAN & CO.'S
NEW HOLIDAY IMPORTATION OF
TURKISH, PERSIAN, MOORISH
EMBROIDERIES,
DRAPERIES, LAMPS, INLAID TABLES, AND BRIC-A-BRAC.
ORIENTAL RUGS AT AUCTION
Commencing Monday, Dec. 16,
Cor. Jackson-st. and Michigan-av.
(ARGYLE BUILDING).
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.—The Collection is the Largest and Grandest Ever Imported.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.
A Nobby Walking Stick
IS A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT FOR A GENTLEMAN.

THIS DAY The Choice of These $1.50 Triple Silver Plate Handles On Old English Woods.

Huyler's

The celebrated Confectioners of New York, will open their new Chicago Establishment

TODAY.

161 State Street,
NEAR MONROE.

Some Choice Gifts.

If you want Overcoats at $10 we have them, just as good and a little better than you'll find elsewhere for that money, and so with the $18, $20, and $50 ones. Of course the goodness in them grows largely as the dollars get bigger. All the styles and shapes are here—ulsters and cape coats as well.

Our Full Dress Suits are the most shapely we know of, and you'll think it quite unnecessary to have them made to order when you see them.

House Coats and Smoking Jackets move fast these days, and we've such a grand lot of them—what an acceptable gift they are.

Slippers and slippers—patent leather, sealskin, and ooze kid.

A wonderfully good calfskin shoe, hand-sewed, cork soles, at $5. Selling at $7 the city over.

Seal Gaps $10 and $12. Plush—excellent imitation of seal—$2.50 to $3. Splendid assortment.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

The Chicago Tribune THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

CATARRH AND ASTHMA.

Mr. Naigel Suffers from Catarrh—Mrs. E. Larson Suffers from Catarrh and Asthma.

They Both Take the Medicine and Treatment of Dr. Carroll and Are Greatly Benefited.

"I have received more benefit from the treatment and medicines of Dr. J. G. Carroll than any physician I ever visited," said Mr. J. W. Naigel to the reporter a few days ago.

Mr. Naigel resides at No. 19 Bingham street, and while speaking of his sickness and subsequent cure under the treatment of Dr. Carroll, said:

"I had been a sufferer from catarrh for at least two years. I had severe pains in my head, and at times I thought

"I WOULD BECOME CRAZY.

"My eyes were weak. My nose was clogged and I had to breathe through my mouth all the time.

J. W. NAIGEL.

"There was a dropping of phlegm from my head into my throat and I was hawking, coughing, and spitting all day long.

"I always had a disagreeable taste in the morning, and I also had severe pains in my chest and back.

"After one or two visits to Dr. Carroll I seemed to improve and now

"I AM FEELING SPLENDID.

"It is very seldom I have a headache. My eyes have got strong and the pains in my chest and back have left me entirely. I have very little trouble in breathing through my nose, and I feel confident that in a short time the doctor will make a perfect cure of my case."

Mrs. E. Larson's Statement.

Mrs. E. Larson, who resides at 648 North Wells street, was the next person called upon by the reporter.

Mrs. Larson said she was feeling greatly better and she had no doubt Dr. Carroll would cure her.

"When I first called upon Dr. Carroll," said Mrs. Larson, "I had about lost all faith in doctors.

"I had been treating with physicians for a long time, but I received no benefit from them.

"I had severe headaches. My nose was clogged and I was compelled to breathe through my mouth all the time. I would have to

"SIT UP ALL NIGHT LONG.

"I could not get my breath. I would lie down and at times my nose would bleed terribly.

"I SUFFERED FROM DYSPEPSIA.

"Everything I ate seemed to lie like a lump at the pit of my stomach, and my appetite was miserable.

"My nerves were in a very bad condition. I was shaking and twitching all the time—in fact, I had no use of my left arm.

"I HAD GIVEN UP HOPES

of ever receiving any benefit from physicians and had about resigned myself to my sufferings when my attention was called to Dr. Carroll.

"I called upon the doctor and placed myself under his care. In a remarkably short space of time I noticed an improvement in my condition.

"My headaches were less frequent. My nose was cleared, and I had no difficulty in breathing through it.

"My throat is well. My appetite, which had been very poor, is in good condition, and I have no trouble with my food.

"I AM FEELING BETTER

than I have for a long time. I can now go to bed at night and enjoy a good night's rest, something I could not do before, and get up in the morning feeling splendid.

"Dr. Carroll has given me more relief for less money than any doctor I ever visited, and I will heartily recommend him to any person who has suffered as I have."

DR. J. G. CARROLL,
96 State-st., Chicago.
Northwest corner of State and Washington-sts., opposite Marshall Field's.

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 301, 303, and 303.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. On Sundays, only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Chronic Diseases Successfully Treated.

SPECIALTIES: Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Lungs (Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis), Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE successfully treated by mail.

DR. CARROLL CURES CATARRH.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Correspondence invited, but no letters answered unless 4 cents in stamps are sent.

UNRIVALED.
MENIER
CHOCOLATE.
UNEQUALED.
PUREST IN THE WORLD.
Contains No CHEMICALS or ADULTERATIONS.
Paris Exposition, 1889:
3 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals.
Ask Your Grocer for
MENIER CHOCOLATE.
(YELLOW WRAPPER.)
For Sale Everywhere.
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Home Treatment Electric Co., 191 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers of Galvanic Batteries and Appliances, Especially adapted for HOME TREATMENT of Rheumatism, Nervous and General Debility, and all forms of exhausted Chronic Diseases, employing the latest scientific methods of the best Electro-Therapeutists in the world. Write for full particulars.

RUPTURE $100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current*. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet. ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES. DR. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

At public auction, Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m., Dec. 14, 1889, at Nos. 107 and 109 North Lincoln-st., a lot of Rustic Monuments, Vases, etc., of the late firm of Gross & Thomas, to the highest bidder for cash.

CHAS. H. BRADLEY, Receiver,
25 Court-House.

NO HOPE FOR "WORKERS."

POLITICS WILL CUT NO FIGURE WITH THE DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

The Citizens' Candidates Declare That They Will Abide by Their Non-Partisan Pledges—Public Interest Alone to Be Considered—Commendable Action of the Labor Men—How the "Gang" Combination Failed in Their Scheme—A Project That Cost $10,000 to Carry Out.

THE VOTE BY WARDS FOR DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

Ward.	Nelson, C...	Willing, C....	Hotz, C....	Prendergast.	Altpeter, C...	Gilmore, C....	Russell, D....	King, D.......	Wenter, D ...	Gahan, D.....	Lynch, D......	Corthell, R....	Coy, R........	Guthrie, R....	Weinhardt, R.	Spry, R........
First..	1,050	1,072	1,017	1,001	975	1,004	1,794	1,801	1,776	1,705	1,740	992	788	898	809	937
Second.........	1,755	1,702	1,629	1,445	1,456	1,544	1,194	1,151	1,155	1,032	1,079	1,414	861	1,191	972	1,292
Third	1,847	1,767	1,624	1,545	1,547	1,649	1,279	1,002	1,088	971	980	1,892	1,305	1,647	1,343	1,625
Fourth..........	2,011	1,984	1,755	1,712	1,643	1,794	1,278	1,048	1,034	973	972	1,394	1,170	1,576	1,269	1,574
Fifth....	1,960	1,946	1,966	2,292	2,189	1,967	1,953	1,963	2,065	1,887	1,874	886	614	811	790	875
Sixth.	1,730	1,755	1,638	2,411	1,878	1,756	2,203	2,263	2,100	2,344	2,437	781	695	840	744	894
Seventh.........	1,391	1,448	1,460	1,880	2,063	1,398	1,599	1,807	2,077	1,599	1,627	931	629	870	919	1,043
Eighth	1,302	1,294	1,275	1,775	1,703	1,299	2,179	2,330	2,390	2,083	2,164	691	479	641	678	1,035
Ninth...........	1,688	1,687	1,616	2,102	2,024	1,690	1,711	1,826	1,998	1,616	1,692	1,129	850	1,053	1,058	1,294
Tenth..	1,496	1,589	1,469	1,653	1,617	1,446	1,607	1,665	1,848	1,519	1,565	1,369	917	1,122	1,190	1,362
Eleventh	2,338	2,203	2,009	2,050	1,863	2,079	1,515	1,803	1,478	1,432	1,497	2,519	1,611	1,969	1,880	2,698
Twelfth.........	3,657	3,489	3,208	2,823	2,989	3,131	1,453	1,677	1,522	1,246	1,290	3,657	2,198	2,891	2,542	3,456
Thirteenth.....	2,028	1,986	1,872	1,959	1,871	1,929	1,641	1,795	1,616	1,571	1,548	2,034	1,461	1,807	1,788	2,058
Fourteenth....	1,481	1,510	1,502	1,434	1,617	1,437	918	922	1,132	854	808	1,383	1,011	1,238	1,764	1,266
Fifteenth......	1,708	1,781	1,722	1,726	1,848	1,749	1,261	1,269	1,396	1,137	1,222	1,089	843	1,029	1,258	1,071
Sixteenth.. ...	1,615	1,617	1,609	1,683	1,683	1,549	2,216	2,216	2,319	2,131	1,604	1,325	1,097	1,256	1,544	1,324
Seventeenth..	1,094	1,122	1,099	1,253	1,148	1,107	1,387	1,391	1,320	1,305	1,367	527	404	463	544	531
Eighteenth....	1,398	1,348	1,299	1,397	1,299	1,299	1,531	1,024	1,483	1,492	1,570	1,176	913	1,046	1,009	1,282
Nineteenth...	2,067	2,073	1,996	2,609	2,232	2,095	3,232	3,414	3,225	3,145	3,263	988	710	876	815	1,175
Twentieth....	1,070	1,113	1,033	1,029	1,077	1,042	830	821	904	755	817	1,037	753	954	920	916
Twenty-first..	1,889	1,956	1,924	1,949	2,041	1,841	1,270	1,200	1,431	885	1,111	1,163	676	988	967	937
Twenty-sec'd	2,077	2,103	2,094	2,150	2,257	2,024	1,090	1,036	1,256	921	1,003	1,242	596	961	777	784
Twenty-third	1,692	1,731	1,690	1,992	1,764	1,737	2,118	2,107	1,998	2,085	2,575	1,101	762	860	877	874
Twenty-fo'th	2,120	2,221	1,949	1,820	1,802	1,936	1,805	1,814	1,755	1,667	1,827	1,700	790	1,124	913	1,235
Twenty-fifth.	1,725	1,717	1,538	1,461	1,553	1,539	689	680	775	558	605	1,476	1,188	1,189	1,038	1,233
Twenty-sixth	1,247	1,248	1,197	1,105	1,236	1,136	975	978	1,071	856	878	909	533	746	701	758
Twenty-se'th	511	508	475	457	480	493	511	530	527	451	511	639	715	776	785	820
Twenty-ei'th	529	520	505	631	534	509	429	466	474	502	477	362	295	327	364	373
Twenty-ninth	1,269	1,282	1,252	1,764	1,332	1,284	2,569	2,462	2,459	2,925	609	714	737	643	610	719
Thirtieth......	2,130	2,127	2,084	2,374	2,272	2,260	2,967	1,895	1,901	2,101	1,852	1,247	1,186	1,287	1,243	1,315
Thirty-first..	1,276	1,232	1,157	1,114	1,132	1,182	645	621	625	635	570	891	658	828	699	842
Thirty-sec'nd	1,991	1,904	1,631	1,544	1,564	1,725	1,024	965	889	867	772	2,066	1,366	1,612	1,350	1,757
Thirty-third..	102	101	97	92	98	95	219	221	218	218	216	105	96	97	90	93
Thirty-fourth	957	936	770	712	754	781	751	782	750	688	676	760	478	578	587	695
Lyons.........	19	22	22	44	26	25	115	180	174	195	178	63	82	141	85	84
Cicero.........	759	696	584	534	548	644	287	272	333	250	198	861	518	717	612	814
Totals.....	55,974	54,750	51,765	55,513	53,660	52,175	49,355	49,347	50,651	46,568	45,174	43,092	29,994	37,043	36,485	41,036

The senior Democratic organ is easily satisfied. From the day the "gang" Democratic ticket was nominated by what is now known as the "dead rabbit" convention on account of the purchasable character of the candidates, until the day of election the senior organ of the party kept shrieking to Democrats to support that ticket. Every Democrat who would not support it was branded as a traitor to the party, a man to be ostracized. Judge Prendergast was unmercifully scored; Dr. Gilmore was ridiculed; ex-Ald. Altpeter was held up to scorn as a Socialist, if not an Anarchist. The Citizens' ticket especially was denounced, and those who urged its election were treated to a full dose of contempt. In the face of all this the senior organ came out yesterday morning with the following headlines:

WE GET TWO TO ONE.

SIX OF THE NINE SANITARY TRUSTEES ELECTED YESTERDAY ARE KNOWN DEMOCRATS.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES ARE KING, WENTER, RUSSELL, PRENDERGAST, GILMORE, AND ALTPETER.

THIS INSURES THE CONTROL OF THE BOARD TO THE PARTY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK.

REPUBLICANS MUST LOOK FOR CONSOLATION TO MESSRS. WILLING, HOTZ, AND MURRY NELSON.

A VICTORY ACHIEVED GREATER THAN THE ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY HAD EVEN DARED TO FEAR.

Following those headlines comes the following statement, which is rather amusing in the light of the facts:

The first Board of Sanitary Trustees will be composed of six Democrats and three Republicans. This is a Democratic victory more complete than was expected by the most enthusiastic partisans. The fondest hopes of the Democrats did not extend beyond electing five members of the board. This has been realized, and one more.

Now the facts are as stated in The Tribune of yesterday, that the six Citizens' candidates were elected on a non-partisan platform. The candidates, except Mr. Hotz, a Republican who is absent in Europe, have signed this non-partisan pledge.

NO PARTISANSHIP IN THIS.

It declares as follows:

1. That we will bring to the work only a determination to serve the interests of the whole people of the district, and faithfully to execute the law in all its provisions.

2. That all questions as to the economies of management shall be open to fair discussion on their merits.

3. That all the interest accruing upon district funds shall be paid into the treasury of the district.

4. That we will not recognize politics in the administration of the affairs of the district, but will administer them on a strictly business basis.

5. That all men engaged on the works shall be free to vote as they please without control or interference.

6. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work as required by the law.

7. That all labor shall be done by citizons or those who in good faith declare their intention to become citizens.

8. That all wages shall be paid weekly in cash.

Murry Nelson,
John J. Altpeter,
Richard Prendergast,
Arnold P. Gilmore,
Henry J. Willing.

Mr. Christoph Hotz being absent it has been impossible to obtain his signature to the above.

L. J. Gage,
Chairman Campaign Committee.

In addition to this Judge Prendergast, who it is claimed by some will act as a partisan Democrat in the new board, declared after his election Thursday evening:

I shall stand by the pledge on which the Citizens' ticket was elected. As far as it lies in my power the Drainage Board shall be non-partisan, economical, and honest. I renew the pledge we made, and my associates join with me.

Judge Prendergast has never been known to go back on his pledges. He was elected one of the Drainage Trustees Thursday despite the strongest and most malignant efforts of the "boodle" Democratic "gang" to defeat him. He was defeated for a nomination in the Democratic convention by the same "gang." He is not likely to act with them in the future in violation of his repeated pledges and his signature attached to the non-partisan delaration of the platform on which the Trustees have been elected.

NO POLITICS IN THE WORK.

Dr. Gilmore, another Democrat elected on the Citizens' ticket, acted as a non-partisan in the County Board last year. He voted for Bliss, a Republican, for County Attorney, and for Capt. Stephens, a Republican, for Hospital Warden. He worked unceasingly for the best interests of the taxpayers in a non-partisan spirit. He is an honorable and worthy gentleman who will certainly remain true to his pledges. He will not act with Democrats in opposition to his associates on the Citizens' ticket.

And while it is true that Altpeter has had Democratic tendencies in the past it is also true that when a member of the Common Council he usually acted with the Republicans. His official tendencies are non-partisan, whatever his political tendencies may be.

There is no politics in this drainage scheme. It is a sanitary question pure and simple. It will be treated without regard to politics, and there is good reason to believe also that Mr. Russell, one of the Democratic members of the board, will act in a non-partisan spirit, and Frank Wenter's training and his associations on the Board of Education will lead him to similar courses.

Dr. Gilmore when asked yesterday as to his probable course on the Drainage Board scouted the idea that he would act as a partisan. He said: "How could I be so forgetful of my pledges and of the non-partisan character of my support as to act the part of a partisan? No, sir; I will try to carry out my pledges, and I am sure my associates will do likewise."

Ex-Ald. Altpeter said: "This talk of the Democratic 'boodle' party owning or controlling me is nonsense. I am first of all a labor man, and I shall try to honestly represent that party in the board, without partisanship, however. The idea that I would act with partisan Democrats is all nonsense."

Another member elected on the Citizens' ticket said: "It is absurd to think that two strong Democrats like Prendergast, Gilmore, and a Labor Democrat like Altpeter will be absorbed and gobbled up by weaklings like King and Wenter. As for Russell, he is an excellent gentleman whose main desire will be honesty and economy in the administration of the duties of his office."

HERTZ'S POLITICAL DEATH.

At the Democratic headquarters yesterday there were half a dozen patriots discussing the situation. One of them put the situation honestly enough. He said: "We repudiated Prendergast in our drainage convention. We repudiated Gilmore in our Democratic County Convention for Commissioner. We have always repudiated Altpeter. We called them traitors during the campaign. They belong to your side (Republican) now. I understand Prendergast is a protectionist and his natural tendencies for the future will be towards Republicanism. We do not want him back. He will hardly trouble us. Didn't he say at Farwell Hall that if the six Citizen candidates were elected the minority of three, whether Republicans or Democrats, will be relegated to the committees on lonesome roads and post-holes? This talk about his utilizing his place in the interest of Democracy is the sheerest nonsense!"

Few of the leaders of the Hertz-Stock Yards combination were visible around town. They staid at home nursing their sores. Ald. Horn was about the only one visible, and his concern was principally for Weinhardt, whose case had been badly managed. It was generally conceded that Hertz would have to retire from active management of political affairs and would have to attend to the duties of his office. His deputies—Monaghan, Eckhardt, Severson, Knopf—will also be compelled to retire. They have wrought enough mischief to the Republican party. The four wards which they control for convention purposes gave decisive majorities yesterday in favor of the Citizens' ticket. In three of them the Hertz-Stock-Yards ticket ran third. On Hertz rests the whole blame for the mismanagement of the campaign and the convention. It was he who made the combination with Coy and Guthrie. He forced their nomination in the interest of Weinhardt. He bungled everything. He is politically dead and buried, otherwise he might be called on to hold an inquest on his own political corpse.

But the honest Republicans will not be satisfied with the retirement of Hertz. They will demand that county employés shall retire from the county committees. The people will not tolerate their servants being their masters. There must be a reconstruction of the party management.

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?

There was some talk yesterday as to the organization of the Board of Drainage Trustees. Opinion was divided as to whether Murry Nelson or Judge Prendergast should be President. The Judge had the call for a time, because it was believed he received the largest vote, but according to the unofficial returns Mr. Nelson received the largest vote and he may get the Presidency. Mr. Nelson's claims will be strongly pressed without doubt. For Secretary a number of newspaper men are mentioned, among others Dr. Frank Riley, Clinton Furbish, and George W. Weber. There is some talk of Mr. Bonney, the Secretary of the Citizens' Campaign Committee. J. J. Knickerbocker, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is favorably mentioned for Attorney, and George Sherwood for Treasurer.

The count of the vote will commence next Wednesday and will be completed before the end of the week.

The provision of the law in reference to appointments is as follows:

Said Board of Trustees shall have the right to elect a Clerk, Treasurer, Chief Engineer, and Attorney for such municipality, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, and who shall give such bond as may be required by said board. Said board may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of all the officers and employés of said Sanitary District; provided, however, that the salary of the President of said Board of Trustees shall in no case exceed the sum of $4,000 per annum, and the salary of the other members of said board shall not exceed $3,000 per annum. And provided, further, that the amount received by any attorney shall not exceed the sum of $5,000 per annum. Said Board of Trustees shall have full power to pass all necessary ordinances, rules, and regulations for the proper management and conduct of the business of said Board of Trustees and of said corporation, and for carrying into effect the objects for which such Sanitary District is formed.

MURRY NELSON'S DECLARATION.

Murry Nelson was interviewed yesterday about the duties of the new board. He said:

Public interest, the interest of the people, should entirely govern the actions of the board. No other interest should cut any figure. No party combinations, cliques, ward-workers should have any influence on the Drainage Trustees. Politics is altogether out of the question. The people know what my promises are. I shall stand by them and so will the others on the Citizens' ticket, I believe. I shall favor leaving all such questions as the manner of raising taxes open to the people for discussion. The wishes of the people should be carried out on this point as on all others.

I think work on the canal ought to be commenced as soon as possible. My associates, I believe, agree with me on this. We are also agreed that the work should be done as economically as practicable. We will pay fair wages and employ good workmen. We will have no loafers, no ward workers, none who are not willing to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. We shall not hire 10,000 Democrats, 10,000 Republicans, nor 10,000 anybody else. As I said before there will be no politics in this work.

We can't do anything until the Supreme Court decides as to the constitutionality of the Drainage act. That will not be before next April. But in the meantime the Commissioners will study the task before them so as to act properly when the time comes.

PRAISE FOR THE LABOR MEN.

George Sherwood, who was Treasurer of the Campaign Committee, was strong in praise of the labor men. "More honorable, high principled men I never met," he said. "Don't you know that for peddling tickets they would not accept more than $2.50 per day each from us? Their leaders returned to us last evening some unused money they had. This is unprecedented, I believe, in campaigns. Not a labor man employed as a ticket-peddler failed in his duty. Take the Fifth Ward, for instance. Ex-Ald. Connor had charge of that. See how he did his work. He and his labor contingent carried that Democratic stronghold. This campaign, I am certain, has done more to bring about a proper understanding between workmen and employés than anything in the history of Chicago. Those labor men who acted with us are noble fellows. We all appreciate the fact."

There was a rumor yesterday that an attempt would be made to compel the dismissal of C. G. Dixon from the city's employment. It is not likely, however, that the attempt will succeed.

A BUSY PLACE.

The Election Commissioners' office was a scene of activity yesterday, but it was purely routine business that was transacted. It is believed that the board will adopt the decimal system of counting fractions, and that not a few errors will be found by a careful count, though not enough to make any difference in the result.

Judge Prendergast was around the Commissioners' office for a few minutes during the afternoon. He called to get his battle-scarred flag which was unfurled at the Stock-Yards when he made his speech down there.

"I have only one thing to say," he remarked as he was leaving, "I have always been a non-partisan and still remain one. But henceforth I am out of politics."

There were not a few good stories told about the ludicrous events of the vest-pocket election, but the best was one of ex-Park Commissioner Rahlfs' of the Fourteenth Ward. Like many other Republicans Rahlfs voted a vest-pocket ticket in the afternoon. At night he was watching the count when one of the judges held up a dry goods check, which showed that George Rahlfs was indebted in the sum of $2.60 for goods. Rahlfs grew crimson and denied any knowledge of it, but the number on the back corresponded with the number opposite Rahlfs' name on the poll-book. There was no use denying further and the judges were given a box of cigars to keep the matter secret.

THEY MADE A FUTILE COMBINE.

How the Two "Gangs" Worked to Defeat the Popular Ticket.

Chicago *Herald:* "It cost us $10,000 to keep the Republican party in the fight, but we did it," was the way M. C. McDonald explained the matter last night. "Had the Republican party been out of the fight what chance would we have had?" he asked, and the assembled crowd in the Democratic headquarters answered: "None!" The fight from start to finish was between the Citizens' and Democratic tickets. The Republicans were never in the race.

The result was in the nature of a surprise all along the line. The Democrats had the advantage of the best organization that any political party in Chicago ever knew. Without it they would have been in as bad a box as the Republicans. As it was, they kept their party vote pretty well in line. As for the Republicans, their case was hopeless from the start. They had no organization, no head in their work, and the party would have quit the fight early in the day had not the Democrats come to their relief. As McDonald put it: "Where would we have been had the Republican ticket been out of the field?" So the Democrats, under his advice, came to the front and put up the money necessary to make a pretense of a Republican fight. There had been an alliance between the Democratic and Republican managers, the intent being to elect such a Board of Drainage Trustees as would be "satisfactory all around," but it was not intended that the mask should be thrown off until after election. The exigencies of the case yesterday, however, demanded some prompt and heroic treatment.

The election was a quiet one, although considerable interest was taken in it, and, considering everything, a very heavy vote being polled, it passed off without special incident. Outside of the usual disputes, sometimes wordy and sometimes fistic, that always accompany an election, there were no disturbances, and nothing worthy of special mention in the line of personal encounters came off. In fact, several of the "old-timers," whose idea of fun consists in the use of force, and who intermingle enjoyment and exercise, were considerably disturbed in mind yesterday because it was "such a quiet election."

Throughout it was a black eye to the politicians. Every plan they had laid was overthrown, and when it was all over there was nothing that they could look back on and console themselves with. "It didn't go their way."

The original plan was for the bosses of each party convention to put up a ticket of candidates who would do their joint bidding, no matter who should be elected. As only one man could be beaten this was thought an easy job, and the two lists of aspirants, labeled Democratic and Republican, respectively, that have become so well known of late were the result. Then the Citizens' ticket came into the field, and immediately the two political parties joined forces. They agreed to work together against the common enemy, and they did so yesterday to the best of their ability. Early in the fight the Republicans discovered that they could not stand alone. They had little in the way of organization, and still less in the way of votes, and it looked shortly after the polls were opened as if they must fall by the wayside, with no mourners to weep over their remains. It was then that the Democrats came to their aid. It was not out of an especial feeling of kind-heartedness on their part, or because the men who had nominal control of the Democratic party in the last campaign felt that they were doing any act of good to man or obedience to God by helping out their old-time enemies. They recognized the fact that it was a case of "United we stand, divided we fall," and so, in the words of McDonald, "it cost us $10,000 to keep the Republican party in the fight." And no one has ever accused Mr. McDonald of not being an astute politician.

A CARD FROM MR. JAMES SULLIVAN.

His Answer to a Statement Made by the "Inter-Ocean."

Chicago, Dec. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As my name has been somewhat unwarrantably, as I think, dragged into a controversy between The Tribune and the *Inter-Ocean* by the latter paper in its issue of this morning, I have felt myself obliged to address the following letter of explanation to the *Ocean*. Will you oblige me by publishing it also?

James Sullivan.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—[Editor of the Inter-Ocean.]—The *Inter-Ocean* in an article this morning explaining its position in reference to the election of Drainage Trustees makes the statement that Mr. Joseph Medill sent the undersigned to Mr. Nixon to say that if the *Inter-Ocean* would support the Citizens' movement Mr. T. C. MacMillan of the *Inter-Ocean* staff should be on the ticket and would receive the cordial support of The Tribune.

This is inaccurate and misleading. It might even be characterized by harsher language. Mr. Medill did not send me with such a message to Mr. Nixon. He did not say that Mr. MacMillan should be on the Citizens' ticket, or that he desired it. That a Citizens' ticket was then contemplated is true, but Mr. Medill could not know at that time what its composition would be.

The facts are these: Mr. Frank Gilbert of the *Inter-Ocean* editorial staff, in a conversation with me the next day after the Republican convention, expressed regret at the character of the ticket put in nomination, and also at The Tribune's opposition to it, as expressed in its issue of that morning. In the course of the chat a Citizens' ticket was talked about. Mr. Gilbert spoke of The Tribune's previous opposition to his associate, Mr. MacMillan, I replying that he was much better than three of the men nominated on the Republican ticket; that if he had received the nomination of the Republican convention The Tribune would hardly oppose him as it was opposing Coy and Guthrie. Then Mr. Gilbert suggested that Mr. MacMillan's name might be put on a Citizens' ticket. Would The Tribune oppose him, he asked. I said I thought not, but as I was not authorized to speak on that subject I would ask Mr. Medill. I came directly to The Tribune office and told Mr. Medill of my conversation with Mr. Gilbert. He said that he had no objection to Mr. MacMillan if he was eligible and the citizen element desired to put him on their ticket.

I started out to find Mr. Gilbert, met him as he was going towards the *Inter-Ocean* office, and delivered my message in substance as given above. He invited me to Mr. Nixon's room, where I repeated what I had previously told Mr. Gilbert. There was no intimation that Mr. Medill would seek to have Mr. MacMillan placed on the Citizens' ticket as the price of the *Inter-Ocean's* support of it as stated in the *Inter-Ocean* this morning. All that was said on that head was that if MacMillan was nominated on a Citizens' ticket The Tribune would not oppose him, but would support him, if elegible. Further than this I was not authorized to say.

Subsequently—late at night—Mr. Gilbert came to me in The Tribune office and said: "I guess that thing is off. I don't think Mac wants it now." Mr. Gilbert was accompanied by Mr. John Spry at the time, but I think the remarks were not made in Mr. Spry's hearing. The proposition about Mr. MacMillan's candidacy on a Citizens' ticket came originally from a member of the *Inter-Ocean* staff and not from any one in The Tribune office.

James Sullivan.

DR. RYLANCE AT THE HELM AGAIN.

He Will Preach from His Old Pulpit Sunday and Denounce His Enemies.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—There will be a remarkable scene in old St. Mark's Church Sunday evening. The Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, for many years the well-known rector of the parish, will rise in the pulpit to which the vestrymen say he has forfeited his claim and preach a sermon. Thereupon Vestryman William V. King, Counselor Nicholas Quackenbos, and probably a score or more of other prominent members of the church will march indignantly down the aisles and out of the church, followed by a number of their friends. Then Dr. Rylance will deliver an address in which it is expected he will denounce his enemies. In the Rylance suit Judge Truax today denied the motion of the defendants for a further bill of particulars.

FATAL WRECK ON THE WABASH.

Two Men Killed and Four Seriously Injured in a Freight Collision.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—A freight train on the Wabash Western railway collided with a flat-car at Ferguson tonight, killing two men and injuring four. The engine and tender were thrown from the track and Charles Deffenberg, conductor, and Ed Kennedy, engineer, were killed. Charles Stout, the fireman, was badly hurt. Pias King, James King, and Albert Stout were on the flat-car and were all dangerously hurt. A wrecking train was sent to the scene, and the dead and wounded brought to this city. Deffenberg lived at Sandusky, O.

The Northern Pacific Strike Ended.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—At a conference concluded late this evening the Northern Pacific strikers decided to give up the struggle, and a committee has so advised the men all along the line by wire. It is understood that the company will make concessions in the matter of pay to the older men.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Portland, Ore., yesterday Horace E. Gibbs was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for killing James McDevitt.

John Swinton, the journalist and labor advocate, writes from Nice that he is ill all the time, and suffering from nervous prostration.

The Western nail manufacturers have concluded to advance the price of nails to $2.35 net. The old rate was a card rate of $2.35 with 10 cents off.

Gov. Cooper of Colorado has issued a requisition upon the Governor of Ohio for absconding City Clerk Marion L. Cook of Aspen, Colo., who was recently arrested in Cleveland.

DUCAL HOUSES JOINED.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING OF DUC DE LUYNES AND MLLE. D'UZES AT PARIS.

Large Attendance at the Ceremonies, Which Were Followed by a Dejeuner—Serious Mine Explosion in Spain—Continuation of the Gas Stokers' Strike in London—Dom Pedro Refuses to Take a Gratuity from Brazil—General News from Over the Ocean.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

Paris, Dec. 13.—France was sunny and all Paris was assembled today when the ducal houses of De Luynes and D'Uzes received a religious blessing on their union at the Church of St. Philippe du Roule. High noon was the hour set for the ceremony, but by 10 o'clock the church was besieged. Four thousand guests had been asked to assist at the nuptial benediction, and in consequence many of the elegantly-attired ladies were not able to get a foothold in the church and stood in the crowd outside.

At 12 o'clock the wedding cortége drove up. The guests assembled in the church were made aware of the approach of the bridal party by the entrance of a magnificent group of Suisses in new uniform and fresh silver lace, who, as they advanced up the nave, made the pavement ring. The center of the church was reserved for the guests, the chancel for the immediate family, and the side wings for domestics and tenantry from the various châteaux of the two families.

The organ pealed forth Meyerbeer's "Wedding March," and the guests rose in a body as Mlle. d'Uzes entered on the arm of her brother. Following came the groom, young Duc de Luynes, with his mother, the Duchesse de Luynes, Comte Louis Crussol, second brother of the bride, escorting his mother, Duchesse d'Uzes, Duc de Doudeauville with Duchesse de Chevruse, Duc de Sabran and Duchesse de Doudeauville, Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld and Mlle. de Luynes, Vicomte d'Hunolstein and Mlle. de Crussol, Marquis de Mortemart and Vicomtesse d'Hunolstein, Marquis de Galard and Mlle. Mathilde de Crussol, Prince de Polignac and Duchesse de Polignac, Prince de Ligne and Vicomtesse de la Rochefoucauld, Comte A. de la Rochefoucauld and Princess de Ligne, Comte de Mortemart and Mlle. de la Rochefoucauld, Baron Jules de Lareinty and Vicomtesse de Contades, Vicomte de Galard, and Comtesse de Mortemart, Comte E. de la Rochefoucauld and Vicomtesse de Galard.

The bride was attired in a plain robe of white satin with a slight drawing of point lace and a long veil of the same reaching to the end of the long train. She wore no jewels, the veil being held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried no bouquet. Mlle. d'Uzes, now Duchesse de Luynes, is the eldest daughter of her house and is but 19 years old. She is not beautiful, but her youth and fresh color with a certain bit of dash in her manner make her an attractive woman. The bridal party occupied the chancel and seated themselves before the altar in three rows of chairs arranged for the occasion, the bride and groom occupying large arm-chairs in the center of the first row.

Mass was said by l'Abbé Raquin, tutor of the bride, and the nuptial benediction was given by M. Goux, Bishop of Versailles. In the royal box at the right of the chancel sat the Duc de Chartres, the Duchesse de Chartres, attired in dark green velvet and gray fox fur, and their daughter, Marguerite d'Orleans, dressed in gray and blue with white and gold embroidery and boa of blue fox and capote of light blue velvet.

The heat in the church during the long ceremony was intense, and even the bride looked weary and impatient under the lengthy address of good advice given by the Abbe. One of the gentlemen of the bridal party became ill and was compelled to leave the chancel in haste. After the final benediction and signing of the register an hour was spent in the sacristy—to the intense disgust of the impatient crowd outside—receiving the congratulations and the good wishes of invited guests. At 2 o'clock the bridal party withdrew from the sacristy and entered their carriages.

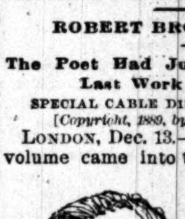
"Ce n'est pas comme la république," exclaimed many in the crowd as the ducal party drove off cheered by the throng and saluted with uplifted hats. There were 200 guests at the wedding breakfast at the Hotel of the Duchesse d'Uzes in the Avenue des Champs Elysée's. At 4:30 the bride and groom left for Dampierre, where they will pass their honeymoon and remain during the rest of the winter.

ROBERT BROWNING'S DEATH.

The Poet Had Just Time to Know His Last Work Was Welcomed.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

London, Dec. 13.—Robert Browning's new volume came into the world on the day the author was called from it. The poet died yesterday at Palazzo Rezzonieo, Venice, the residence of his son. Amelioration in an attack of bronchitis was followed by a relapse and complicated by asthma. He had just time to hear that his last volume had received a cordial greeting from his countrymen when the death summons came.



ROBERT BROWNING.

The newspapers without exception print extended obituary notices of the poet, generally bestowing upon his achievements a measure of praise which they as unanimously withheld from him during life. They agree that he possessed and displayed a high degree of genius, but are inclined to the belief that much of what passed for admiration of his works was really affectation.

The Dean of Westminster has telegraphed to the family offering a place in the abbey for the burial of the poet, but it is probable that the offer will be declined and that Mr. Browning had himself arranged for his burial in the same grave with his wife at Florence.

This (Saturday) morning's papers devote much space to Browning. The *Times* says:

Browning has died in a plenitude of years, fame, and affection. He has breathed his last in a land associated with his most glowing dream of human happiness and in a city he fondly loved. He retained unimpaired his courage, his clearness of insight, even his gayety and the sense of zest of life as if the whole applause bestowed on the latest effort of his minstrelsy was echoing around his death-bed like the cries of triumph borne to the ears of a General expiring on the field of victory. Such an end would have been pronounced by the sage and lawgiver of old as the sum of earthly prosperty.

The *Telegraph* says:

It is with a regret which will find sympathy and voice wherever the English tongue interprets an English heart, and to which her Majesty the Queen, in a message of condolence to the poet's relatives, has been one of the first to give expression, that we announce this morning the death of Mr. Robert Browning. He had drank life to the lees, and, like the Ithacan, too, his sole surviving passion was to follow knowledge like a star beyond the utmost verge of human thought. No man who ever lived would have cared less than Browning to prolong his days beyond the period of his full intellectual activity, and in that he passed away while his mind was still in unimpaired possession of his splendid faculties we may well salute his departed spirit in the words of the Roman historian and pronounce him "fortunate in the opportunity of his death."

STRIKE OF THE GAS-STOKERS.

General Impression That the Men Will Not Win—Labor Dictators.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

London, Dec. 13.—There is no lack of light, though the gas-stokers' strike is in full swing. The general impression is the men will not win. The public perceived in the strike a desperate attempt on the part of trades unions to establish a dictatorship, not alone over capital, but over the army of labor. The gas strike is not a question of hours or wages; it is to deny to the men and their employers their right to make contracts for terms of service. The gas companies and thousands of their men have bound each other for a specific period of labor at a settled rate, to which was added a bonus for each man on the conclusion of the contract. Without going into details this is the action of the masters and men which has called down upon both the anathemas of labor dictators. The unions see in the liberty of workingmen to engage for periods of service and thus get settled in regular work a countercheck upon their authority. On this ground they call out their members and it was a melancholy sight today to see men, many married and with families, relinquishing their posts without the slightest prospect of returning to them.

DOM PEDRO REFUSES SOLACE.

He Will Not Accept the Gratuity Offered Him by Brazil.

Lisbon, Dec. 13.—Dom Pedro and the Republican authorities in Brazil have had some correspondence by cable on the subject of the settlement upon the ex-Emperor of a large sum of money as a retiring pension or solace. Dom Pedro has uniformly maintained since his exile that he would not accept the gratuity that it was at first reported had been voted him. He has even spoken of it with some irritation. He has adhered to his purpose in the final answer just sent to Rio Janeiro through the Brazilian Legation, which is to the effect that Dom Pedro declines to accept any sum beyond that authorized by the laws of Brazil. It is rumored that the Brazilian Minister here will be dismissed.

Lisbon, Dec. 13.—Count d'Eu expresses the opinion that the primary cause of the Brazilian revolution was: First, the hasty and ill-considered emancipation of the slaves, which deprived the imperial cause of the larger portion of its supporters; next, the demoralization of the navy. He considers Da Fonseca a weak-minded man of supple and compliant nature—a person with no definite character.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION.

Belief That a Large Number of Persons Have Been Killed.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—There has been an explosion in the Belmez mines. Fifteen injured persons have been brought to the mouth of the pit. The number of dead is unknown, but it is thought to be large.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumors That Brazza's Administration in the Congo Was a Failure.

Paris, Dec. 13.—It has been rumored that Brazza would not return to the Congo country, and an explanation of this has been promptly afforded, also by rumor, the explanation being that his administration there had been a total failure. In consequence of these rumors it is now announced that he only remains pending a full and elaborate consideration by the Government of his scheme for developing the French Congo country. He has proposed for this the formation of a company, whose agent shall study in the country itself the needs, method, and system of a great trading enterprise. When all this is concluded he will return to his post. He is also assisting the Government in the solution of the various problems arising from the Brussels conference.

That Catholic Bank Project.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

London, Dec. 13.—The story of the contemplated organization of a Catholic bank has created great talk here. In spite of the denials of several supposed to be interested, the impression remains that the story was entirely warranted. A man today said he had known of such a project since last June. In that month he was asked to translate into Italian a prospectus intended for private circulation. It described the organization to be an "Anglo-Roman bank" to be founded in London, with £20,000,000 capital. The inspirer of the project was a gentleman high in Papal circles. Among the directors mentioned were the Duke of Norfolk and Russell Harrison, son of the President of the United States, the Earl of Harrington, and Count Pecci, nephew of Pope Leo. In June both Count Pecci and Harrihon were in London, and while here they discussed the organization of a bank and agreed upon the preliminary steps. The gentleman referred to as the inspirer of the project has been a resident of London some time and lives in handsome style. He is depended upon to secure the approval of the Pope for the scheme. The publication may have killed the project, but that it was seriously under way is certain.

Captured Two English Flags.

Zanzibar, Dec. 13.—Mozambique advices are to the effect that Serpa Pinto, after deceiving British Consul Johnston by declaring his peaceful intentions, obtained reinforcements in Mozambique and proceeded to the Makololo country. On the border of that country he formed a large intrenched camp, picked a quarrel, declared war on the Makololos and slaughtered hundreds of them with his Gatling guns and captured two English flags.

Antagonistic Germans and Czechs.

Vienna, Dec. 13.—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet Count Taafe, referring to the antagonism between the Germans and the Czechs in the Bohemian Diet, said that the Government endeavored to secure the equal rights of all nationalities in the Empire. Party considerations, he said, never had any weight in the determination of its policy. The position of the Germans in Bohemia was receiving from the Government the attention due to it.

Violated the Berlin Treaty.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* considers the fact that Austria permitted the recent Bulgarian loan to be effected in Vienna a violation of the Berlin treaty. It says that the loan was negotiated in defiance of anterior claims upon Bulgaria, and that the carrying out of its provisions will be tantamount to the seizure of the national property.

Work of "Jack the Ripper."

London, Dec. 13.—The mangled body of a woman has been found among the ballast of a vessel at Middlesborough, shipped at Millwall. The hand has been found elsewhere. The police suspect that this is another victim of "Jack the Ripper," and the presence of the body in the ballast calls new attention to the theory that the successful murderer is a sailor.

Dr. Peters Had Little Hope.

London, Dec. 13.—It is now said that in the last letter written by Dr. Peters, the German African traveler, which has found its way to Europe, he stated that the route he had taken was an impossible one, entering upon which he had as little hope of his ability to return as to push through.

To Study Railway Systems.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13.—The Government is about to appoint special attachés to each of the leading Russian embassies abroad, whose duty it will be to study the railway and telegraph systems of the country in which they are located.

Attempt on the Czar's Life.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—Information is received here that an artillery officer and a sailor have been arrested in St. Petersburg for complicity with an attempt on the life of the Czar.

FAILURE OF THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION

It Is Unable to Purchase the Outlet from the Indians.

Tahlequah, I. T., Dec. 13.—The United States Commission has failed in its negotiations with the Cherokees for the sale of the Cherokee Outlet, and will leave for Washington tomorrow. The commission will prepare its report during the holidays and submit it to Congress upon the reassembling of that body. The committee appointed by the Cherokees met with the commission last Monday and asked that the latter request the Government to permit them to treat with the Indians under that section of the law which allows them to offer more than $1.25 per acre for the land. Several trivial questions were also asked. The lady stenographer of the commission reported the interview. When the report was transcribed the Commissioners replied that the questions were trivial and did not deserve answers. The Indians replied that the stenographic report of the interview was incorrect, and had been falsified by the stenographer. The commission made answer that that charge was a deliberate falsehood, and notified the Indians that all negotiations were at an end so far as the present commission was concerned. A personal note was sent to each member of the Indian Commission charging each with deliberate falsehood and informing each that the allegation against the lady stenographer was as contemptible as it was false. This correspondence has caused great excitement. A delegation of full bloods called on the commission this evening and told them that all the full bloods were willing to sell at $1.25 per acre.

Chambers Will Give Bond.

De Soto, Mo., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Judge Thomas today decided to admit B. M. Chambers, slayer of Frank J. Bowman, to bail in the sum of $50,000. The bond will be furnished tomorrow.

FEDERATION OF LABOR AT BOSTON.

Resolutions Adopted Against the Employment of Child Labor—Other Proceedings.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—The Federation of Labor resumed its sessions this morning. The Committee on Resolutions, represented by Joseph B. Labie, brought in a resolution against the employment of children under 14 years old, which was adopted.

Delegate Lyons of North Adams, a member of the in-coming Legislature, introduced the following:

Whereas, It is known that the employers of labor in the various parts of the country are forcing their employés to sign away their rights as citizens the Federation of Labor demands of the various Legislatures that they enact laws making such methods unlawful.

The convention entered into a lengthy discussion of the principle underlying the resolution and its effect upon the working people if a law such as was asked was enacted. The resolution was finally adopted by 32 to 25, there being fifteen delegates absent.

The committee on President's address submitted its final report. In the matter of alien contract labor the committee recommended the adoption of a resolution favoring amendments to the Aliens Contract law which makes it effective. Among the resolutions was one condemning the buying and selling of ball players by the National League, and called upon the labor unions to support the brotherhood organization. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

George E. McNeill for the Eight Hour committee presented a report which, after setting forth the advantages to be derived from an eight-hour law, says:

Your committee are agreed that existing conditions will not justify the hope that at this time all the crafts will be prepared to enforce the eight hour system on the 1st of May, 1890. We, therefore, recommend that the executive council shall have power to select such trade or trades from those affiliated with the American federation of labor as shall in their judgment be best prepared to achieve success, and that each union in the federation be requested to assess its members 10 cents per week for so many weeks as shall be necessary to secure the short hour day, payment upon such assessments to commence not later than March 1, 1890.

That all trades affiliated with the American federation of labor not now working the eight-hour day, or between whom and their employers existing contracts may prevent, shall appoint committees to confer with their employers, and, if possible, secure a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, and that the executive council shall appropriate for their use, if needed, such a sum or sums as can be spared from the money received for the trade or trades selected by the executive council.

The convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

TO MANUFACTURE FIBER AND PAPER.

Ex-Secretary Whitney at the Head of a New Concern with Unlimited Capital.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Warner Miller and the manufacture of wood pulp paper have long been the subject of Democratic criticism. Now ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, the Democratic leader, comes into the field as the liveliest competitor of the Republican Senator with another pulp scheme of big proportions. The Manufacturing Investment company has been organized under the laws of New York and New Jersey with William C. Whitney and the following directors: Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombley, Daniel S. Lamont, Samuel D. Babcock, George T. Haven of New York, Oliver H. Payne of Ohio, and ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson and James C. McMillan of Michigan. The company is going to begin at once the manufacture of fiber and paper from sulphite fiber or cellulose, under the patents of Prof. Alex Mitscherbish, after a series of costly experiments to determine which of the many processes is the best. The company has purchased of the International Sulphite Fiber and Paper company the exclusive right to manufacture under the Mitscherbish process in the United States and Canada, with the condition that they are to erect mills sufficient to supply the demand subject of five mills now in operation or in course of erection, with an aggregate capacity of 100 tons a day, in Michigan, New Hampshire, and Canada.

The new company are now erecting one mill of a capacity of fifty tons a day in Maine at a cost of $500,000, and are selecting other sites for building purposes in the East, West, Southwest, and South, and are said to be pressing ahead with a vigor inspired by a capital which is practically unlimited.

Sulphite fiber is made of all pine woods, spruce being preferred. It is a substitute in all grades of paper for all other fibrous material. It is made by a chemical process which dissolves all other elements of the wood except the fiber, which it preserves in all its strength. Its manufacture originated in Germany, where it has revolutionized the paper trade during the last ten years, it is said. All the water piping of the City of Vienna is of that material.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

The Etruria Breaks the Winter Ocean Record—Importers Indignant.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The winter ocean record has been broken, according to a cable received at the Maritime Exchange this afternoon. The Cunarder Etruria, which left here Saturday at 6 o'clock in the morning, passed Brow Head, at the entrance to Queenstown Harbor, this morning, making the run from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in 6 days and 45 minutes. This not only eclipses the eastward record of any ocean steamship for a winter passage, but comes close to the great record made by the City of Paris in the middle of August last, when the Inman liner crossed from Sandy Hook to Roche's Point in five days twenty-three hours and thirty minutes. For the weather she must have encountered and the distance traveled, this record of the Etruria is really a superior one to that made by the City of Paris, and will once more elevate the Etruria among the greatest of greyhounds. It is her fastest trip either east or west.

Rubber Importers Up in Arms.

Importers of raw rubber from Brazil were astounded this morning to learn upon the authority of a well authenticated private cable dispatch from Para to one of the largest South American importing firms that a most extraordinary demand upon the Brazilian Government had been made by the Compania Mercantil, a rubber exporting firm in Para, and that it was likely to be granted.

This demand was that the authorities in Para should issue an order compelling all other buyers of rubber to pay 20 reis for their account in order to help sustain prices—that is to say, that all competitors should pay the Compania Mercantil three-eighths of a cent a pound on all rubbers shipped by them. "Buyers in Para," continued the dispatch, "are said to be greatly excited." Measures will be taken at once to call the matter to the attention of the Secretary of State at Washington in the name of American importers.

Manufacturing Horse Sausages.

The horsemeat sausage factory in Newtown, L. I., is now in full operation, and was visited by the Investigating Committee from the Newtown Board of Health. On the second floor, arranged on drying shelves, were sausages of all sizes and shapes. Each shelf was labeled with the brand and the date of manufacture. Proprietor Bosse is a patriotic Frenchman. He calls his big fat sausage "Saucisson Boulanger," the small round sausage "Saucisson Lorraine," the small flat sausage "Mortadelle," and the fifty and one hundred pound sausages "Saucisson d'Art." The committee found nothing in the factory that they could condemn.

Funeral Services of Oliver Johnson.

The funeral services of Oliver Johnson, the last of the original Abolitionists, took place this morning at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The Rev. Robert Collyer, the pastor, and the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, officiated. The pall-bearers were William Lloyd Garrison—namely: George Thompson, William Lloyd, Wendell Phillips, Francis Jackson Garrison. The plain black cloth-covered coffin in which the body lay was placed in front of the pulpit. The Rev. Mr. Chadwick delivered an eloquent address on Mr. Johnson's character and work. The Rev. Dr. Collyer then made a brief address in which he described Mr. Johnson as his dear friend for thirty-five years.

Odds and Ends.

The seas have been searched within a radius of fifty miles of New York harbor, and not a trace of Dave Dillon has been found.

Miss Grace Henderson of the Lyceum is still undecided when she will leave the stage. Mr. Frohman wants her to stay until the end of the season. Her husband, Mr. David Henderson of Chicago, was in the city yesterday. He is engaging his people for his production of Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera.

J. J. Carter, alias "Doc" Warren, was arrested last night for swindling. His system was to advertise for an assistant at Southern and Western expositions at a salary of $50 a month and expenses. A deposit of $300 was required. The victim was then sent on far enough West to exhaust his funds in traveling expenses and leave him stranded.

HOW DER BOSS WAS LEFT.

VON DER AHE'S FAILURE TO GET INTO THE BROTHERHOOD.

A Bogus Telegram from Comiskey Which Failed to Accomplish Its Mission—Chris in the Dumps—Something About "Fixed" Games—Jackson to Fight Sullivan at San Francisco—Results of the Racing at Elizabeth—General Turf and Sporting News.

There have been any number of odd incidents in the fight, now about over, between the new base ball league and the old. One of the incidents which will have a place in traditions of the diamonds occurred last week from an unexpected point—New Orleans. Its well-spring was Chris Von der Ahe, the St. Louis magnate, who has lost nearly all his base-ball jewels in the battle. One bright morning came a telegram from that town. It was fifty words long, signed C. A. Comiskey. It declared that the writer wanted St. Louis in the Players' League instead of Buffalo, and that Von der Ahe would bring financial and artistic strength to the new league. Chicago counts on Comiskey to manage and captain its team next season, and at the first glance the telegram was a stunner. But the key was soon found. Von der Ahe, and not Comiskey, had sent the dispatch. Later in the day a telegram from Mark Baldwin confirmed the guess. Not only the Chicago but the other Players' League clubs had received similar messages, and a little panic was created until a telegraphic conference was held. Von der Ahe's little game was punctured.

Von der Ahe's game was fairly shrewd. He used a friend of the new league for a lever with which to pry his way in, and certainly did not care what became of the rest of the association remnant. There is not one chance in a hundred for any association club being taken into the new league.

The league backers have declared that it is not safe to leave the game in the hands of the players, and the Players' League people have retorted that the present players have always played pure ball without being watched, and that the only games fixed have been fixed by managers to aid some scheme of their own. One case is on record, and the players who took part in the game are certain about the "fixing." It was one of the games of the last day of the championship season of 1886. Chicago won the pennant.

The Chicagos were scheduled for Boston and the Detroits for two games in Philadelphia. Had Detroit won both games and Chicago lost the former would have won the pennant. Philadelphia, however, won both games. Chicago, too, beat Boston. But how? Radbourn was to have pitched the game. He was in fine fettle and ready to beat his opponents if possible. But at the last minute a change was made and the erratic Stemmyer went into the box. Of course Chicago won. To this day the Chicago players look on that game with suspicion on that change of pitchers, and they are not alone.

Boston League Club Contracts.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The directors of the Boston Base-Ball Club of the National League have received assurances of the signing of contracts for next season by Clarkson and Ganzel. These two players, with "Pop" Smith, who has previously signed, will form the nucleus of the league team in this city. The other players of last year's team are with the brotherhood probably. The directors have signed also four other men, including Pitcher Nichols of the Omaha team.

Tri-State League Averages.

Columbus, O., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The official average of the Tri-State League will appear tomorrow. The leading batsman is O'Connor of Springfield, with an average of 402. Canton is the best fielding team, the average being 934, followed in order by Mansfield, Springfield, Hamilton, Wheeling, and Dayton, the latter's figures being 903. The Mansfield team leads the league in batting, with an average of 268; Canton, Springfield, Wheeling, Dayton, and Hamilton following in the order named.

JACKSON AND SULLIVAN TO FIGHT.

John L. of Boston Indicates His Willingness to Meet the Moke.

Boston, Mas., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The proposed fight between Sullivan and Jackson promises to become a reality. The mill will take place at the California Athletic Club and within five months of the present time, the purse being $15,000. This morning Capt. A. W. Cooke of this city received a telegram from President Fulda of that club which stated that Jackson, prior to his departure from London, had cabled over his willingness to meet the Boston boy at the California Club, provided that he had five months to get ready in. Fulda requested the Captain to find out from Sullivan whether or not he would meet the black pugilist in that time for a purse of $15,000. Sullivan was easily found, and when matters were explained to him he at once accepted the propositions.

"I am willing," said he, "to make the fight if the purse is $15,000. I won't have anything to do with it for less figures." Sullivan says the time is perfectly satisfactory to him. He will journey to the Pacific coast in a short time and prepare for the meeting there. He is now in fairly good condition. He leaves at once for New York to fulfill his engagement at Harry Miner's. He will spar nightly for two weeks, his antagonist being Joe Lannon.

Kilrain's Trial Commenced.

Purvis, Miss., Dec. 13.—The Kilrain case was called today, and both sides announced themselves ready for trial. Ten jurors were obtained, the list of the talesmen was exhausted, and court adjourned until tomorrow. Capt. John Fitzpatrick and other witnesses for the State are present.

"THE SNAPPER" GOING TO EUROPE.

Garrison Announces That He Will Show the Britishers How to Ride.

New York, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—"Snapper" Garrison, the crack American jockey, who has piloted August Belmont's Ben Ali, Haggin's and the Dwyer Bros.' famous racers to victory in many a memorable contest, is going abroad. Having quarreled with Starter McLaughlin, his old-time rival, over at Clifton, he is now going to England to show the Britishers how to ride. It was shortly after noon today when the "Snapper," accompanied by his valet, entered the office of the Inman Line on Bowling Green to reserve a cabin on the steamer which is to sail next Wednesday. A reporter met Garrison and asked him if it was really true that he was going abroad.

"Well, I don't mind telling you that I'm going to show the Britishers how to ride. No American jockey has ever been successful on the other side. They have seen good American horses—Iroquois, Parole, Foxhall, Passaic, and Girofle, for instance—but no American jockey has ever proved victorious in either England or France." "Then it is your intention to take Archer's place in England?" "If I only get as good mounts over there as I did here I'm confident of passing the winning post ahead of Wood and all the other famous English jockeys."

Racing Results at Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The races today were successful and the attendance was large.

First race, purse $400, six furlongs—Village Maid won, Grimaldi second, Battersby third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, purse $325, six and one-half furlongs—Cortland won, Cheeney second, Thad Rowe third. Time, 1:26¾.

Third race, purse $325, one mile and one-sixteenth—Refund won, Count Luna second, Carrie G. third. Time, 1:56.

Fourth race, purse $400, one mile and furlong—Clay Stockton won, Theodosius second, Glendale third. Time, 2:02.

Fifth race, purse $325, five furlongs—Janet Murray won, Samoria second, Barrientos third. Time, 1:03¼.

Sixth race, purse $325, six furlongs—Printer won, Shotover second, Stanley Sharpe third. Time, 1:22.

The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, six furlongs—Little Jim, Rapine, Oneka, Squando, Not Guilty, Mabel, Winona, Don't Know, The Abbess, Helen filly.

Second race, five and one half furlongs—Buckstone, Harry Faustus, Cupid, Fred B., Fletch Taylor, Alva, Nugget, Souvenir, Benedict, Stanley Sharpe, Belle Kennedy, Fast Time, Watch Me.

Third race, six furlongs—Beta, Gypsy, Faunus, Little Barefoot, Hemet, Onward, Caspell.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Ban Cloche, Freedom, Dalesman, Meriden, Village Maiden, Glory, Can't Tell, Lillie Kinney.

Fifth race, one mile—King Crab, Bell Wood, Martin Russell, Gloster, Guy Gray, Barrister, G. W. Cook, Spalding, Letitia, and Bill Barnes.

Sixth race, one mile and one sixteenth—Wilfred, Glendale, Glenmound, Golden Reel, Brown Charlie, King Idle, Grey Cloud, Deception.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

New York—Arrived, the Rhynland from Antwerp, the Germanic from Liverpool, and the Thrave from Bremen.

London—The steamer City of Chicago, from New York Dec. 4 for Liverpool, was signaled off Brow Head at 9:40 a. m. today. The steamer Etruria, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head this afternoon. The time of her passage was six days and forty-five minutes. Sighted, steamer Roman from Boston.

Shot Down by Masked Men.

Oklahoma City, I. T., Dec. 13.—Last night some one was heard prowling around the house of Laura Walker. John Mullin, a visitor, started to investigate and immediately upon opening the door was confronted by three masked men, who ordered him to hold up his hands. He obeyed and at the same time received the charges of three Winchester rifles in his abdomen. He died in a short time. The motive for the crime is not known.

Field Trials at Lexington.

Lexington, N. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The running of the all-aged pointer stake was continued today. Lebanon kennells Lebanon beat F. R. Hitchcock's Duke of Hessen and won first prize. Duke of Hessen beat Edward Dexter's Pontiac and won second prize. Pontiac and Bannerman will run tomorrow for third.

GROVER'S STOCK RISING.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS IN LOVE WITH THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland Makes an Unusually Favorable Impression Upon the Unterrified of the Hub—His Address at the Banquet of the Bay State Club Roundly Applauded—A Woman Suffrage Bill Introduced in the North Dakota Legislature—General Political News.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Cleveland stock has risen 50 per cent among Boston Democrats today, and were the National Convention to meet now he would have the unanimous support of the Massachusetts Democracy. He made an unusually favorable impression both last night and today. Editor Grady publicly announced his conviction that Mr. Cleveland should be run in 1892 for the Presidency, and the declaration was cheered to the echo by the members of the Bay State Club, a Democratic organization. He was given a reception during the forenoon at the Vendome and many prominent politicians called to pay their respects. Among these were all the members of the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Tariff Reform League, and the Democratic State Central Committee. Present were the venerable Frank W. Bird, Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, John Malcolm Forbes, Hamilton A. Hill, Joseph S. Ropes, Naval Officer Kent, George Fred Williams, William E. Russell, Henry L. Pierce, and others.

Mr. Cleveland was entertained later at the Algonquin Club and from there made a brief call at the banquet of the Bay State Club. He said there in the course of his remarks:

I hear nothing when I go anywhere except the praise of Mrs. Cleveland [Laughter], and though I am not aware that that has ordinarily been a cause of jealousy in young husbands I can tell you I feel it most keenly. [Great laughter and applause]. I wish I could say something on that subject, but I don't believe it would be fair and right. I must say, however—and I don't know that I care to have this reported so as to reach her ears—that she is deserving of all the adulation and of all the admiration that the American people can give her.

I want to say one word to you, gentlemen, as Democrats, about the questions of reform which are now agitating the public mind. I beg of you as Democrats not to let us be accused of lagging in the rear on any of these topics. Tariff reform, of course, is ours, and we don't propose to be robbed of it under any pretense whatever. All things good come to those who wait, and we are willing to wait. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that other reforms are as important. Let me tell you that they should be kept abreast, and let me beg of you, so far as within you lies—I don't believe the admonition is necessary here—that it be not laid to the Democratic party that we are behind in any of them. We are the party of the people, and they can't get that away from us. Let us then keep in mind the benefits of the people, their advantages and their interests, and wherever we see them let us follow those and we shall surely be right.

H. W. Grady made a brief but eloquent address on Southern politics, following Mr. Cleveland. Both gentlemen left the city tonight.

NORTH DAKOTA'S LEGISLATURE.

A Woman Suffrage Bill Introduced—An Open Letter from M. N. Johnson.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Woman Suffrage bill has been introduced. The Constitution provides that this question shall be decided by the people, and as the men only vote on it there is now little prospect of success for the suffragists.

A bill has been introduced requiring the keeping of samples of standard grades of grain in public places as well as at elevators where grain is bought, and giving the farmer recourse to the court to compel the buyer to give him proper grade. This is aimed at the large elevators located in Minneapolis and Chicago, which control the grain buying of the Dakotas.

Another bill of interest is that regulating commercial agencies, credit companies, and guarantee associations, requiring a capital of $100,000 and a certificate from the Commissioner of Insurance.

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba railroads are interested in the bill passed by the Senate giving railroad companies the right to purchase, hold, sell, or dispose of or guarantee the payment of the bonds and securities of any other railroad corporation whose line of road is by lease, traffic, contract, or otherwise connected with its own line. Under the laws during the Territorial form of Government this could not be done, and the building of branch lines has been much hampered.

A bill is proposed giving the electors the privilege of expressing their choice for United States Senator on the regular ticket at the general elections. This bill has many friends in both Houses and may pass.

W. N. Johnson, the defeated Scandinavian candidate, has created somewhat of a sensation by publishing an open letter to Senator Pierce, in which he says that in the contest which lasted over two weeks, and from which Senator Casey emerged the victor, he (Johnson) was offered a $10,000 Consulship and $25,000 in cash, both of which he refused. He also accuses the railroads of an attempt to name the United States Judge soon to be appointed.

MONTANA DEADLOCK UNBROKEN.

The Democrats Unable to Decide Upon Their Course—A New Proposition.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Democrats have been in consultation all day, but as yet have come to no definite conclusion on their future course. A large majority favor the resignation of the Democratic Senators immediately after they qualify Monday. It is contended that as the Republican Representatives disregarded the Governor's proclamation it is within the latter's power to declare their seats vacant, and then order a new election both for Senators and Representatives.

The men who advocate this course say that if the Democratic Senators take their places in the Senate it will not break the deadlock, which will continue as long as there are two Houses. One Democratic Senator is in favor of his associates going into the Senate, qualifying, and then, by not voting on any measure, still leave that body without a quorum. The Republican Senators again offered to compromise on the United States Senators this afternoon. This time it was made part of the proposition that the Silver Bow Representatives of both parties be kept from the House until their cases had been passed upon. The Democrats look upon this last proposition favorably. They would thus secure one Senator, whereas the present outlook is against their securing any. It is said Gov. Toole and ex-Gov. Hauser both favor the compromise.

Will Get Their Per Diem.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The opinion of the Attorney General of the State upon the question of paying the per diem and mileage of the members of the Legislature which elected United States Senators has been made public. The Attorney General holds that the Legislature had a legal existence from the time of its organization, Oct. 15, by virtue of the enabling act and the schedule of the Constitution, by reason of which the State is liable for the expense.

Tendered a Good Position.

EMMETSBURG, Ia., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Capt. E. J. Hartshorn of this city, for several terms a member of the State Legislature, has been tendered the position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House by the newly-appointed head of the office, Maj. Holmes.

Banker Decamp on the Stand.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—Mr. J. R. Decamp was again on the stand in the Means-Decamp trial today. He displayed much feeling when he came to the point where it was found to be necessary to resort to fraud to save the credit of the bank. "We had all induced our personal friends to deposit their money in the bank. We wanted to save the bank and our friends. What could we do when a report was demanded?" He went on to say how the fraudulent entry was made, and how, afterward, when the Examiner came and the fraud was bound to be exposed, he and Mr. Means made a clean breast of it. Mr. Decamp contradicts in a number of instances the testimony of other witnesses.

Against the Great Northern Railway.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Argument in the application for quo warranto proceedings against the Great Northern railroad company was made before Attorney-General Clapp today. The case is nearly identical with the attempted procedure against the Eastern railway by a writ of quo warranto last week. It is claimed by the applicant for the writ that the Great Northern railway company is a company without a road. Attorney-General Clapp took the case under advisement.

If your lung trouble is of scrofulous origin, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure you.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Iowa and Illinois, light rain, southerly winds, warmer, except in Southern Illinois, lower temperature.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair, followed in Indiana by light rains, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, easterly winds, warmer.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair, followed in North Dakota by light snow, southerly winds, warmer.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, fair, except in extreme Eastern Missouri, light rain; winds shifting to southerly; warmer, except in Southern Missouri, lower temperature.

For Nebraska, fair; southerly winds; higher temperature.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Light rain; slightly warmer. Fresh, easterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'try	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	30.22	16	26	S. W.	Fair	.04
Minnedosa	30.16	4	4	S. W.	Snow	.10
Medicine Hat	29.84	22	22	Calm	Clear	....
New York	30.08	48	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Washington, D. C.	30.14	58	72	N. W.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.14	58	68	S. W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.28	58	72	W	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.30	62	70	E	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.28	62	72	S. W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.26	70	78	S. E.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.28	66	74	S.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.30	64	70	S. E.	Fog	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.24	64	72	S. E.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	60	62	Calm	Cl'udy	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.30	32	46	N.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.24	30	48	N.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.28	32	48	N.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	30.30	36	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	30.30	38	54	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.28	38	50	E.	Cl'udy	....
Toledo, O.	30.28	36	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.28	36	46	N. E.	Fair	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.36	24	30	W	Clear	.01
Manistee, Mich.	30.28	30	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.24	34	38	E.	Fair	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.32	22	26	N.	Cl'udy	.04
Port Huron, Mich.	30.30	34	40	N.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.22	40	40	E.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.22	38	40	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.30	28	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.18	34	38	S. E.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	24	24	E.	Snow	.04
St. Paul, Minn.	30.14	28	28	E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	36	40	E.	Rain	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	34	46	S. E.	Rain	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.20	32	34	E.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	68	74	S. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	50	50	E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	64	70	S. E.	Fair	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	64	72	S.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.10	34	36	W	Cl'udy	....
Huron, Dak.	30.12	22	26	S. E.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.14	28	32	S.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.20	12	16	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Vincent	30.22	2	6	N.	Snow	.42
Bismarck, Dak.	30.10	16	16	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Buford	30.06	24	26	W	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	30.20	30	34	N. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.10	42	60	W	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.10	50	64	S. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.14	38	48	N.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.16	64	74	N. E.	Fair	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.06	54	56	Calm	Cl'udy	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.20	30	..	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco	30.04	48	..	N.	Fair	....

*Morning report.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted at the Closing Session—A Reception by Gov. Luce.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The annual session of the State Grange ended tonight with a reception given the delegates by Gov. Luce. Today resolutions were adopted deploring the wholesale election of millionaires to the United States Senate and urging the election of men whose interests were identical with the labor masses; urging the Government to buy silver bullion at bullion rates and issue silver certificates representing the value of 412 grains to the dollar; advocating the manufacture of binding twine by convict labor; condemning the system of arbitrarily excluding intelligent reading men from jury service; urging the rigid enforcement of laws relating to the sale of adulterated or unwholesome foods; and advocating the passage of a national livestock inspection law for the inspection of beef on the hoof and after slaughter.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Mrs. McDonald Supposed to Have Been Killed by a Jealous Lover.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 13—[Special.]—On returning home from work this noon James McDonald, a farmer living in Tyron Township, found his wife lying on the floor, dead. An examination showed that she had been strangled to death. An hour or so later the body of James Gilmore was found lying in a piece of woods across the road from the McDonald house. He had placed the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and discharged it. Gilmore was a single man and lived with the McDonalds. It is said that he was in love with Mrs. McDonald, and that the murder and suicide were the result of jealousy.

GOV. PRINCE CALLED TO LAS VEGAS.

Serious Trouble Likely Over Some Arrests to Be Made in That City.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 13—[Special.]—Gov. Prince left this afternoon for Las Vegas in response to telegrams from Adjutant Wynkoop, stating that serious troubles were expected there, growing out of the land grant controversy, and requesting the Governor's presence. Further information is to the effect that three prominent Mexicans, supposed to be ringleaders of the White Caps and fence-cutters, were arrested today by the Sheriff of the county. Thus far seven men have been placed in jail and thirteen are yet to be arrested under the indictments for murder and other crimes returned by the grand jury. The Sheriff states he has the names of ninety-six residents of the county who are likely to be arrested for complicity in these crimes.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS A SMALL-POX SCARE.

A Man Just Arrived from Montana Is Sick with the Dread Disease.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 13.—Minneapolis has another small-pox scare. A man by the name of Ed Bunch arrived from Montana a few days ago and, being sick and without means of support, was taken to the poor-house. Yesterday it was discovered that he was afflicted with a virulent type of small-pox. Active measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The man was taken to the quarantine hospital, the poor-house disinfected, and all its inmates vaccinated.

It Is a Gross Injustice.

It is the grossest injustice to seem to insinuate that society and the church are at all responsible for men who do wrong while enjoying social and religious confidence; yet it almost invariably happens that when one such is detected in his offenses the fact that he has held a respected place in society and in the church is made the most of, as if to show that their members are no better as a class than those who are pariahs and scoffers. If the most astute men of affairs can be, and are, frequently deceived in regard to the real character of those with whom they have daily business relations, and that without incurring responsibility of any sort for the knaves that betray their confidence, why should not society and the church be held to be equally uncensurable?—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mr. Ditman of Philadelphia Still Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Joseph G. Ditman, President of the Quaker City National Bank, remains unsolved. The police continued this morning the dragging of the Schuylkill River in the vicinity of the Falls in the hope of finding the body, but thus far no trace of the missing man has been found. There is still considerable talk regarding Mr. Ditman's supposed financial difficulties. It was learned today that Mr. Ditman carried about $140,000 of life insurance.

Minneapolis Grain Receipts.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The grain inspection in Minneapolis for the three months of the crop year gives the following results by cars:

	1 hard.	1 N.	2.	3.	Rej.	N.G.	Total.
September	424	5,230	900	175	440	225	7,424
October	879	10,568	1,701	485	585	263	14,481
November	866	11,100	1,523	464	626	222	14,801
Totals	2,169	26,898	4,124	1,124	1,651	710	36,706

A California Stage Robbed.

AUBURN, Cal., Dec. 13.—The Forest Hill stage was stopped by a masked highwayman yesterday near here. He opened the express box, but found no coin. He then opened the mail bags. It is not known how much he secured. The robber has not yet been apprehended.

A New Train-Shed for Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad has let a contract to the Detroit Bridge and Iron company for an iron train-shed. It will be 600 feet in length, will cover six tracks, and cost about $100,000.

HELP FOR CHICAGO POOR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY TO THE COUNCIL.

An Encouraging Statement Regarding the Number and Condition of the City's Needy—A Classification of the People to Whom Help Is Extended—How the Work Is Divided Among Many Organizations—A Summary of the Results.

The thirty-second annual report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to the City Council has been printed. It covers the year ending Oct. 31, 1889. With respect to the condition of the poor of Chicago the report sets forth as follows:

The general condition of the poor in this city is not materially changed within the last few years. We wish to emphasize the fact that the percentage of what is known as the dependent classes or those requiring aid more or less constantly is less here than in any other great city. The average ability and disposition of our people to be self-supporting, and the proportion of those who are actually so or nearly so, will compare favorably with any city in this or any other country. The number of tramps and beggars on our streets is comparatively small. The number of unemployed persons of our resident population is never as great as generally supposed. A few vagrants who roam the streets or visit the homes of our citizens, usually in the evening, asking for something to eat or means to procure a lodging, two or three dozen strolling street singers and musicians, a few little girls who go about the avenues with baskets picking up cold victuals, a few hundred idle men besieging the employment offices, give the impression to a casual observer that the city is full of beggars and idle men. It must be remembered that many of these idle persons never work unless they can get an easy job at full wages; many others live by their wits or prey upon society, hanging about free lodging-houses and lunch-rooms or gathering in squads gazing at those who are employed. If in addition there are 5,000 men inquiring at shops and stores really anxious for honest employment it would give the impression that half the men in the city were out of work. The extravagant and unwarranted statement too often made that 30,000 or 40,000 honest citizens are out of work is reckless and untrue. At the worst a large proportion of the unemployed are single men and transients who come pouring into the city when navigation closes or work fails in the country. Not a few abandon their families in other cities, throwing them upon charity while they go roaming about the country, passed from one place to another by charitable persons or societies.

It is easy to create a panic and cause a rush upon charitable societies by calling attention to these classes and assuming that they are reputable citizens with families who are suffering for the comforts of life because of the scarcity of work. Many of those who swarm the County Agent's office, basket in hand, and besiege every charitable society upon the slightest provocation—often supplied with letters and indorsements from respectable people, who too often give them in order to get rid of the applicant of whom they know nothing—are paupers, adventurers, and impostors. Always prominent, and ever present, they are in fact a small portion of the population, easily identified and resisted. None of the above are to be included in our estimate or treatment of the respectable, usually self-supporting poor.

THE WORTHY POOR.

But in every city there are numerous poor people who make the best effort at self-support of which they are capable, but when they are out of work or in case of special sickness or severe weather, especially widows and invalid men with large families, they are reduced to an extremity of suffering. A little temporary help, judiciously applied, in such cases will tide them over the emergency and enable them to retain their self-respect and continue to be self-supporting.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society was organized to meet this want, and it is not unmindful of its position in the community and the duties imposed thereby; and its single aim and purpose is to meet these obligations. Its plans and methods have been such as experience has from time to time prompted. It clearly realizes that the immense and persistent growth of our urban population, together with the recent enlargement by process of addition, is constantly opening not only new possibilities but great and positive duties; and that it may be possible to find new methods that should supersede old ones. To aid the temporarily unfortunate without encouraging or cultivating the spirit and habit of dependence is the grand problem—old, certainly, but that it is also ever new is daily demonstrated in the office of this society, and in solving it the coöperation of all who can and will lend their aid is both cordially invited and earnestly solicited.

We do not undertake to do everything. There are a great many institutions and societies in Chicago, each doing its appropriate work. The County Agent is supposed to look after and care for the pauper population proper, which embraces the permanently disabled, the improvident, and intemperate, those who are never self-supporting or likely to become so—the strangers shipped to us by other cities—the vagrant and the criminal. The different homes, asylums, hospitals, and refuges with which we are well supplied are all doing their fair share of work in their respective lines. The fraternities—Masonic, Odd-Fellows, Foresters, G. A. R., and others—have their specialties. The German, French, Scotch, English, Italian, and Scandinavian all help their own nationalities to some extent. The St. Vincent de Paul Society, a branch of which is organized in every prominent Catholic church, does a great deal more for their people than is generally known, while all of the Protestant churches care for their own poor more or less.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK.

After a year's experience the amalgamation of the Charity Organization Society with the Relief and Aid Society is pronounced to be a success, financially and otherwise. During the year relief was given to 2,862 families, with 12,095 children. Germans, Irish, Americans, Scandinavians, English (including Canadians), Bohemians, Poles, and Italians in their order were the principal claimants. Of 14,945 applications made 8,145 were disapproved. During the year 168 persons were cared for in hospitals, and 120 women and 250 children were sent to the Home of the Friendless. Labor was provided at the Provident woodyard for 900 men and outside work found for 969 more.

The report of Henry Field, Treasurer, shows that at the beginning of the year there was $12,031 on hand. The cash donations were $27,253, the woodyard realized $8,320, and other sources raised the year's receipts to $39,030, making a total of $51,061. Of this sum $44,296 was expended, leaving a balance of $6,765. The disbursements included $17,587 in cash and $5,433 in merchandise to applicants. Fuel, burials, railroad tickets, etc., came to $2,871; the woodyard cost $8,008, and the pay-roll amounted to $10,395.

CLAIMS TO HAVE CAPTURED JEFF DAVIS.

Corporal Munger Comes to the Front with a Revival of the Petticoat Story.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Corporal George Munger, late of Dakota, is in this city and called on his old commander, Col. Robert Burns of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, the regiment that captured Jeff Davis at Morrisville, Ga. Munger related the story as follows: "A detachment of our regiment had come upon a Rebel camp in which it was thought Davis or some of the Confederate leaders were hidden. We surrounded it at night, and early in the morning I noticed three women leaving one of the tents. I immediately went over to them, and asked where they were going. Two of the women, who I afterward learned were Mrs. Davis and her sister, Miss Howell, said: "We are taking our poor old mother to the spring to get some water. They were about to go on when I noticed that the old mother, who held up her skirts so that she could walk in the tall grass, had on boots. I then said, 'Why does your mother wear boots?' Instantly the skirt was lowered, and the strange actions of the women convinced me that something was wrong. I pulled up my gun and ordered them to halt. Mrs. Davis jumped in front of the 'old mother' and cried, 'Don't shoot.' We took the trio to the Colonel's quarters and Jeff was afterwards taken to Fortress Monroe to await his trial."

WEBSTER, S. D., FARMERS UP IN ARMS.

Determined to Ship Their Own Grain—A Fight on the Elevators.

WEBSTER, S. D., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The elevator companies have been buying grain here by a combine on a 15½ cent margin. The *Reporter and Farmer* accuses them of stealing $45,000 from the farmers by their system of grading, dockage, etc. Farmers universally commend the action of the paper and are determined to ship their own grain. Monday they made a demand for two cars a day for twenty days. Tuesday the cars came all right, but Wednesday none were to be had. The elevator companies have taken advantage of the situation and are trying to drive the farmers off the market. The action of the elevators has beaten the Milwaukee road out of some 20,000 or 30,000 bushels of grain, marketed in Watertown, which should have come to Webster.

Aiding the Victims of the Minneapolis Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 13.—The benefit tendered to the sufferers by the recent *Tribune* fire this afternoon was a pronounced success, the receipts netting about $600. The total receipts from the sale of tickets for the West Hotel benefit, which takes place next Monday evening, now amount to $4,500.

PRICES ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Turkey Is Away Up, but Butter and Eggs Are No Dearer Than Usual.

"Please help me to the reed bird," said the fresh young boarder passing his plate up to where the relict sat.

"I will help the turkey to you," replied the relict severely, correcting at once the boarder's grammar and his manners. "Turkeys are scarce, and this was the best I could find. The South Water street man told me that the demand was brisk, although the price is down to 11½ cents, and that the good ones were snapped up the moment they reached the market."

The relict sighed after imparting this bit of information and raked down some of the dressing which she had stacked on the young man's plate. The boarders had come to be interested in her weekly reports, and the young couple who had just quit housekeeping begged her to go on.

"Well," she said, "prices remain high. Dressed turkeys are up at 11, 11½, and 12 cents a pound, and the best dressed chickens sell for 7 cents. Ducks run from 8 to 11 and geese from 6 to 8 cents. The warm weather has had a good effect on the market—that is, it is good for lone women like myself, who have to make both ends meet some way. The best prairie chickens are quoted on South Water street at $4.75 a dozen. Quail are about $1. Canvas-back ducks run all the way from $6 to twice that. Blue-wing teal are $2.25. Venison saddles are 8 cents a pound. This is all at wholesale, you must remember, and the retail price is some cents higher."

"Of course," said the sympathizing young woman who had just quit housekeeping.

"Fresh eggs are hard to get at 22 cents, but they are worth it at the price. Butter has not gone up as high as everybody expected it would. Bought by the tub creamery butter of the best sort is about 28 to 30 cents a pound. Dairy butter runs 6 or 7 cents below that. Good apples can be had for $2.60 to $2.75 a barrel. In vegetables, cucumbers are $2 and up a dozen; cauliflower, $2 and $4 a dozen; radishes, 35 and 40 cents a dozen; lettuce, 65 and 70 cents a box; green peas, $1.50 a box; Louisiana tomatoes, 75 cents for seven-pound boxes.

The fish market is interesting. The prices got from the biggest retail house here were: Salt water—Bluefish, 20 cents a pound; cod, 12½; dressed eels, 20; flounders, 10; haddock, 10; halibut, 25; extra large mackerel, 35 cents each; salmon, 40 cents a pound; sea bass, 25; green lobsters, 20; boiled, 20; little neck clams, 15 cents a dozen; blue points, 40 cents a dozen; New York counts, 75 cents a quart; select oysters, 60 cents; standard, 40; terrapin, $4 to $8 apiece. Freshwater fish are: Pickerel, 10 cents a pound; pike, 10; dressed perch, 10; black bass, 20; brook trout, 40; bull frogs, $1.50 a dozen; whitefish, 12½ cents a pound; trout, 12½.

"I choose terrapin," said the fresh young man.

"I tried to buy some," explained the relict. "But I found that the Calumet Club and Mr. Armour had bought nearly all the good ones in the market."

"Then I must reluctantly accept Mr. Armour's invitation to dinner," said the fresh young man.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Daniel H. Conrad.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Daniel H. Conrad, one of the pioneers of this section of Indiana, died in this city last night. Mr. Conrad was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana in 1840. He was 87 years of age at the time of his death. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson.

William H. Graves.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—William H. Graves, one of the Supervisors of La Salle County, died suddenly at White's Hotel, in this city, today of heart disease. The board had been in session during the forenoon, and was attended by Graves, who, after going to dinner, complained of illness, and died soon after.

Thomas Parker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Thomas Parker, a well-known citizen of Washington, died here yesterday, aged 83 years. He was one of those who drew Lafayette's carriage into Washington from Baltimore in 1824. He was father-in-law of ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson of Missouri.

Prof. Washington Leverett.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Prof. Washington Leverett of Shurtleff College died this morning after a brief illness, aged 84 years. He was connected with the college over half a century.

The Rev. E. E. Higbee.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., LL. D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, died at his home here at 1 o'clock this morning, aged 59 years.

Mr. Henry Ochsner.

BARABOO, Wis., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Henry Ochsner, father of Dr. Ochsner of Rush Medical College, died here this morning. He was a pioneer of this county.

Mrs. Esther Doland.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Esther Doland died today after a brief illness, aged 96 years. She was one of the earliest settlers and was well known.

MARINE NEWS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

An Offer to Release the City of Ludington Next Spring—Sales of Vessels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Leathem & Smith of Sturgeon Bay offer to release the propeller City of Ludington from the beach at Eagle Harbor in the spring for $5,000. The terms will probably be accepted by the Goodrich company.

R. B. McElroy has purchased of Capt. R. S. Brittain of Saugatuck the propeller Douglas for $10,000, and will continue her on the Milwaukee and Muskegon route next season.

Another Steamer by the Bradley Fleet.

The Shipowners' Dry-Dock Company at Cleveland has entered into contract for a new steamer, which will be added to the Bradley fleet. The size, power, capacity, and general make-up of this new carrier will be much like the steamer Pasadena, if, in fact, it is not an exact duplicate of that boat. She is to be out and ready for sea on the opening of navigation next season. With this contract there is but little room left for further shipbuilding at Cleveland.

Damages to the Tioga.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The last boats to arrive at this port came in this morning. They were the Lehigh Valley steamships Cayuga and Seneca. The Neosho will lay up at Cleveland.

Hollister, Woodruff, and others of Tonawanda have bought a new propeller from F. W. Wheeler of Bay City. The vessel is of steel throughout, and will have a coal capacity of 2,600 tons. She will be named the George C. Hollister.

About 9,000 packages of flour were damaged by the Tioga's contact with Grey's Reef, and the cargo is 650 tons short. The boat's bottom is in bad shape.

The Wrecks in the Straits.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—All the valuable wreckage that could be saved from the steambarge Anna Smith, which is a total loss at Hammond's Bay, has been brought here. Nothing of value now remains but the boiler and engines. Several wreckers have examined the schooner H. W. Sage and sent in bids to release her in the spring. The Leviathan has finished her season, and is laying up today.

KIRK'S
AMERICAN
FAMILY
SOAP.

To Quiet Your Nerves, Smoke
TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent and excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, BED-RIDDEN, INFIRM, CRIPPLED, NERVOUS, NEURALGIC, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs,
Inflammation, Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Headache, Toothache,
Influenza, Difficult Breathing,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
Radway's Ready Relief.

In cases of LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF NEVER FAILS to give immediate ease.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold!"

Jan. 14, '88. AUGUSTA, Ga.
DR. RADWAY—I have tried all the various kinds of remedies that they have on the market without effect, when finally I grew worse, and a friend advised me to try your Ready Relief. I did so, applying to my ankle and knee, and to my surprise was able to resume my duties next morning. My trouble was rheumatism of long standing. I shall never be without R. R. R. for its weight in gold. My mother was cured by R. R. R. in two hours of rheumatism in her shoulder.
W. H. COOPER, of COOPER & EVANS.

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

MALARIA IN ALL ITS FORMS,
FEVER AND AGUE.
Radway's Ready Relief.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S
PILLS,
THE GREAT LIVER REMEDY.

For the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, loss of appetite, headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION

Will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By so doing

SICK HEADACHE

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its function. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name of "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

NEVER FAIL TO CURE
SODEN
MINERAL
PASTILLES.
THROAT AND CHEST AND LUNGS.

The Grand Oil Heater.

HEATS
A LARGE ROOM
AT A
COST OF ONLY
¾ CT.
AN HOUR.

No Smoke,
No Pipe,
No Odor.
Absolutely Safe.

If this Stove is not satisfactory money will be refunded.
CIRCULAR FREE.

Price $12.00.

ISBELL & WILCOX,
231 Wabash-av.

OPEN EVENINGS.

To accommodate those who find it inconvenient to make their purchases during the day the establishment of

SPAULDING & CO.
(INCORPORATED)

Will Be Open Evenings from Monday, Dec. 16, Until Christmas.

STATE AND MONROE-STS.

Rich Jewelry.
In exquisite designs, controlled exclusively by this house.

Precious Stones.
Only stones absolutely perfect and without flaw are suitable for presentation. In the rich collection not one is imperfect.

Objets d'Art.
Choice Art Pieces for home adornment and for personal use.

Sterling Silver.
An entirely new exhibit, the individual character and collective attractiveness of which have not been equaled in Chicago.

The Variety
Of tasteful objects cannot fail of pleasing all buyers of discrimination. Many of these are

EFFECTIVE, CHARACTERISTIC, INEXPENSIVE

SPAULDING & CO.
(INCORPORATED)

PARIS, 36 Avenue de l'Opera.
CHICAGO, State and Monroe-sts.

A laundrymaid pretty and stout,
Was lately in trouble and doubt,
For her best counterpanes
Had some very black stains
But SANTA CLAUS SOAP took them out.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP—made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago.

DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Ecraseure, or Cautery—No Anaesthetics.

Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. Symptoms: Protrusion, burning, bleeding, and pain at time of and after passage; soreness in lower portion of back; mucus, mattery, or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus; constipation, followed as disease progresses by diarrhœa; gradual decline and in time general prostration. Write for 58-page pamphlet, illustrated, free.

Refer to A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
" " Mrs. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.
" " C. H. RUDDOCK, 403 Washington boul.
" " Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 12 Loomis-st.
" " HARRY HANKINS, 522 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

OFFICE, ROOMS 39, 39½, AND 40, McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING, 78 to 82 MADISON-ST.

Hours..... 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Take Elevator.
Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff in charge. Permanently located.
Telephone No. 719.

Eight years ago a cancer came on my lower lip. It took off my under lip from one side to the other, and down to my chin. I had it treated by burning, and got so weak that I did not think that I could stand it much longer. After much suffering I discarded all other treatment, and began taking Swift's Specific, and the cancer soon began to heal, and in a short time it was completely healed and I was entirely well. It is now over three years since I got well, and there has been no sign of any return of the disease. I know it was cancer, and I know it was cured alone by S. S. S. E. V. FERRAND, Ruston, La.

Treatise on Cancer mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

$15 will buy the Odell Typewriter Warranted to do as good work as any $100 machine.

Simple, durable, fast, and as easily operated. No ribbon to bother operator.

Ten copies made from one writing. Agents wanted.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO., - - Rookery, Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS,
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Buck & Rayner [illegible] Clark-st.; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrison, Plummer & Co and Lord Owen & Co., Chicago

A HOLIDAY SUGGESTION.
THOS. JEFFERSON CIGARS.

A box of the above famous brand of Cigars would be a pleasant and appropriate remembrance to your friends. A beautiful Souvenir Cigar Case will be presented with each box.

Th. Jefferson.

Made of Finest Vuelto Abajo.	Length	Box contains.	Price per Box.
Coquetas	3½	50	$3.25
Favorites	4	50	3.50
Conchas	4¼	50	4.00
Conchas Elegantes	4¼	50	4.25
Panetelas	4½	50	4.00
Concha Bouquet Extra	4¼	50	5.00
Bouquets	3¾	25	2.50
Perfectos	5	25	4.00
Rothschilds	4¾	50	4.50
Regalia Especial	4¾	50	6.50

C. JEVNE & CO.
110—112 MADISON ST.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

Opera Glasses.

Reading Glasses,
Spectacles,
Thermometers,
Barometers,
Graphoscopes,
Magic Lanterns.

XMAS GIFTS.

Largest stock and the lowest prices in the city.

McINTOSH
BATTERY AND OPTICAL CO.,
141-143 Wabash-av.

MAGGI'S
BOUILLON
A DELIGHTFULLY PALATABLE LIQUID
Extract of Beef.

A Cup of Beef Tea, Bouillon, Soup, or Gravies instantly made. Put up in 5-oz. and 32-oz. Bottles—Glass Stopper. Sold by Grocers and Druggists throughout the World and the following wholesale houses:

FULLER & FULLER CO.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.
LORD, OWEN & CO.

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt.
FOR MAN AND WOMAN

The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Brights Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Female Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus Dance, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness. Pat'd Aug. 16, 1887. Improved Aug. 1, 1889. Awarded the highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1888. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which stimulates and assists nature to restore weak organs to health and vigor.

ELECTRIC INSOLES $1.00.

Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian.

DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 & 193 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FROM WIRES IN THE AIR.

MANACE OF FIRES BY THE CROSSING OF ELECTRIC CURRENTS.

Mayor Hart Here Investigating Means of Avoiding the Great Danger to Which Boston Is Exposed by Her System of Overhead Wires—Pleased by His Reelection—An Old Stage-Driver's Ambition—English Syndicates and American Properties.

"I am here to look over your electric system," said Thomas N. Hart, the Mayor of Boston, who was at the Palmer. "Boston is now thoroughly interested in the problem of disposing of her electric light wires. Yes, the supposition is that the recent fire was caused by an electric light wire. I wouldn't care to say that was so, for the matter is being carefully investigated now, and we shall soon know positively. The question of what is to be done with the electric wires is a most serious one. Since leaving home Tuesday I have visited Philadelphia and New York, and am finishing my tour of inspection by seeing what Chicago has done. I find that Chicago has gone further toward getting her wires underground than any other large city in the country. You have certainly demonstrated here that the thing can be done. I should say there is little danger here of fires being caused by hot wires. I don't know what we will do with our wires. They are all in the air now. Where the danger comes is when a high-tension wire is crossed by a wire bearing a low-tension current, as, for instance, a telephone wire crossing an electric light wire or the wire which carries the current for operating a street railway. We have given permission in Boston to an electric street railway company to put its overhead trolly system in every street in the city. Their wires are now up and in use on a number of streets. An ordinary storm, which is likely to occur any day, might cross these street railway wires with telephone wires. The current is liable to be carried into almost every house in the city, with disastrous results. The way this can be prevented is to pass the current through a fusible plug just before the wire enters the building. The action of a fusible plug is that as soon as the wire becomes the least bit too hot and before it is dangerous the plug melts and the circuit is broken. You are using them here, but you place them inside of the houses. What is wanted is one arranged so it can be placed outside of the building, and right here is some work for the inventor. The difficulty is only a mechanical one. What is wanted is a feasible arrangement which can be kept absolutely dry. The moment any moisture gets to it it becomes a conductor, and its usefulness is destroyed.

"Do I think such a fire as we have just had is possible again? Yes, sir. It is possible for us, and it is possible for any city. It may be Chicago's turn next. No matter how you construct a building if you fill it with merchandise there is something there to burn. The building in which our fire started was 'fireproof,' and there were 'fireproof' buildings all around it. In the building where the fire started there were 20,000 feet of floor space without a partition wall. It was piled from floor to ceiling with goods. It was burning probably an hour before it was discovered, and when the flames at last broke through nothing could resist them. Of course, if a building is constructed on the best principles the more the probability is that a fire in it can be controlled. But nothing yet built is absolutely fireproof. From our experience in Boston I should say the best possible material for constructing fireproof buildings is brick and iron. Any kind of a stone building will go down before a fire that is hot enough.

"The election in Boston was Wednesday the day after I left home. It was, of course, pleasant news to hear that I had been reelected by over 5,000 votes. The result was a great surprise to the Democrats, and we are all surprised that the vote is so heavily Republican. I was elected the first time by only about 1,200, and the Democrats were perfectly confident that they would defeat me for a second term. There is no such thing any more as prophesying how an election will go. The Australian system of voting helps on the tendency toward independence."

One of the pioneer stage-drivers of the West was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "Jim" Stephenson, as every one who has ever done any stage traveling knows him, is now the largest contractor in the West for carrying star route mails.

"The stage business isn't much like what it used to be," said Mr. Stephenson. "When I started driving a stage across the plains for Ben Holladay in '58 it was a good deal of a business. Since then I have held the reins of a six-horse team over pretty much every stage road in the West. I drove the first stage into Deadwood. O, yes, I have seen some pretty lively times in my day. There was a time when the road agents were as plenty as stage-drivers. I have seen men shot in front of me and behind me, but I always have been lucky enough to get out. Railroads have knocked out the business, but I would rather sit on a driver's seat with six lively horses to look after than to have a stateroom in a vestibuled train."

"I believe I was the only man in London who was not interested in some syndicate scheme for the purchase of American property," said Mr. Thomas Lowery, the millionaire owner of the street railway systems of Minneapolis and St. Paul, who was at the Grand Pacific. "I am just on my way home from Europe, where I have been with my family. The trip has been purely one for pleasure, and I have been forwarding no business scheme whatever. London is full of syndicates to buy American properties. It seems to strike the Englishmen as the most attractive kind of investment. Placing the properties in the hands of syndicates is highly profitable to some of those engaged in the business, and this has caused all sorts of people to try a hand at it."

"The English syndicates are not confining themselves to properties in the United States," said George A. MacArthur of Manitoba. "A deal is about being closed for the property of the Anthracite Coal company of Winnipeg which will place it in the hands of an English syndicate. An option has been secured from the stockholders in Manitoba and in the United States, and it is thought the deal will be closed in a few days."

Col. J. L. Chapman, Philadelphia; G. M. Harrison, Newark, N. J.; C. M. Fairbanks, Philadelphia; D. S. Gallagher, New York; W. G. Steele, Portland, Ore.; B. G. Brown, London; B. C. Heald, Hudson, Ore.; L. D. Craig, San Francisco, are at the Tremont.

A. C. Bradley and wife, N. S. Bentley, New York; John H. Savage and wife, Wisconsin; Thomas Lowry, Minneapolis; A. H. Cowles, Cleveland; C. H. Call, Marquette; J. A. Rhomberg, Dubuque; W. H. Murtagh, Peoria, are at the Grand Pacific.

George Forrest, A. A. Thomas, New York; C. P. Ferry, Tacoma; J. E. Moore, St. Paul; I. K. Bakewell, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Jeringan, North Carolina; Allison M. Dyer, Omaha, are at the Palmer.

A. Busch, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ivys; O. H. Henderson, St. Johnsburg, Vt.; L. B. Loney, Manistee; H. G. Beats, Utica, are at the Sherman.

Provisions for Destitute Indians.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The steamer Barker left here today for Grand Portage with Indian Agent Leahy and provisions for the Indians, who are reported to be in a destitute condition. The boat will go through to Port Arthur.

The Illinois Central's New Departure.

Commencing Monday, Dec. 16, the Illinois Central railroad will make important changes in time on its Western lines, placing in service between Chicago and Sioux City and Sioux Falls an elegantly equipped fast train which will leave Chicago at 1 p. m. daily, stopping only at important points, reaching Dubuque at 6:45 p. m. same evening, Sioux City at 6:30 a. m., and Sioux Falls at 8 a. m. following day. The night train, as heretofore, will leave Chicago at 11:35 p. m., reaching Dubuque at 6:55 a. m. and Sioux City at 8:15 p. m. following day. Returning trains leave Sioux City at 8 p. m. (fast line) and 9:10 a. m., reaching Chicago at 1 p. m. and 6:30 a. m.

All of the above trains are equipped with Pullman palace sleeping cars and elegant free reclining chair cars, which run through solid without change.

In addition to the above for the accommodation of commercial men a new local train will be placed in service between Sioux City and Fort Dodge, leaving Sioux City at 4 p. m. and Fort Dodge at 10:45 a. m.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations, and other information call at ticket office, No. 194 Clark street, Central Depot, foot of Lake street, or address F. B. Bowes, General Northern Passenger Agent, Chicago.

The True Winter Route to

California and Mexico is via Illinois Central railroad, New Orleans & Southern Pacific company. You can purchase one way tickets at as low rates as by any other route, and stop over at New Orleans. Round trip tickets are also on sale, good to return within six months by any direct Northern route, if desired. Through cars Chicago to New Orleans, New Orleans to Mexico and California.

Remember, the true winter route is via New Orleans. No snow, no ice.

For circular giving rates and other information apply to nearest ticket agent or to

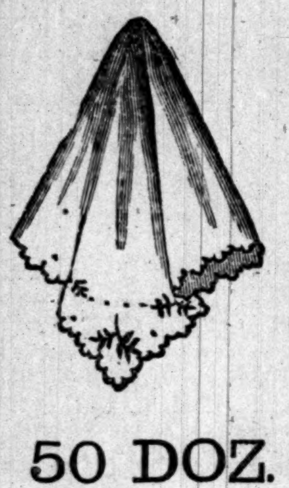
F. B. BOWES, Gen. Nor. Pass. Agent,
194 Clark street, Chicago.

Chicago Union Pacific & Northwestern Line.

The unrivaled facilities offered by the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific Railways comprise Pullman or Wagner sleepers through from Chicago to San Francisco and Portland without change; Colonist sleepers Chicago to Portland, Oregon, without change; solid vestibule trains with Pullman or Wagner sleeping cars and free chair cars Chicago to Denver, and superior Dining Car service between Chicago and Denver, Ogden and Portland. Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western avenue Station corner Oakley avenue and Kinzie street, and Passenger Station corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

JAS·H·WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.



500 DOZEN

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,

—Plain Hemstitched,
—Colored Embroidered,
—White Embroidered,
—Drawn Hemstitched,
—Blocked Hemstitched,

12½c Each
Regular 25c Value.

Ladies' Unlaundered Linen Initial Handk'fs............12½c
Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched, Drawn Emb., 35c Handk'fs..25c
Gents' Unlaundered Initial, Pure Linen, all initials.......25c
CHILDREN'S HANDK'FS In boxes of three...25c
In boxes of six....40c

50 DOZ. SACHET BAGS

—For Handkerchiefs,
—For Gloves,
$1.00 EACH. $1.49 Per Set.

ENGLISH

REVERSIBLE,

Both Sides Exquisitely Finished,

$2.50 EACH.

These Mufflers were imported to sell up to $5.00.

MUFFLERS
MUFFLERS

CASHMERE

MUFFLERS,

Silk Mufflers,

$1.50 UP.

Wool Mufflers, Silk and Wool Mufflers, worth up to $2.50 each.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Plain, all-wool cloth, with belt, full skirt and cape, revers, navy green, black, and brown, well worth $10.00............ Ages 4 Years to 12 Years. $6.75

All-wool plaid, full skirts, belt and capes, with revers, navy, green, black, and brown, well worth $7.50 each............ Ages 6 Years to 10 Years. $4.95

Misses' Newmarkets, ages 14 to 16 years, light brown, all-wool beaver, jacket front, with full sleeves, velvet collar and ornaments,

$12.50. Worth $17.00.

FURS —FOR— HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Natural Opossum Sets MUFF, BOA, $8.00
Natural Raccoon Sets MUFF, BOA, $10.00
Natural Lynx Sets - - MUFF, BOA, $12.00

Fur Capes---

FROM $10 UP.
—Astrachan.
—Persian Lamb.
—Beaver.
—Seal.
—Mink.

AN EXQUISITE LINE OF

Children's Furs

ESPECIALLY FOR
Christmas Presents.

TOILET SETS,

Manicure Sets, Traveling Sets,
Perfumery Sets, Albums,
Shaving Sets, Picture Frames, Etc.,
All at LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE for Reliable Goods.

NOVELTIES

In Silverware, Oxidized and Plated Goods, not to be found elsewhere in Chicago.

Genuine Turkish Confectionery.

Genuine Attar of Roses.

Also TURKISH SACHET ROSE POWDER, fully equal in perfume to the exquisite American Beauty Rose. Price, 25c per bag.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. JAMES H. WALKER & CO.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The sale of 5,000 Cloaks—*at prices without reference to cost*—in Basement Salesroom, advertised last Monday, has been very successful. Among the number are many stylishly made

Children's Cloaks ($1.75 up).

We unhesitatingly recommend this sale as offering *the greatest bargains* in the less expensive grades of Cloaks ever shown in Chicago.

AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS these garments will in many instances prove very acceptable.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Useful Holiday Presents.

"SPECIAL VALUES."

Boys' Kilt Overcoats, Boys' "Newmarket" Overcoats with deep Capes, and Boys' Ulsters, ALL reduced to $5.00 and $5.95; former prices $8.95 and $9.75.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, Imitation Vest Suits, and Three-Piece Vest Suits, all reduced to $4.95 and $6.45; former prices $6.95 and $9.45.

Boys' Double Band or Pull-Down Caps, Scotch Wool Tam O'Shanters, reduced to 75c and $1.00; former prices $1.45 and $1.75.

Shirt Waists, unlaundered, slightly soiled, reduced to 30c, from 75.
Shirt Waists, laundered, slightly soiled, reduced to 75c, from $1.00 and $1.25.

ABOVE PRICES ARE LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

TODAY

"A HOLIDAY OCCASION."

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.

250
Children's Cloaks,
In large variety of styles, made up in the best materials—all new goods. Sizes 4, 6, 10, 12.

CHOICE AT **$5.00**
Reduced from $10, $9, $8, $7.50

The Choice of 185
MISSES' NEWMARKETS,
Ages 12, 14, 16, 18, in Plaids, Stripes, and Plain Cloths, in the Best Styles of the Season,

AT **$7.50**
Worth as high as $12.50.

SPECIAL.
175 Ladies' Fine Quality
Beaver Newmarkets,
Full Plush Sleeves over Cloth Sleeves; Collar, Pockets, and Revere of Plush, in all colors and black,
$15.00.
Reduced from $25.00.

SPECIAL.
100
Ladies' Newmarkets,
Extra Quality Beaver, Three-piece Directoire Cape, Coat-Back, Tailor Made, Satin Facings, In Stone, Navy, Tan, and Black
$17.50.
Worth $25.00.

J.T. SHAYNE & CO
FURS & ROBES
193
STATE ST.
CHICAGO.

J.T. Shayne & Co.,

Reliable Furriers,
191 and 193 State-st.

—EVERYTHING IN—

FURS

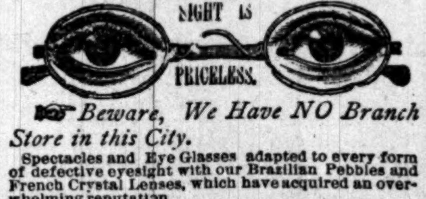
Appropriate Holiday Presents

CORRECT STYLES.

"Store Open Until Nine P. M." Until Xmas. Come.

L. Manasse, Optician,

88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.



☞ *Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.*

Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.

☞ The largest stock in the Northwest.

Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING

SHIRTS

LEAVE MEASURE WITH

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1863.

-FURS-

Seal Skin Jackets,
Wraps and Cloaks,
Shoulder Capes,
Pelerines,
Muffs, Collars in
choice designs
at moderate prices.

C·G·
GUNTHER'S SONS
No. 184
Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

The Chicago Tribune
THE
LEADING
NEWSPAPER
IN THE
NORTHWEST.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.

9:30 THIS MORNING.
Regular Clearing Sale

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES,

General Household Goods, 400 Doz. Tubs.

A dealer's stock Stationery and Notions, Cigars, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.35, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago.

BERTIER TRADE MARK PARABOLA
GENEVA OPTICAL CO
WHOLESALE
OPTICAL GOODS,
38 Washington-st., Chicago.

CARSON PIRIE & Co.

Wabash and Adams.

IMMENSE SALE

TODAY.

HUNDREDS OF DOZENS OF

Ladies' Foster Lacing

GLOVES

REGULAR PRICE $1.

50 CENTS PER PAIR

Gents' Foster Lacing

GLOVES

Usual Price $1 to $1.50.

50 CENTS PER PAIR

300 Dozen Ladies' White Embroidered

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Reduced for This Sale from 75c and $1.00.

50 CENTS EACH.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

CARSON PIRIE & Co.

Wabash and Adams.

"The Best Present."

WE OFFER TODAY A

SPECIAL CHEAP PURCHASE OF LADIES' AND GENTS'

FIRST QUALITY CONGRESS SILK

UMBRELLAS

Gold, Silver, Oxidized, and Natural Wood Handles, with Caps, Crooks, Antique Bends, and Gold and Silver Buckhorns.

2.68 2.98 3.48 AND 3.98

Not an Umbrella in the lot worth less than $3.00, and the Majority from $4.50 to $9.00.

COME EARLY AND SECURE

"First Choice of This Exceptional Offering."

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 9:30 a. m.,

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Gloves, Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths.

Come and take advantage of ORDERS TO CLOSE.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

Including

800 Cases Boots and Shoes

Of all grades, for Men, Women, Misses, and Children, and a

LARGE LINE RUBBER GOODS

To meet the coming cold wave.

Thursday, Dec. 19, 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING —AND— Gents' Furnishings.

Merchants, Take Notice

That all Heavy Clothing, Overcoats, Leather Coats, and Pea Jackets must be sold to highest bidder regardless of cost.

IN BASEMENT,

Crockery and Glassware

10 casks Assorted China.
50 crates English Luster Band.
15 casks Majolica Ware.
Porcelain, White Granite, C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware, Chimneys, Brackets, etc.

☞ Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Dec. 20, 9:30 a. m.,

Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots —OF— MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

TRELEAVEN & CO. OPTICIANS 76 STATE ST.

EYES. Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest

---

AUCTION.

ESPECIALLY EXTRAORDINARY!

Four Immense Clearing Sales.

C. M. WILBUR - - - - Auctioneer

READ CAREFULLY.

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 9:30 a. m.

Boots and Shoes.

The important leading feature of this sale will be the peremptory clearing of more than

SEVEN HUNDRED CASES

Foot wear by order of our consignors, who were sufferers in the late conflagrations that occurred in the cities of Boston and Lynn.

N. B.—Our instructions are imperative. EVERY LOT WILL BE SOLD preparatory to re-establishment.

RUBBERS an important leader.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WOOL BOOTS for account of whom it may concern.

COME EARLY AND STAY UNTIL THE SALE IS OVER.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 9:30 a. m.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY GOODS SALE

Consequent upon the close proximity of the Holidays we are obliged to make a Special Offering of these wares on the date named, which will give our patrons ample time to get their purchases in store for Christmas sales.

TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY WARES.

Thursday, Dec. 19, 9:30 a. m.

Great Double Clearing Sale

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS

Hats, Caps, Mittens, Gloves.

Some of the Special Features of this sale will be the Clearing of the following:

A Bankrupt Stock—CASSIMERES.
A Bankrupt Stock—COTTONADES.
A Bankrupt Stock—UNDERWEAR.
A Bankrupt Stock—CLOAKS.
A Bankrupt Stock—CLOTHING.

We also have yet to close several cases Knit Goods, Bed Blankets, Hosiery, Cardigans, etc.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

Immediately following our Sale of Cassimeres and Cottonades we shall sell peremptory to the Highest Bidder a large stock of Furs, covering BEAR ROBES, FOX ROBES, WOLF ROBES, GOAT ROBES, Coachmen's Capes, Ladies' Capes, Fur Gloves, Mink-Lined Circulars, Foot Muffs, etc. etc.

Friday, Dec. 20—GLASSWARE.
Friday, Dec. 20—CROCKERY.

Two Carloads Glassware, Three Carloads Crockery

Decorated Tea Sets, Decorated Dinner Sets, Decorated Toilet Sets.

:—LAMPS—:

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.

FURS CHAS. W. BARNES,
148 STATE-ST.,
Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Furs. Seal Garments to order. Repairing and General Fur Work at reasonable prices.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889—SIXTEEN PAGES.

MONEY RATES UNSETTLED

LIKELY TO REMAIN SO TILL AFTER THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

A Gratifying Increase in Railroad Earnings for November—Gains Widely Distributed—Unfavorable Condition of the Coal Trade—A Denial That Gould Is Scheming for Control of the Baltimore & Ohio—Heavy Trading and Unexpected Gains in the Sugar Trusts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Although the bulk of the money loaned this week was placed at 5@7 per cent on call the rates fluctuated from 3@15. Today they were easier at 5@6, but the general opinion is that rates will be unsettled until after Jan. 1. It has been demonstrated, however, that the predictions of the bears that the notice of the withdrawal of national bank deposits given by Secretary Window would greatly disturb the market were not well founded. The banks holding deposits have already sold to the Treasury more than enough bonds to cover the entire amount withdrawn by the circular issued by Mr. Windom, and this result has been obtained more than a month before the expiration of the time fixed by him. There could hardly be stronger proof that Mr. Windom's policy is a wise one. The bankers recognize this fact and are hastening to make their acceptance of it as public as possible. Notwithstanding the favorable view of the policy adopted by the Secretary the money market has fluctuated considerably, owing to the manipulations of the bears, and the stock market during the week has not been all that sanguine people were led to expect. Last week closed so favorably that it was difficult to imagine anything but a strong market this week. The bank statement of Saturday was somewhat unfavorable. This was so unexpected that the old apprehensions of disturbances were easily revived. This and other things helped to aid the manipulators and professionals in stopping temporarily the upward movement of prices.

INCREASE IN RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The November statements of gross railroad earnings, while not so large as those for October in their showing of gains, are still gratifying, and the percentage of increase in the aggregate earnings is large, especially when it is considered that the larger earnings of the month this year have been made on a slight increase in the operated mileage. It is true that the aggregate earnings of 107 roads in November, 1888, showed a decrease of 4 per cent, and hence a favorable comparison was to be expected for the month this year, but it should also be borne in mind that the comparison last year was made with the second best month in point of earnings in 1887. The gain for the month is, however, pronounced even in this year of heavy earnings. The percentage of gain for the eighty-seven roads reporting is 9.66 per cent, but some of the roads which are known to have largely increased their November earnings, such as Baltimore & Ohio, have not reported yet, and when their earnings are added the increase will doubtless be more than 10 per cent. Only ten of the eighty-seven roads from which returns have been received report decreases, the aggregate of which is only $155,275, while the net increase is $3,085,620, and of the decrease over three-quarters came from losses on three roads—$38,942 on the Southern California, $64,040 on the Atlantic & Pacific, and $16,178 on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg. The other decreases are not important, and in two instances are less than $500.

GAINS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

The gains are widely distributed and seem to be due solely to the general prosperity enjoyed by the roads, and not to special and transitory causes. There is no reason for supposing that the percentage of gain for the present month should be any less than that for November, while it may be larger. At all events the increases in the months of August, September, October, and November, accompanied as they have been by equally large gains in net earnings, are sure to have materially strengthened the financial position of most of the roads of the country.

There is little to be said about the coal trade now that is favorable, except in discussing the future. The warm, open weather—an exact repetition of that of last December—is calculated to discourage all hopes of increasing sales before Jan. 1, and in the present temper of the market there is no use in trying to persuade dealers to take on stocks when they cannot now sell what they have. When the gulf stream, which is said to be responsible for the weather, gets back to its normal course and we have some genuinely cold weather trade may improve, but not until then, the slight cold snap of last week being sufficient to stiffen prices temporarily. The production was much less last week than in the one preceding, and was only 691,857 tons, against 716,733 tons at the corresponding date last year. The production for the year to date, exclusive of Erie's tonnage, is 32,312,898 tons, against 35,065,776 tons for the same period in 1888, a decrease of 2,752,878 tons.

A BAROMETER OF TRADE.

The familiar business maxim that iron is the barometer of trade has never been shown fallacious, and it is unquestionably true that a period of great activity and prosperity in the iron trade is coincident with a similar state of affairs in the general business of the country. It seems also a somewhat curious fact that such revivals of prosperity in the iron trade occur at regular intervals and last from two to three years. If this be true—and the experience of the past points in that direction—the interest shown in speculative circles as to the course and probable outcome of the present activity in iron is more than justified. It certainly seems as if we had started upon one of those periodical seasons of prosperity. In the spring iron was at a reasonable price, although there was, and had been all the year, a fairly good demand; but with the approach of summer it weakened from its price at $18, but with September began to strengthen, until it is now above $19. In the same way in the last three months Bessemer pig has advanced about $8 per ton, to $24, forge iron $3.15 and $3.65, to $17 and $17.50, and steel rails from $28 in the spring and $25 in summer to $35.

All this has been the outcome merely of a heavy demand, and so confident are iron men of what the next year has in store that, even at present prices, they are disinclined to make heavy contracts, and in some cases absolutely refuse to do so. A good indication of the activity in the trade as compared with last year is to be found in the statistics of the Lake Superior ore output landed at Lake Erie docks, including the stocks on the docks at the opening of navigation.

IRON SPECULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is said that rarely in the history of the iron trade has there been a speculative movement so vast as that now culminating in Great Britain. In 1879 there was an enormous demand for iron for the American market, on which Scotch warrants advanced from 40 shillings per ton to 73 shillings. In 1871 the price of Glasgow iron started at 50 shillings, and after one or two reactions culminated in 1887 at 145. This year the prices for Glasgow warrants have advanced from 42 shillings to upward of 64, while Middlesboro iron has nearly doubled its price, running from 34 shillings to more than 60 per ton. Yet not till recently has the iron market in the United States improved to this buoyant activity.

The report that J. Gould and C. P. Huntington have been negotiating for the acquisition of a controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, with the design of making it the connecting link in the East of a transcontinental system, made up of the Missouri Pacific and Central Pacific lines, is not generally credited in Wall street. No confirmation has thus far been obtained from those who ought to know. Mr. Huntington disclaims any connection with such a design. Today, also, comes by telegraph a denial from William F. Frick, father-in-law of Robert Garrett, and himself a director in the Baltimore & Ohio company, that Mr. Gould holds an option on the Baltimore & Ohio stock held by the Garrett family and the Johns Hopkins estate. It has so long been the regular employment of sensation-mongers to connect Mr. Gould with new moves on the Railroad Board of the country, and to anticipate financial strategies on his part that the present rumor is regarded as one of these efforts to forestall his possible plans without any substantial present basis.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

One of Pittsburg's Iron and Coal Concerns Defaults a Heavy Mortgage Payment.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—In the Circuit Court today Attorney A. H. Jolien of New York appeared for the Central Trust company of New York and asked that a receiver be appointed for the Cameron Iron and Coal company of Pennsylvania. The company March 1, 1888, executed a mortgage in favor of the Central Trust company for $1,000,000 and has defaulted payment. The plant is still in operation, however, and the bondholders and creditors are anxious that the receiver be appointed and the works continued in operation, in order that its standing may be preserved. The defendants were represented by W. P. Schell Jr., who coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Jolien. Judge Atchison fixed the receiver's bond at $100,000, and will appoint Edward Parrott of Orange County, New York, to the position.

READING AND SUGAR TRUSTS ACTIVE.

Unexpected Gains in the Latter Stock—Shorts Badly Frightened.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Superstitious traders thought the conjunction of Friday and the 13th day of the month was ominous. The speculation, however, developed nothing sensational. The volume of transactions was smaller than ever. Most stocks are a fraction lower and half a dozen of the specialties show sharp declines. The stocks in which the selling movement centered yesterday—the coalers and Sugar Trusts—were most active again today and recovered a portion of their loss. Reading represents nearly a fourth of all the trading in the regularly listed stocks, and is up ⅛. Transactions in Sugar Trust included over 49,000 shares, and it is up 2⅜.

Notice was given on the Stock Exchange that no dealings would be permitted in American Cotton Oil certificates after Wednesday next, and the new stock, Central Trust company's receipts, advanced smartly on light trading. The amount of old certificates outstanding is now small, and the Organization Committee express the opinion that every one will be deposited for exchange into shares of the new corporation.

The transactions in Sugar Trust during the morning were enormous, and seemed even larger than they were by contrast with the general stagnation. Nearly 40,000 shares were dealt in during the first hour and a half. It was opened 1 per cent lower, at 55⅛, and, although everybody had the point to sell it, this proved the lowest price of the day. It immediately recovered to last night's closing price, and it soon became evident that stock was being absorbed, for 18,000 shares changed hands between 56 and 57. This circumstance, together with the scarcity of certificates they were lending at, frightened some of the shorts. They started to cover and ran the price up to 59⅛. Finding that nobody was climbing after them to buy stock they recovered from their fright and there was a reaction to 58. Thereafter the stock was comparatively dull, only 7,000 shares more being dealt in. But on this volume of trading it rose to 59⅛, fell to 58, rallied to 59¼, fell to 57⅞, and closed at 58⅛.

The street is daily deluged with bearish points on this property from local sources and from Philadelphia, and insiders wag their heads dolefully and remark that there is no knowing how low it may go. This thing is altogether too unanimous to be safe for the shorts. The fact that neither the counsel for the Trust nor the insiders say a word in reply to any of the unfavorable reports afloat excites a suspicion that some of them are willing to see the depression, as it gives them an opportunity to buy certificates, possibly to replace others which they sold out above par. When the stuff was selling at double its present price we warned investors that it was handling dynamite to buy it. Common sense should warn speculators that at present prices it is playing with dynamite to sell it short.

TO SELL VALUABLE PHOSPHATE BEDS.

A Bill to That Effect Introduced in South Carolina's Legislature.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The news of the development of a project in Columbia looking to the outright sale by the State of all its right, title, and interest in the phosphate beds for a sum not less than $7,000,000 has caused a stir in the Phosphate Exchange here. The first intimation of the project was the introduction of such a bill in the Legislature yesterday. The phosphate industry is the principal one of Charleston. Millions of dollars are invested in it. Most of the fertilizer works of Europe and America get their supplies here. The deposits on the streams are mowed by companies, who pay the State a royalty of $1 a ton, making a total revenue to the State of $20,000 a year. The opinion is expressed here that an English trust or syndicate is at the bottom of the scheme. The authors of the plan claim that their intention is to use the money to pay off the State debt, which amounts to about $6,000,000. In this connection it is recalled that recent publications have been made about the alleged discovery of phosphate beds in Florida of fabulous extent. The bill will be fought bitterly by the concerns already interested in phosphate mining and fertilizer manufacturing.

WHEAT MAKES A SHARP DECLINE.

It Breaks Nearly a Cent and Brings Out an Immense Business.

There was a sharp break in wheat yesterday and a heavier volume of speculation than for a good many days. From the highest figure values went off a cent, and the close showed only a fractional recovery from the decline. There were few rallies as the market fell, although its course was at times vigorously opposed by the more nervy bulls. The stiffest fight for supremacy, probably, occurred just after the opening. May started at 83 cents. The bears were greatly helped by three or four large commission houses who began selling wheat at a rate which made the bulls' heads swim. Nat Jones was particularly prominent among the sellers, disposing, the crowd estimated, of about 750,000 bushels. The bulls managed to hold the market around 83 for a time, but finally the pressure became too strong and with their support gone prices fell rapidly.

On the way down the trade was immense. Blocks of 100,000 bushels were as common as 25,000 lots on ordinary occasions. Hundreds of stop orders were reached at each eighth of the decline, adding a heavy quantity of wheat to the aggregate sold. The bulls who bought early sold out their purchases and the exciting rumors which flew about had it that several of the real bull leaders had taken fright and were liquidating with the rest through brokers. The buyers were chiefly the shorts. At 82½ there was a spell of steadiness, but some time afterwards the bears raided the market again, forcing May to 82 and bringing out more lines of long wheat. A reaction of ⅛ took place at the close, which showed May at 82⅛—a net loss for the day of ⅞.

The brokers remained about the corridors until quite late in the afternoon, and despite the board's cast iron regulations, it was said, made trades in quiet places. The bears were jubilant, but the bulls declared that the break was due to no change in the geneal condition, but to a rabble of weak holders on their side.

Coal Properties May Not Be Transferred.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The river coal operators of the Monongahela Valley have not as yet received any intimation that the syndicate composed of New-Yorkers and others, to whom options were given on their property, will effect a purchase. The operators say that although the indications are that the sale will not take place they are not regretful in view of the probable increase in the demand for coal. About $20,000,000 is said to be necessary to swing the deal.

Net Cotton Receipts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1889:

Galveston	596,221	New York	51,926
New Orleans	1,150,700	Boston	23,765
Mobile	173,607	Newport News	16,734
Savannah	658,388	Philadelphia	14,639
Charleston	273,786	W. Point, Va.	201,852
Wilmington	102,092	Brunswick	60,092
Norfolk	256,736		
Baltimore	23,260	Total	3,603,800

An Apple for the Editor.

Our thanks are hereby tendered to Miss Hattie Triplett for a big red apple. The parson ate the apple and he stated that this is not the first instance in history where a woman gave a big red apple to a man; that direful results ensued in the first instance and he admonished us, therefore, to try harder than ever, to become a better man, and by jiminy you can bet your best boots that we will try, though it is hard to find a better man than we are. To encourage us, we will continue to hope that we may some day receive another big red apple from a fair and shapely hand.—*Kent (Wash.) Advertiser.*

MADE A GOOD SHOWING.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S REPORT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

An Increase in Net Earnings of $763,268—Railroads Not Violating the Inter-State Law as Much as Last Year—Against Secret Competition—Flour Rates from Minneapolis to Chicago Reduced to 7 1-2 Cents Per 100 Pounds.

The directors of the Illinois Central have just issued a report to the stockholders, showing the operations, and earnings, and expenses of the road for the half year ended June 30, 1889. The reason for issuing the report at this time is that the laws of Congress and of several States now require from the company an annual report for the twelve months ending June 30. Henceforth the fiscal year of this company will begin July 1 and end June 30.

According to the report the gross sum received for the first half of the year from the traffic of 2,275 miles of railway has been $6,430,829.90. During the corresponding half of 1888 the gross earnings from the traffic of 1,953 miles were $5,451,593.81. The net earnings for the first half year in 1889 were $2,403,457.81, against $1,640,189.22 for the same period in 1888.

The available sum, from all sources, has been: Surplus dividend fund, as declared in last report, $163,536.92; interest on bonds in that fund, $3,260; traffic, $2,403,457.21; lands, $13,364.93; New York office, $404,730.96.

From this sum there has been paid: Interest on bonds, $733,087.50; rental, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad, $752,625.57; permanent improvements, $100,410.58; leaving $1,402,226.97, out of which has been taken the dividend payable Sept. 3, 1889, 3 per cent on $40,000,000, making $1,200,000. There has been carried forward to surplus dividend fund (invested in Illinois Central 4 per cent gold bonds of 1952) and set apart to future dividends, $202,226.97.

The report states that the persistent disregard by certain railway corporations during the years 1887 and 1888 of the law forbidding special and secret rates subjected all who obeyed that law to great disadvantages. The enforcement during the period now under review of that law and of a statute enacted by the last Congress requiring three days' notice of proposed reductions of rates has put the law-abiding corporations on a better footing. The increase in the gross and net receipts of the Illinois Central affords gratifying evidence of its earning capacity when not hampered by secret competition. While the directors were prevented by their charter from delegating the power of fixing rates of transportation to an association of railroad Presidents formed last January, they have, without injury to the company's interests or those of the territory served by the road, maintained rates in harmony with those agreed upon by the companies represented in that association.

The work upon the Chicago, Madison & Northern railroad is approaching completion. With the exception of arranging the details of several crossings of other railways in Chicago and of building a viaduct across the tracks at Halsted street little now remains to be done. The earnings of that road for the last six months made a net return of 1¾ per cent upon the capital invested in it, and there can be little doubt that during the current calendar year this property will return 4 per cent upon its cost.

The oppressive laws enacted by the State of Iowa in 1888 and excessive competition have tended further to reduce the earnings of railways in that State. No dividend has been made on the stock of the Dubuque & Sioux City during the last six months. Notwithstanding increased competition and a downward tendency in rates the income derived from investments south of the Ohio River continues satisfactory.

As stated in the last report, the Memphis division of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans was leased until 2282 for an annual rental of not less than $130,000 nor more than $140,000, and arrangements made to turn the entire investment in the Mississippi & Tennessee into cash. This was done by mortgaging that division to secure $3,500,000 of 4 per cent gold bonds of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, guaranteed principal and interest, by the Illinois Central. Of these $3,250,000 have been sold and $250,000 remain to provide funds for the betterment of that division, the earnings of which during the last six months have exceeded the interest on the bonds.

During the last half year there have also been sold Illinois Central 4 per cent gold bonds of 1952 to the amount of $1,921,000. Of the remaining $4,989,000 of such bonds there have been set apart for the surplus dividend fund $202,000 and for the insurance fund $41,000. Further expenditures on the Illinois approach to the bridge at Cairo and additional advances to the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad company, together amounting to $751,892.95, brought the cost of the bridge and approaches up to $2,382,466.25, June 30, 1889.

REDUCTION IN FLOUR RATES.

A Rate of Seven and One-Half Cents Will Be Put in Effect Dec. 18.

About a week ago the Chicago, Burlington & Northern gave notice that Dec. 12 it would reduce the rate on flour and millstuff, Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago, from 10 cents to 7½ cents per 100 pounds. Its reason for desiring to make the reduction was that owing to the cutting of rates by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City it had been losing business, and as a great part of its revenue was derived from the through flour traffic it could not allow the business to be diverted by other lines that paid no heed to the transit agreement and made rates to suit themselves. The Burlington & Northern was prevailed upon to postpone putting the rates in effect until the officials of the other roads interested in that traffic had a chance to consider the matter. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, with a view of preventing a general reduction not only in flour but also the grain rate, preferred a complaint against the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City to Chairman Walker of the Gentlemen's Association, charging that road with violation of agreement and asking for a speedy decision.

Nothing further would have been done in the matter until Chairman Walker had rendered a decision had it not been for the discovery that the "Soo" line had put in effect a reduced rate on flour. The matter was brought to the attention of the meeting of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association at Chairman Faithorn's office. The Burlington & Northern contended it could not defer putting the reduced rates in effect any longer, and demanded immediate action on the part of the association. After a long and animated discussion it was decided to authorize all roads to put in effect a rate of 7½ cents on flour and millstuffs from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago Dec. 18. It was arranged that the Northern lines should meet today at St. Paul for the purpose of revising through rates to conform with the change in the rates from Minneapolis. The Northern committee was also instructed to take up with the Northern lines the question of the restoration of the 10-cent rate basis taking effect Jan. 1, in accordance with a suggestion from the Northern route.

The blame for the reduction is laid upon the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. This road, it is claimed, has been making a rate from its elevators at less than what transit was sold for, and thus compelled the "Soo" line (northern route) to meet the reduction. This made it necessary for the Burlington & Northern to make a corresponding reduction. General Manager Egan of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City claims his company is not responsible for the trouble and lays the blame upon the transit roads (Milwaukee & St. Paul and St. Paul & Omaha), which he says withdrew their transit, and that it was impossible for all shippers to secure enough transit to cover all their shipments. Thus if a shipper, he says, had transit for but a part of the stuff his company could not refuse to take the whole consignment at the transit rate, as under the law it could not charge different rates on the same consignment. The transit roads, on the other hand, claim that any shipper could secure all the transit he wanted, but that the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City made transit rates contrary to this agreement. For this reason, they say, they withdrew transit, because having to pay other roads the difference between 8½ and 10 cents they were subjected to great loss.

Must Restore the Station.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Des Moines & Kansas City railroad had a station at Leslie, in Clarke County, but discontinued it a few months since. The people living near Leslie complained to the Railroad Commissioners, reciting that they had contributed land and money to the road that preceded the present one on the understanding that a station should be maintained there. To this the present company replies that it bought the road at receiver's sale and is not bound by any debts or obligations of its predecessor. A majority of the Commissioners, nevertheless, decide that the road must restore its station within sixty days.

A New Wisconsin Road Chartered.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc & Western railroad company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The company proposes to construct a line from Waukesha to Oconomowoc, a distance of twenty-two miles, taking in the various summer resorts of that section. The capital stock is $100,000. The Wisconsin Central is believed to be backing the company.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Western Railway Club will meet Tuesday in the Phenix Building to discuss the following subjects: "Joint Inspection," to be opened by P. H. Peck of the Chicago & Western Indiana; "Testing Laboratories, Chemical and Mechanical."

Chairman Walker has issued a call for an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Inter-State, Commerce Railway Association to be held Wednesday at 10 a. m., to consider the report of the special board of arbitration on Kansas and Nebraska tariffs.

A GLANCE AT NEW ZEALAND.

A New Book Gives a Bird's-Eye View of Its History During the Last Fifty Years.

"Not only we, the latest seed of time," are marching in the van of progress; but the English-speaking race that has colonized the islands in the eastern part of the South Pacific Ocean has with characteristic energy borne forward the flag of civilization. Mr. Edward Wakefield, in his book, "New Zealand After Fifty Years," has given an interesting account of the growth up to date of the most promising of the British dependencies.

It is now 250 years since New Zealand came into the ken of the world. The country is often confounded in the public mind with Australia, although it is 1,200 miles east and stretches 600 south of the land of the kangaroo. New Zealand is high, whereas Australia is low; it has an area of 104,403 square miles, and has much variety of climate within a narrow range of temperature. This rich country was neglected by Great Britain until private enterprise forced the Government to take action. The New Zealand company, organized by Edward Giboon Wakefield and headed by Lord Durham, sent a ship, which took possession of the country Sept. 30, 1839. By the end of the following year the company had disembarked 1,200 settlers and founded the city of Wellington.

A land war sprang up between the settlers and the native Maoris, which lasted until 1869, when there were practically no more Maoris left to kill. The author of the present book thus justifies the conduct of his countrymen: "In fifty years 600,000 Europeans and 40,000 civilized natives have taken the place of 100,000 ferocious cannibals. The manner of the war may be objected to, but the fact cannot possibly be deplored from the point of view of the welfare of mankind. A vigorous, free young civilized nation has been founded on the grave of a sanguinary, degraded, and effete barbarism. Omelettes are not made without breaking eggs, and it is vain to grieve over the shells." And England, he might have added, has never hesitated about breaking eggs, nor stopped to grieve over the shells.

The population had increased from 120,000 in 1854, the year when self-government was established in the colony, to 237,000 in 1869, when the war came to an end; and during the same period the revenue had risen from £292,000 to £1,454,000. Immigants were attracted first by the rich land to which it was now possible to obtain a clear title. New Zealand is first of all a farming colony. Its soil, besides other attractions, however, had the yellow gleam of gold. From 1857 to 1860 the export of gold fluctuated from £40,000 to £17,000, and seemed to be dwindling away when in the latter year rich deposits were found in the Middle Island and at once drew a large population from Australia. The value of the gold export rose in a single year to £752,000, and in 1863 it amounted to no less than £2,431,000. Other discoveries followed in both islands, and by 1869 the total value of gold exported reached the enormous sum of £19,500,000. Ever since then this industry has gradually declined, and of late it has been of little importance.

New Zealand differs from most other countries in that it has no capital city of commanding prominence. The largest city there does not contain more than a tenth of the whole population, and a glance at the map shows the reason. The natural features of the county are such that it is necessarily divided into separate settlements, each of these having its capital town at the landing-place of the pioneers of that particular settlement. Thus there are four small cities, situated on or near the four principal harbors: Auckland, with 60,000 inhabitants; Wellington, with 30,000; Christchurch, with 30,000; and Dunedin, with 40,000.

More than half of the European population—300,000—are born in the colony. Of the remainder 125,000 are English, 54,000 Scottish, 51,000 Irish, 17,000 Australian, 6,000 Welsh, Canadian, or otherwise British, and 13,000 foreign, mostly Germans and Scandinavians. Five-sixths of the people are Protestants and the remaining sixth are Roman Catholics, with a few Jews, and 4,500 Chinese Buddhists.

In 1870 a public-works policy was inaugurated, and a loan of 10 millions effected, to be expended chiefly on railways. One loan act followed another with great rapidity. By the end of 1887 more than 24 millions of borrowed money had been spent, in addition to 8 millions of land funds—32 millions in sixteen years. The colony then had 1,800 miles of railways, besides a vast extent of public works of other kinds. The receipts from the railways amounted to a million sterling annually. The population had risen during these sixteen years from 248,000 to 600,000, of whom about 100,000 were free or assisted immigrants brought out under the public works and immigration policy.

In 1887 Parliament determined to bring the public works expenditure to a close, and after that to dispense with further borrowing with a view to depending entirely upon revenue for the futuro. Already the good effects of this are apparent in the restoration of public credit, the revival of commercial confidence, and an increased spirit of enterprise and self-reliance among the colonists. This year marks a new departure in the history of New Zealand. She has passed through a trial of financial depression not less severe than the trial of war she passed through before, and has emerged unscathed. She cherishes the ambition to become in time the finest dependency of the British Empire. (Cassell & Co.)

New Corporations Licensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the organization of the following corporations:

Forest City Paper company, at Rockford, for the manufacture and sale of paper; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, H. W. Price, C. L. Miller, and G. O. Williams.

The Josephine Moore company, at Chicago, for the manufacture and sale of toilet articles; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, J. J. Letchworth, C. L. Linthicum, and J. W. Millington.

Wilbur Publishing company, at Chicago, to do a general publishing business; capital stock, $21,000; incorporators, R. S. Thain, D. R. Niver, and C. C. Linthicum.

Knapp Electrical Works, at Chicago; to manufacture and deal in electrical apparatus, etc.; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, F. M. Knapp, M. A. Knapp, and I. K. Boyesen.

C. A. Whyland & Co., at Chicago; to do a general commission business in grain, provisions, and oil; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, C. A. Whyland, Barnard Whyland, and S. L. Robinson.

The Hatfield Milling Company, at Decatur; to do a general milling business; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, William Bowers, W. C. Armstrong, and H. W. Hill.

Quincy Shirt & Overall Company, at Quincy; to manufacture and sell shirts, overalls, and other wearing apparel; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, G. H. Walker, W. J. Tappe, and Benjamin Heckle.

Peerless Cloth-Cutting Machine Company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell cloth-cutting machines, etc.; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Morris Kohn, Morris Hirsch, and Alexander Belfield.

Storm Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; to manufacture and deal in the MacKenzie hinge mortiser and other tools; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Albert W. Storm, John J. Comstock, and Frank F. Reed.

The Electro-Chemical Company, at Quincy; to manufacture a patent medicine; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, W. P. Williamson, C. E. Mitchell, and W. D. Tappe.

The Casino Club, at Galesburg; for amusement; incorporators, E. H. Smith, E. J. Daniels, and F. M. Hill.

SIGNERS TO FAIR STOCK.

TWENTY-THIRD OFFICIAL INSTALLMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Aggregate of the Twenty-two Installments Previously Published Is $2,423,350, Which, with $72,610, Makes a Total for Twenty-three Installments of $2,495,960—The Tobacco Men Subscribe Liberally, and the Firemen Sign the Roll with Great Unanimity.

Following is the twenty-third installment of the official list of actual subscriptions to the Chicago World's Exposition of 1892:

Total of twenty-one installments previously reported ... $2,423,350

CIGAR AND TOBACCO DEALERS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Best, Russell & Co.	$5000	Lillienfeld, Bro. & Co.	$500
Spaulding & Merrick	2000	A. Wolf	500
Hargis & Co.	1000	Berriman Bros.	500
W. F. Hugard & Co.	1000	P. M. Schworz	500
McDowell & Co.	1000	Hesslein Bros.	500
Ruhstrat, Gall & Co.	1000	H. H. Heert	400
Roper & Baxter C'r Co	1000	L. Deutsch	300
A. Shrive	1000	E. Hoffman	300
Thowart & Roehling	1000	Alexander Bros. & Co.	250
D. Castro	1000	Frank I. Avery & Co.	250
F. F. Adams Tob. Co.	500	Valencia Cigar Co	250
Banghart Bros.	500	Woodruff Cigar Co	250
Joseph Caravatti	500	Chas. J. Baleyn	250
M. W. Diffley	500	C. Filorez	250
Martin, Henry & Co.	500	Dickey & Moore	250
Metzler, Rothschild Co	500	John J. Dolan	250
Morton & Fogg	500	J. Grey & Co.	250
Reiss Bros. & Co.	500	W. F. Monroe & Co.	250
Sanders Bros	500	J. & B. Moos	250
M. J. Swatek	500	M. Silvesthan & Co.	250
Starus & Hamberger	500	A. Schmeling	250
Rudolph Seifert	500	H. Zimmerman & Son	250
Eugene Valleus & Co.	500	J. Goldsmith & Bro.	200
Werth, Dickie & Co.	500	J. G. Flint Jr.	200
E. B. Halladay	200	T. J. Dunn & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	100
B. Leidersdorf & Co.	200	Foster, Hilson & Co.	100
Lovell, Buffington Co.	200	John P. Henson & Co.	100
Cass F. Maurer	200	Goldbeck & Landean	100
M. H. Mayer	200	John C. Noat	100
Pfingst, Doerhoefer & Co., Louisville, Ky.	200	H. Garttchi	100
R. M. Berlizheimer	150	H. Don Casteel	100
William H. Flagg	150	A. L. De Trust	100
E. Greifenhagen	150	Mrs. C. W. Tripp	100
John Sanber	150	Leo Tillton	100
George Alds	100	H. B. Franklin & Co.	100
B. Berlizheimer	100	H. E. Ackermon	100
Richard Brunt	100	Harry Green	100
Adolph Cohn	100	H. Behrenit	100
Corby & Breitung	100	Ferdina'd Hirsch, N.Y	100
W. H. Dable Jr.	100	Charles Heldman	100
James P. Dwyer	100	Anton Hamich Jr.	100
Edward Klein	100	E. Lindley	50
P. A. Kaufman	100	L. E. Leuf	50
J. W. Love	100	John Merzinger	50
L. Lemmell	100	G. A. Oswall	50
Menendez & Co.	100	C. S. Pomeroy	50
Lewis Meyers	100	H. H. Polachek	50
Thomas H. McClain	100	John Rosch	50
Martin Nergard	100	Peter J. Ruby	50
Mrs. L. Rowell	100	W. F. Spalding	50
C. Jensen L. Rowell	100	W. M. Simpson	50
R. Schmeling	100	T. H. Van Valkenburg	50
O. Schrader & Co.	100	R. A. Wright	50
H. Sievert	100	Joseph B. Werthena, Philadelphia, Pa.	50
Ira Stover	100	L. W. Myers	50
W. F. Schmidt	100	Castro & Blair	50
J. T. Townes	100	W. D. Castro	50
M. Albert Wolf	100	A. J. Dunn	50
H. L. Beek	100	R. C. M. Locke	50
W. H. Ciemmens	100	Mrs. J. Dusald	50
H. D. Cook	100	Frank Stroh	50
F. H. Cook, Minneapolis, Minn	100	Lyon & Saulsbury	50
M. J. Cardy	50	Sam May	50
John H. Crawford	50	A. Sickenberger	50
George Demarais	50	John M. Wenke	50
E. M. Dyer	50	A. W. Allen	50
J. G. Dyer	50	W. Baines	20
D. R. Donoghue	50	F. K. Burchett	20
R. M. Hutchings	50	Arade & Chiostri	20
W. Hacker	50	C. F. Claussen	20
C. W. Janes	50	Aug. Heizberg Jr.	20
C. W. Dodge	20	Ernst Hacker	20
Henry Kraus, Baltimore, Md.	20	Robert Kaeseberg	20
Alf Kinker	20	C. Lippmann	20
Leo Mover	20	W. Oehl	20
H. Kundson	20	C. Seipp	10
Thomas Clarke	20	H. F. Treddway	10
David Crory	20	C. W. Menser	10
Wm. Kane, New York	10	O. Gull	10
C. E. Campbell	10	B. S. Austrian	10
Newton L. Danks	10	E. G. Ahern	10
W. F. Graf	10	V. Bauwens	10

LEAF TOBACCO.

Sutter Bros.	$3000	William Taussig	$500
Aug. Beck & Co.	2000	E. Height & Co	100
J. Friedman & Co.	2000	L. Pincoffs	100
Gradle & Stratz	1000	Miller & Hollenberg	200
Rothschild & Schro'd'r	1000	Theo. Sandhagen	100
E. Lepkin	500	Charles W. French	10
John H. Meyer & Son	500		

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

P. Barthel	$50	John Hassenauer	$30
Baenzieger & Oppenheimer	50	C. F. Klentgen	30
E. Fernbach	50	James Aller	20
S. Goldsmith	50	Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.	20
A. Gossman	50	L. Goldsmith	20
C. W. Haubold	50	W. Eiseman	10
John C. Friewer	30	Anton Franzen	10
		Nicholas Shadeck	10

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

Wm. E. Fisher & Co.	$2000	Charles Kresl	$1000
Gottlieb Merz	2000	Moller & Kolb	1000
Chicago Box Co.	1000	Peter Adams	250

CITY EMPLOYES—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

John McDonough	$100	Patrick W. Murphy	50
Samuel N. Neild	50	James H. Hickey	50
Daniel Callahan	250	Martin Hickey	50
Michael Sullivan	50	John Looney	50
John Mullaney	100	Thomas P. Oleary	20
Cornelius C. Kerin	100	J. F. S. Smith	20
Henry L. Strening	50	Frank J. Donegan	50
John Murphy	50	Edward Tulley	50
John C. Connors	50	John Duffy	50
Patrick Doyle	50	Cornelius Manning	20
Denis McSweeney	20	Robert Millar	50
James F. Carlin	50	James Murnane	50
John J. Britt	50	Wm. J. Workman	20
Henryi Lincoln	50	John J. Evans	10
Joseph Schott	20	Mary H. Stringen	10
Martin Harrington	100	Mary Stringen	10
Henry J. Staats	30	Mark Stringen	10
John Sullivan	20	P. E. Haas	100
James R. Feeney	50	Sylvester Leser	100
John Canty	50	W. S. Peaney	100
Joseph H. Barker	50	E. C. Anderson	50
August Bela	20	Harry Clohsey	50
Thomas W. Filek	100	Patrick O'Malley	50
Frederick J. Hensel	150	James Heaney	50
Michael Kerrins	50	Robert P. O'Connor	100
William S. O'Brien	50	William H. Pfeffer	50
James Drew	50	Chas. A. Tiedemann	50
William A. Hanlon	100	Oscar F. Malberg	50
John Lynch	50	William M. Wisl	50
Henry G. Redieck	50	John Greulich	50
John Murphy	50	James Tobin	50
Michael J. Finn	50	Michael J. Reiser	30
Fred Ruedel	50	W. A. Calford	30
Henry F. Huhn	50	Thos. Dougherty	30
Elmer E. Hartrauft	50	William Tierney	20
Alfred W. Pendleton	50	James Cunningham	50
John J. Hennessy	100	John Millington	50
Fred A. Firnhaler	100	William Moeller	50
Fred J. Kaeder	100	Casper Snite	50
John Hassis	100	John Klett	50
Oscar A. Rowe	100	Frank Hohenadel	50
Michael Quinlan	100	Alex Ellickson	50
Thomas J. Enright	50	Daniel Flynn	50
S. A. Corlett	50	George Rieg	50
Thos. Gallagher	50	Frank B. Hutchinson	100
Chas. Buerger	20	Michael R. Driscoll	50
Patrick J. Donahoe	50	Martin Murphy	100
John W. Pfeifer	50	Jas. A. Garvey	100
Jos. J. Feeley	50	Benj. F. Allison	100
Peter Minneger	100	Dennis J. Coughlin	50
Joseph Lillig	50	Richard Kennedy	50
W. M. Wright	100	Patrick M. Murphy	50
James Burke	50	George Leslie	50
Michael E. Hughes	100	Eugene Sweeney	50
Edward O'Brien	50	John P. McCarthy	50
John Lawka	50	William Reidy	50
George A. Brower	50	Charles Seyferlich	50
Henry F. Wenlt	50	George T. Marks	100
Thos. P. Breen	50	Thomas H. Maxwell	10
N. J. Wilberschaidt	50	Aug. L. Schubert	10
Frank C. Haering	50	Jacob Witte	10
John Cratty	50	William C. Fisher	10
Thomas Connors	20	Wilder B. Card	10
Thomas E. Casey	20	Henry Kaulbach	10
J. H. Wagenberger	20	Thomas H. Melvin	10
George J. Fuller	20	John Carmody	20
John B. Listman	20	George A. Brabant	20
Arney E. Banks	20	John Theane	20
Albert Nelson	20	George B. Miller	20
Michael J. Collins	50	David Cowing	20
Alexander Micheletti	50	Henry A. Mickels	20
J. J. Daly	20	Louis W. Grosskoff	20
Frank Skopee	20	Charles J. Tewe	20
Henry M. Dorst	20	Charles R. Potthoff	20
Peter Vogt	20	John V. Shay	20
Joseph Chichockey	20	John F. O'Malley	20
Thomas Murray	20	John Hussy	20
A. Fritcher	20	Larns Walten	20
John Michels	20	Edward O'Neil	20
Henry Wehmeyer	20	Clemens Moringer	20
William Fries	20	Peter J. Wagner	40
Charles L. Schulze	20	Peter Schnur	20
W. L. Heartt	20	John G. Carlson	20
Joseph H. O'Malley	20	Francis Berry	20
Thomas Conlon	20	William Schubert	20
Ed. Jefferson	30	R. A. Rossow	20
William J. Mullin	20	Joseph Devitt	20
Frank Geis	20	Joseph McCormick	20
Frederick H. Stife	20	Charles W. Hopkins	20
Al Windheim	20	Frank C. Karst	100
Leopold J. Dethioff	20	W. T. M. Figg	50
Bernard Smith	20	Richard E. Lynch	10
John J. Gleason	100	George E. Geis	100
James Dempsey	20	Michael Noon	100
Frank G. Schmitt	20	Robert G. Simberg	50
George L. Taylor	20	T. P. Smith	20
August C. Seger	20	Burton E. Page	100
Gus Griebenow	20	Thomas Hand	20
Daniel F. Collins	20	Michael T. McNamara	50
Charles Heibig	20	James W. Shannessy	50
Frank J. Nigg	20	Dennis A. Moss	20
John Calahan	20	W. H. Townsend	20
Frank Burger	20	John Clingen	20
Lawrence A. Shean	100	Stephen Keegan	20
David O'Connell	20	Charles B. McConnell	50
John Taughney	20	Daniel I. Cleghorn	50
Patrick O'Neil	20	John Barlow	20
George Waelling	20	Daniel Buckley	20
Henry Becker	20	Frederick C. Dethooff	20
Hermann Rupp	20	Michael A. Curry	100
James Murphy	20	Alfred Phillips	50
John Creamer	20	George J. Miller	50
Henry Thies	20	William Vernon	100
John Shimkolk	20	John B. Ryan	100
James J. Walsh	20	John Hannan	50
Edward B. Silsby	50	Michael Cummings	50
Lewis Flene	100	Peter Hart	50
Michael McKiernan	100	Daniel F. Rue	50
Charles J. Rowe	100	William M. Moore	50
Bernard McDonough	100	Charles H. Waters	50
Charles Scouten	20	William A. Cowan	50
Timothy A. Moynihan	100	James Tobin	50
Julius A. Baner	100	William J. Sweeney	50
Julius J. Bartram	50	Thomas Reed	50
L. Meyers	50	James Fitzpatrick	50
Charles L. Corey	50	Thomas Doyle	50
John C. Goodwin	50	Luke Kennedy	50
Patrick Foley	20	Edward J. Byrne	20
Alexander D. Brown	50	John J. Fleming	20
Patrick J. O'Donnell	20	Maurice E. O'Dea	50
Oscar Kleiner	50	William McNearney	50
John W. Powers	50	Thomas McCormick	50
Henry Schroeder	50	Christian Hiser	50
James Ward	50	Nicholas Dubach	50
Frank Tonynger	50	George W. Weller	50
John J. Miller	50	Samuel Patterson	50
John C. Windheim	50	David J. Mahoney	50
David W. Carroll	20	James P. Tracy	50
Christian Schimmels	20	Joseph Ross	20
John J. O'Brien	50	Otto D. Miller	20
Frederick W. Bukhler	50	James T. Foley	20
E. Hunt	50	Thomas R. Barry	20
George W. Dow	50	John L. Horlett	20
Thomas Lardner	50	Peter McBoide	20
Robert Ambrose	50	John Hilfert	20
Wm. Barker	50	John P. Wall	20
Nicholas Kossman	10	John D. Sleeth	20
David West	10	John D. Holmes	20
Wm. H. Miller	10	James Enright	20
James Murphy	10	Walter Stephane	20
Chas. Becker	10	Fred Allen	20
John Fitzgerald	20	Dennis N. Doyle	20
C. Blair	10	Ed M. Sweeney	30
John Cranby	10	Dan'l Murphy	30
James Craps	50	Wm. Porter	20
Samuel Kugelman	20	Mathias Meyer	20
John W. Elliott	50	Nicholas Weinand	10
Stephen Scanlan	20	Mathew Geis	100
Thomas Kenny	20	Henry Gresshoff	50
Robt. J. Daly	10	Thomas Drury	50
Patrick Fleming	10	Martin Simmons	50
James Kingswell	10	Ed Buckley	50
Michael Clark	10	Charles O. Peterson	50
Patrick McKinty	10	Alex. C. Kopeto	50

Total ... $72,610

Total of twenty-three installments ... 2,495,960

A Voice from France.

The following letter has been received by Messrs. C. Jevne & Co. of this city:

BORDEAUX, Nov. 26, 1889.—Gentlemen: In reply to your esteemed circular letter of the 1st inst. I beg to tell you that I would be happy to see Chicago have the International Exhibition which the United States intends to hold in 1892. My opinion is that in no city of the United States can have such a great success as in Chicago, as well for merchants' interests as for seekers of information and pleasure. I therefore cannot do otherwise than approve your arguments which show the advantages in behalf of Chicago for this exhibition, and as for me I will probably participate at it by the exhibition of my products—what I certainly would not have done if it was held in another city. Yours faithfully,

TH. BELLEMER.

Quincy Is with Us.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Board of Supervisors of Adams County today passed a resolution favoring Chicago as the site for the World's Fair of 1892.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Charles Kendrick's Failure Attributed to Nels Fredericksen's Operations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The schedule of assets and liabilities of Charles Kendrick, whose failure is attributed to the fraudulent methods of Nels Fredericksen, the Chicago land agent, shows that the actual liabilities are $55,000, while the contingent liabilities as indorser of notes, etc., amount to $17,650. The principal creditor is the Merchants' Exchange Bank, whose claim is $22,000. The other claims range from $200 to $4,000. The nominal value of the assets is $65,000, of which $18,000 is in real estate and $34,000 in notes and mortgages.

Clarence Shepard today received the news of the death in New York of his eldest son, John F. Shepard, a former well known resident of this city.

The project which the Wisconsin Central company has had in mind for some time of completing the old Chicago, Lake Geneva & Pacific railway, which is already graded for a considerable portion of the distance from Geneva to Portage City, will, it is stated, be put into effect next summer. It will take comparatively little work to complete the grade, and by connecting with the Chicago division either at Burlington or some point farther south, the Wisconsin Central will have a line between Chicago and St. Paul some forty or fifty miles shorter than its present line.

MRS. COLEMAN ASKS FOR A DIVORCE.

The Skeleton in the Closet of a Wealthy Pittsburg Family Given an Airing.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Commissioner in the divorce suit of Carrie B. Coleman, née Sproule, against her husband, William B. Coleman, filed his report of the testimony today. The families of both parties are quite wealthy. Mrs. Coleman was the first witness examined. She said: "I was married to William B. Coleman June 1, 1882. The last time I saw him was in May, 1888. Since that time he has been living in New York and Europe with Mrs. Florence Gilbert. They left for Europe on the same vessel, and had been intimate and traveled together before that time. I caused Mr. Coleman to be served with notice of my suit for divorce while he was in Paris. He then wrote to me that he would see Mrs. Gilbert no more. My husband's income was about $6,000 per year. He sent me $100 a month on which to support myself and child; this he stopped, however, after I began my suit, for three months, and then he renewed the payments, I am informed, on the advice of his counsel." Charles C. Craft, uncle of Mrs. Coleman, was another witness. He said that he saw Mr. Coleman last in Paris Aug. 27, 1888. He was then living with Mrs. Florence Gilbert.

ANOTHER RICH FIND IN NATURAL GAS.

A Well with a Pressure of 600 Pounds Struck Near Bakerstown, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The Butchers' Oil company, which is composed of twenty butchers doing business in the Pittsburg market-house, and who own 1,565 acres of land adjacent to Bakerstown, Allegheny County, yesterday struck one of the largest natural gas wells ever heard of in Western Pennsylvania. The pressure of the gas yesterday was 600 pounds in a five-inch casing, and so great was the volume that when the tools were withdrawn it was impossible to do any work about the well. It is being bored still deeper, but the gentlemen interested say they never saw such a heavy pressure as the well has at present. A committee of five, appointed to visit the field, went up today and located two new oil wells, as oil has been struck on the farm before. Eighteen months ago a gas well of 400 pounds pressure was struck on the same land. It was sold to the Bridgewater Gas company for $800 per month. This well is said to still have a pressure of 350 pounds. This fact is advanced to disprove the idea that natural gas is failing.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAILS.

S. L. Brokaw, an Indiana Baggagemaster, Under Arrest.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—S. L. Brokaw, employed on the Grand Rapids & Indiana as train baggagemaster, was arrested today at the instigation of the post-office inspectors on suspicion of robbing United States mail pouches. During the past few months several pouches have been missing on the line. They were afterwards found in the rivers and creeks between this city and Richmond, Ind. They had been cut open and the contents taken. Brokaw has worked for the company for the last sixteen years, and has always been regarded as an honest, upright man. He easily procured bail, and will fight the case.

IT WAS THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING-DAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker of Beloit, Wis., Pass the Fiftieth Matrimonial Milestone.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Today was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker of this city, and many and sincere were the congratulations tendered the venerable couple. Mr. Parker came to Beloit forty years ago a poor mechanic, and is now one of the most successful bankers and manufacturers in Southern Wisconsin. He has filled various legislative and municipal positions of honor, including that of Mayor of Beloit, which office he held for several terms, being reëlected each time by increased majorities.

Even Emperors Have Their Weaknesses.

Emperor Ego is the nickname William II. has won for himself here "I, me, my, mine," being pronouns that crop up so constantly in his speeches and letters, writes the London *World's* Paris correspondent. His telegrams to Prince Bismarck, published as soon as they arrive, are models of the egotistical style. There's nothing pleases him more than to find himself repeated in print. The first Emperor William had served up to him in his old age, along with his breakfast every morning, two papers, of which special editions were cooked up exclusively for him. He was not aware of this. No journal was ever a cause of sharper cabinet bickerings than this one. Each Minister wanted to have the lion's share of space, and thus influence the august reader. Bismarck eventually managed this special issue himself. The "copy" which met with his approval was known as "pap for the Emperor," who, long before his death, had fallen further into second childhood than any one suspected.

Scalped By a Runaway Horse.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Almond Bruce, a farmer, residing fourteen miles north of here, was completely scalped last night in a runaway accident. One of the horse's hoofs tore off the scalp for over twelve inches in circumference clear to the skull. The man still lives with chances of recovery.

New method teeth. No plate. No pain. No fancy prices. Best, $8. Drs. McChesney.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

THE 2:30 LIST OF THE SEASON OF 1889 COMPRISES 769 ANIMALS.

Of This Number 612 Are Trotters and 157 Pacers—The List Is Larger than Ever Before—The Horses in the List, with Their Records and Pedigrees—An Interesting Compilation of Figures Whose Value Will Be Appreciated by All Turf Lovers.

Below are given the new trotters and pacers making up the 2:30 list of 1889. In the list are 612 trotters and 157 pacers, a number far in excess of those of any other season and indicating the existence of a future popular list of 2:20 performers only. The list has been carefully prepared and is correct:

TROTTERS.

Abe G., b. g.	2:30
Acrobat, b. s., by Sterling, dam by Tom Hal (?)	2:29
Actor, b. g., by Hamlin's Almont Jr., dam Lady Clay, by Clay Trustee	2:29¾
Adalia, b. m., by Fred Low, dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk	2:27
Addie E., ch. m., by Algona, dam by A. F. Stewart	2:23¼
Addie Pathfinder, blk. m., by Buell's Pathfinder, dam by Vanguard	2:28¾
Adjuster, b. s., by Administrator, dam Silverheels, by Dunn's Kentucky Chief	2:26
Administrator Wilkes, ch. s., by Wilkie Collins, dam Annie Stephens, by Administrator	2:30
Agnes M., b. m.	2:28¾
Alaska, b. m., by Boston Boy, dam by Jerry Knight	2:25
Albani, ch. m., by Hermit	2:29½
Alcy Wilkes, b. s., by Alcryone, dam by Stanhope's Black Hawk	2:29¾
Alfred G., b. s., by Anteeo, dam Rosa B., by Speculation	2:19¾
Allarita, ch. m., by Altoona, dam Nellie	2:26¾
Allerton, b. s., by Jay Bird, dam Gussie Wilkes, by George Wilkes	2:18¼
Almater, ch. m., by Hambrino, dam Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen	2:29½
Almeta, b. m., by Tilton Almont	2:25½
Almont Brunswick, b. s., by Almont Chief, dam Affliction, by Duke of Brunswick	2:27
Almont Wilkes, b. s., by Wilkie Collins, dam Almontress, by Hamlin's Almont Jr.	2:28¾
Alric, b. g., by Volunteer Star, dam by Shakspeare Jr.	2:25
Alsie, b. m., by Kentucky Prince, dam Beatrice, by Hambletonian	2:29
Altesa, blk. m., by Altamont, dam Sleepy Kate, by Mike	2:26¾
Alteo, br. s., by Altamont, dam Sally, by Pathfinder	2:29¾
Alto Rex, b. s., by Attorney, dam Roxey, by Brougham	2:21¾
Alvin, ch. s., by Orpheus, dam by James' Toronto Chief	2:26¾
Andante, ch. s., by Bostwick's Almont Jr., dam Mary M., by Bassinger	2:27¾
Annie, ch. m.	2:27¾
Anna D., b. m., by Porter Leonard, dam by Capt. Walker	2:29½
Antelope, b. s., by Nutwood	2:25½
Arieda, ch. m., by Favorite Wilkes, dam by Will Robinson	2:29½
Ariel, ch. m., by Alcantara	2:29¾
Aral, br. m., by Electioneer, dam Aurora, by John Nelson	2:24
Ashland Boy, b. s., by Fergus' McGregor, dam by Son of Simpson's Blackbird	2:29½
Ashmore, b. s., by Strathmore	2:29½
Atlas, ch. s., by Amboy	2:29½
Atwood, b. s., by Nutwood, dam Prindine, by Princeps	2:28½
Aubertine, ch. m., by Lucifer, dam by Sharp's Stanley	2:26½
Aubrey, blk. s., by Athlete	2:28½
Baby Mine, b. m., by Paramount, dam by Gifford Allen	2:29½
Badger Boy, g. s., by Swigert, dam Badger Girl, by Black Flying Cloud	2:27¾
Bald Wilkes, b. g., by Count Wilkes, dam by Red Hawk	2:30
Bartholdi Patchen, ch. s., by Seneca Patchen, dam Nellie Daniels, by Seneca Chief	2:29½
Barney, b. s., by Abdalbrino	2:30
Barney Clay, ch. g., by Black Douglas, dam by Ingomar	2:30
Baroness, g. m., by Hambrino, dam Zephyr, by Mambrino Patchen	2:30
Bassinger Boy, blk. g., by Black Bassinger, dam Dot, by Addison Jr.	2:24¼
Bay Tom, b. g., by Aberdeen	2:29¾
Baywood, b. s., by Blackwood Mambrino	2:29¾
Belle B., blk. m., by Jim Hawkins, dam by Monroe Chief	2:28½
Belle D., b. m., by Ethan Allen Jr.	2:27¼
Belle K., blk. m., by Ledger	2:29½
Belle Middleton, b. m.	2:27½
Belle of Kalmia, b. m., by Ridgewood, dam Jane, by Schuyler Colfax	2:29¾
Belle Rene, ch. m., by Tremont, dam by George Wilkes	2:28½
Benona, b. s., by Pretender, dam by Onward	2:28¾
Benton, b. s., by Gen. Benton, dam America, by Hambletonian	2:27¾
Berthard, b. m., by St. Gothard	2:28
Bessie H., b. m., by Abraham, dam by Shoreham Black Hawk	2:25¾
Betsy Baker, b. m., by Dictator, dam Mother Hubbard, by Johnson's Toronto	2:30
Big Jim, b. g., by Gen. Benton, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet	2:23½
Big Jim, b. g.	2:30
Billy Beverly, blk. g., by Swigert Jr.	2:24¾
Billy Fleming, b. g	2:29½
Billy German, b. g	2:29
Billy J., b. g., by Gordon's Hambletonian, dam by Davy Crocker	2:29¾
Billy Wilkes, b. g., by Georgia Wilkes	2:29½
Billy Worthington, g. s., by Roger Hanscom, dam Rushville Maid	2:27¾
Bird, blk. m., by Star of the West Jr.	2:28¾
Birdie Edgmont, br. m., by Egmont, dam by Black Timoleon	2:29
Birdie M., g. m., by Iowa Chief	2:29
Bismarck, ch. g., by Hirsch's Belmont	2:22½
Black Diamond, blk. m., by Dictator	2:29½
Black Hawk, blk. g.	2:27¾
Black Prince, blk. s.	2:29½
Black Shan, blk. g., by Penobscot Boy, dam by Witherhill Horse	2:24
Blacksmith, b. g	2:28
Black Storm, blk. s., by Simmons, dam by Westwood	2:27¾
Black Victor, blk. s., by Alcantara, dam Victory, by Administrator	2:29¾
Blondie, ch. s., by Lemont, dam Molly, by Frank Chapman	2:27
Bloomfield, b. s., by Billy Wilkes, dam Rysdyck Maid, by Hambletonian	2:25
Blue Dick, rn. g., by Pretender	2:30
Boaz, b. g., by Onward, dam Ruth, by Pasacas	2:23
Bob M., b. g., by Orange Duroc, dam Lady May	2:27¾
Bon Mot, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, dam Mary Ann Whitney, by Volunteer	2:29½
Bonnie Annie, b. m., by Rooker, dam Blink Bonnie, by New York Black Hawk	2:26¾
Bonnie Wilmore, b. s., by Wilmore, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland	2:27¾
Borden, ch. g., by Mansfield, dam Coralie, by Hambletonian	2:26½
Bourbon Russell, b. s., by Mambrino Russell, dam Steineth, by Steinway	2:30
Bowman, br. s., by Mambrino Paris	2:30
Bright Rattler, br. s., by John Bright, dam Roxy, by Alexander's Norman	2:27¾
Brown Bess, b. m., by Culpepper Allen, dam Black Bess, by Cox's Stump the Dealer	2:30
Brown Mark, br. s., by Victor von Bismarck	2:25
Buck Norgan, ch. g.	2:29½
Burns McGregor, b. s., by Robert McGregor, dam by Young Jim	2:29
Burt Sheldon, blk. g., by Warwick Boy	2:29¼
Buttercup, b. m., by Belmont, dam by St. Elmo	2:28
Cabasn, ch. s.	2:27½
Camille, b. m., by Monmouth P.	2:27¾
Campbell's Electioneer, b. s., by Electioneer, dam Edith Carr, by Clark Chief	2:26¾
Capitola, b. m., by Colona	2:29½
Capt. Lyons, br. s., by Sweepstakes, dam Maggie, by Edward Everett	2:28½
Cad Wade, b. m., by New York, dam by Pacing Abdallah	2:23½
Carrie Walton, b. m., by Gov. Sprague, dam by Sentinel	2:23¾
Catherine Leyburn, ch. m., by Onward, dam by Almont Star	2:27½
Champion Medium, b. s., by Happy Medium, dam Tamora, by Almont	2:29½
Charleston, ch. s., by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Abdallah Mambrino	2:27
Charlie K., b. s., by Oak Hill, dam by Squirrel	2:30
Charlie N., b. g., by Dictator, dam Lady Smally, by Montreal	2:26¾
Charley Green, b. g., by Praetor, dam Nab, by Vermont Hambletonian	2:25
Charlie Mitchell, b. g., by All Right	2:28½
Chastelard, b. s., by King Rene, dam Sally Wilkes, by George Wilkes	2:29½
Chetwood, g. s., by Chichester, dam Vanity Fair, by Alexander Abdallah	2:26½
Cherilita, ch. m., by Extra, dam Frosty	2:29¾
Cheyenne, b. s., by Nutbourne, dam by Messenger Duroc	2:28¾
Chief, b. g.	2:26¾
Chief, b. g., by Lyle Wilkes, dam Lady Yiesa, by Garrard Chief	2:29½
Chief, b. g., by D'Aubigne	2:27½
Clara P., ch. m., by Spink	2:25½
Clara P., b. m., by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Corsican	2:29½
Clarence, blk. s., by Pluto, dam Lady Star by Goldsmith's Star	2:30
Claremont, blk. g	2:27¾
Clarkia, b. m., by Administrator, dam Miss Coons, by Clark Chief	2:27
Claudia, b. m., by Sir Walkill	2:29
Cleveland, b. s., by Zilcadi Golddust, dam Rosa, by Mambrino Reliance	2:29¾
Coast Boy, blk. s., by Bourbon Wilkes	2:30
Col. Crockett, blk. s., by Ripple	2:29½
Col. Egbert, b. g., by Egbert	2:29
Colossus, b g	2:29½
Col. Stevens, b. g., by Administrator, dam by American Clay	2:28¾
Col. Walker, b. g., by St. Cloud, dam by Gould's Clay	2:29¾
Constance, ch. m., by Aurora, dam Lady Sherman by Millman's Bellfounder	2:22¼
Constantina, b. m., by Egbert	2:30
Constantine, b. s., by Wilkes Boy, dam by Mambrino Patchin	2:27¾
Cora C., b. m., by Whippleton	2:30
Coralloid, b. s., by Simmons, dam Cora by Clark Chief	2:29¾
Count Wilkes, br. s., by George Wilkes, dam Jewell by Gill's Vermont	2:29½
Criterion, blk. m., by Crittenden, dam by Star Almont	2:29¾
Crusader, b. g., by Dauntless, dam Sally Hull by Young America	2:29½
Cunard Jr., ch. s., by Cunard, dam Pet Morris	2:26¾
Currier Belle, b. m., by Belmont, dam Bertha, by Harold	2:29½
Czarina, b. m., by Egbert, dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief	2:27¾
Dandy Jim, ch. g., by Young Jim, dam by Daniel Lambert	2:30
Daisy B., b. m., by Lexington Chief Jr.	2:30
Daisy Drew, blk. m.	2:30
Daisy Hartshorn, ch. m., by Aberdeen, dam Emeline, by Henry B. Patchen	2:24½
Daisy Jr., b. m.	2:27
Danger, b. g., by Odd-Fellow, dam by Ethan Allen Jr.	2:29½
Danville Wilkes, b. s., by Lyle Wilkes	2:27
Davenant, g. s., by Belmont, dam Dahlia, by Pilot Jr	2:29½
D. C., b. s., by Dictator, dam by Son of Almont	2:28½
Del Mar, b. s., by Electioneer, dam Sontag Dixie, by Toronto Sontag	2:30
Dessie Wingate, b. m., by Onward, dam Nora, by Bayard Jr.	2:29½
Diamond, b. g., by Happy Medium	2:28¾
Dick Wilkes, b. s., by Petosky, dam by Dictator	2:29¼
Dick Smith, ch. g., by Luke Brodhead, dam Callaway Maid, by Rockaway	2:21½
Dinah, b. m., by Charley B.	2:29½
Dinnie, b. m., by Rochester, dam Miss Coons, by Clark Chief	2:25
Dr. Smith, g. g., by Gov. Morrill	2:29¾
Dr. Sparks, b. s., by Cyclone, dam by Monroe Chief	2:25¼
Dollie Wilkes, g. m., by Red Wilkes, dam by Alta	2:28¾
Don Marvin, br. s., by Fallis, dam Cora C., by Don Victor	2:29
Dora, br. m., by Fairy Gift, dam Julia, by Reeve's Tom Hal	2:30
Dora Holmes, b. m., by Miltonian	2:29½
Dot L., blk. m., by Abdamed Allen	2:29¾
Earl's Lad, ch. s., by Earl, dam by Pilot Mam-	

brino	2:29½
Ecru, b. m., by Belmont, dam by St. Elmo	2:27¼
Edgar A., b. g.	2:29
Edgardo, br. s., by Rumor, dam Lucia, by Jay Gould	2:29
Edison, b. g., by Gen. Knox, dam May Bug, by Aberdeen	2:28¾
Edmenta, br. m., by Dictator	2:30
Ed Sutherland, b. s., by Egbert	2:29¾
Edward, b. g., by Volney, dam by Woodburn Pilot	2:21¼
Edwin, ch. g., by Gooding's Champion	2:29½
Egalite, ch. s., by Egbert, dam by Stockbridge Chief	2:24¾
Egmont Chief, b. s., by Egmont, dam by Frankfort	2:24¼
Egotist, b. s., by Electioneer, dam Sprite, by Belmont	2:29
Egthorn, b. s., by Egbert, dam Sue, by Thorndale	2:23½
Egwood, b. s., by Egbert, dam by Blackwood	2:29½
Elbert, ch. g., by Egbert, dam Dictator Belle by Dictator	2:30
Elista, br. m., by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay	2:22½
Elkhorn, b. s., by Onward	2:28¼
Ella Clay, b. m., by Wilgus Clay	2:26½
Elm M., b. m.	2:29½
Elm Wilkes, rn. m., by Favorite Wilkes	2:29¼
Elmbrook, rn. s., by Hambletonian Chief, dam by Gilbreth Knox	2:26¾
Elsie Sprague, ch. m., by Round's Sprague	2:30
Emaline, b. m., by Electioneer, dam Emma Robson, by Woodburn	2:27½
Embassy, b. m., by Ambassador, dam by Fillingham	2:29½
Emerald, g. g.	2:29¼
Essex, ch. s., by Aristos	2:27¼
Essex Jr., b. s., by Essex, dam by Tom Patchen	2:26
Eula Lee, br. m., by Gen. George H. Thomas, dam Juniata, by Pilot Jr.	2:29½
Fairlawn Medium, b. s., by Happy Medium, dam Tolema, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr.	2:27¼
Faith, b. m., by Bay Lambert, dam by Gray Messenger	2:28¾
Fannette, ch. m., by Erelong	2:28¾
Fannie Belmont, ch. m., by Belmont, dam Fanny Lyons, by Scott's Hiatoga	2:25¼
Fannie D., g. m., by Mansfield Medium	2:28¾
Fancy Bess, ch. m., by Olmedo Wilkes, dam Flirt, by Arlington Denmark	2:27
Farmer Boy, ch. g., by Thomas Jefferson, dam Addie Carpenter, by Flying Cloud	2:29¾
Faust, g. g., by Florida, dam Claire, by Bayard	2:18¼
Fearnaught, b. g., by Straight Flush, dam by Volunteer Boy	2:19¾
Five Points, b. g., by Jay Bird, dam Flora, by Daniel Lambert	2:26¾
Flaxmont, ch. s., by Egmont, dam by Flaxtail	2:26½
Fleet, b. m., by Sidney	2:24
Flora B., b. m., by Whippleton	2:27
Flora Belle, br. m., by Alcona, dam Fontana	2:24
Florence D., ch. m., by Jay Gould, dam Lady Shipley, by Price's St. Lawrence	2:29½
Florence Dillard, b. m., by Monaco, dam by John Dillard	2:28¾
Florence Elmore, b. m., by George Wilkes, dam Victoria, by Aker's Idol	2:26¾
Florence S., b. m., by Barkis, dam by Smith Morgan	2:29½
Flossie, b. m., by Belmont, dam Jessie, by Ashland Chief	2:30
Forester Boy, g. g.	2:30
Folly, b. m., by Happy Medium	2:30
Forrest Wilkes, b. s., by Bourbon Wilkes, dam Ned by Berkley's Edwin Forrest	2:28¾
Fortuna, b. m., by Florida, dam Emily, by George Wilkes	2:28
Frank B., b. g., by Hog Oak	2:28¾
Frank Doren, g. g.	2:26
Frank H., b. s., by Ben Franklin, dam by Lapland	2:27¼
Frank P. Porter, b. s., by Egbert, dam Puss, by Brown Chief	2:27¼
Frank Sprague, b. g., by Gov. Sprague, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah	2:29
Frazie, ch. g.	2:29¾
Freemont, b. g., by Almont Eclipse, dam by Taggert's Abdallah	2:30
Free Trade, b. g., by Smuggler Gift, dam by Plato	2:23¾
French Girl, ch. m.	2:27¼
Frenzy, g. m., by Florida, dam by Young Jim	2:27¼
Friday, ch. g., by Blind Tom	2:27¼
Friendship, b. g., by Iron Duke	2:28½
Genesee, b. m., by Ficklin's Longfellow	2:26¾
Gen. Hardee, gr. g., by Hardee	2:28
Gen. James A. Garfield, ch. s., by Mohawk Gift, dam by Fowler's Hambletonian	2:29¼
Gen. Meek, b. g., by Hickey's Happy Medium	2:29½
George Mosier, ch. g., by Strathmore, dam by William's Mambrino	2:25¼
George Washington, b. s., by Mambrino Chief Jr., dam Fannie Rose	2:30
Geranium, b. m., by Com. Belmont, dam by Woodford Mambrino	2:28¾
German Girl, b. m., by German Boy, dam by Anthony Wayne	2:27¾
Gertie Harkaway, b. m., by Harkaway, dam by Richelieu	2:26¼
Gettysburgh, b. s., by Gen. Hancock, dam Nelly	2:29
Gillitte, blk. g., by Cylone, dam by Monroe Chief	2:25
Gillig, br. s., by Aristos, dam Alice, by Peersall	2:28¾
Glendine, ch. s., by Judge Salisbury, dam Tempest, by Sultan	2:30
Gloster, b. s., by Tempest, dam by Com. Belmont	2:26
Glycera, b. m., by Onward, dam Ravenna, by Princeps	2:25
Golden Wing, ch. s., by Satellite, dam by Mambrino Champion	2:29¼
Gold Ring, ch. s., by Eden Golddust, dam Nelly Ingersol, by Fearnaught Gift	2:18
Gov. Stanford, b. s., by Electioneer, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian	2:28¾
Grace, b. m., by Hambletonian Prince, dam by Snip	2:29¼
Grand B., b. g., by Hamlin's Almont Jr (?)	2:29¼
Greenleaf, b. g., by Simmons, dam by Jim Monroe	2:28¾
Guide, b. s., by Director, dam Imogene	2:28¾
Guia, b. m., by Royal Fearnaught, dam by Tom Hunter	2:29¾
Guinea, blk. m., by Egbert, dam by Alexander's Norman	2:29
Gussie T., b. m., by Paragon	2:26½
Guess Work, b. m., by Egbert	2:30
Gypsy A., b. m., by Star of the West, dam Pet, by Derbyshire's Flying Cloud	2:27¼
Gypsy Girl, blk. m., by Junius	2:23
Gypsy Queen, ch. m., by Rushville	2:19¾
Hattie B., b. m., by Alcyone, dam by American Clay	2:29¾
Happy Bee, b. m., by Happy Russell, dam Buswing	2:29¾
Harkaway, b. s., by Strathmore, dam by Basil Duke	2:28¾
Harry Cardinal, b. s., by Cardinal	2:29¾
Harry Ensign, b. g., by Ensign, dam by Smith's Hambletonian	2:30
Harry Hayes, ch. s., by Pilot Champion	2:28
Harry Medium, b. g., by Happy Medium, dam by Lelaps	2:28½
Harry W., b. g.	2:27¼
Hatty D., b. m., by Electioneer, dam Maple, by Nutwood	2:26¾
Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., by Guy Wilkes, dam Blanche, by Arthurton	2:20
Heckethrift, b. s., by Hermes, dam Kate Middleton, by Mambrino Patchen	2:29
Helen G., b. m., by Ensign	2:28¾
Helen M., g. m., by Cobden, dam by Laundrey Horse	2:28
Henry C., b. s., by Ben Franklin	2:28¾
H. F. P., b. g.	2:28¾
Highland Tom, br. g., by Hod McGregor	2:27¾
Hillcrest, b. s., by Volunteer, dam Ablet, by Pacing Abdallah	2:29
Home Made, b. m., by Royal Fearnaught, dam Nenee, by Western Chief	2:28
Hoodwink, b. m., by Hermes, dam by Belmont	2:25
Horicon, b. g., by Hospodar, dam by Darkey	2:29¾
Howard Wilkes, b. s., by St. Gothard	2:29
Hunter Rye, b. g., by Orange Blossom, dam by Andrew Jackson	2:30
Ichi Ban, b. s., by Belmont, dam Primrose, by Alexander's Abdallah	2:29
Ignis Fatuus, b. s., by Editor, dam Lulu Wilkes by George Wilkes	2:29¼
Indian Pet, b. m., by Marshal Ney	2:29¼
Incense, b. m., by Young Jim	2:26
Inglewood, br. s., by Onward, dam Mary	2:26
Inlaid, ch. g., by Belmont (?), dam by Woodford Mambrino	2:26½
Io, ch. m., by McCurdy's Hambletonian, dam by Golddust	2:28
Ira, b. s., by Piedmont, dam Irene, by Mohawk Chief	2:24¼
Irene White, blk. m., by Principe, dam by Corbeau	2:25¼
Ivanhoe, b. s., by Amber, dam Lysander Girl, by Lysander	2:27¼
Jack Raleigh, b. g., by Son of Blackstone, dam by Neering Horse	2:30
Jake, b. s., by Messenger Chief, dam by Bourbon Chief	2:29
Jallaso, br. s., by Durango, dam by Haw Patch	2:29¾
James F., b. g., by Reporter	2:28¼
Jasper, br. g.	2:28
J. B. S., ch. s.	2:29½
Jean Wilkes, b. m., by Red Wilkes, dam Belle Brino, by Hambrino	2:27¼
Jean Valjean, b. g., by Crittenden	2:24¼
Jennie B., g. m., by Dan Brown, dam Jenny Lind, by Good Ike	2:24
Jewell, ch. g.	2:29¾
Jimmie C., b. g., by Colonel M.	2:29¾
Jim Wilson, b. g., by Swigert	2:29¾
Joe, b. g., by Elial G., dam by Slasher	2:29
Joe B., b. g.	2:27¼
Joe D., b. g.	2:29¼
John A. Logan, ch. g., by Tornado, dam by Son of Cassius M. Clay Jr.	2:27¼
John Eye, b. s., by Aristos, dam by Daniel Lambert	2:29¾
John M., b. g.	2:29¾
John W., b. g., by John Wentworth	2:25¾
Josie Bates, blk. m., by Almont Prince, dam by King William	2:29¼
J. R., br. s., by Elector, dam by Muses' St. Lawrence	2:24¼
Josephine, blk. m., by Kentucky Prince, dam by Happy Medium	2:24¼
Judd Boy, g. g., by Marlborough, dam Bajardo	2:29¾
Judge Rysdick, br. s., by Judge James, dam Lucy Plumb, by Rysdyck	2:29
Julia C., g. m., by Blue Hero	2:30
Kate Agnew, b. m.	2:29
Katie C., ch. m., by Cuyler, dam Ashland Kate	2:28¾
Katherine S., rn. m., by Messenger Chief, dam Forrest Maid, by Forrest Vermont	2:20¼
Keller Thomas, g. s., by Pilot Duroc, dam Ida T., by Dictator	2:28¼
Kentucky Blanche, b. m., by Kentucky Prince, dam Blanche, by Railsplitter	2:26¾
Keokee, ch. m., by Ambassador, dam by Western Fearnaught	2:27
Ketch, blk. g., by Keystone, dam by Abraham	2:18¾
Kildee, b. m., by Happy Medium, dam Sally Clay, by American Clay	2:29¾
King, ch. g.	2:24¼
King Bird, rn. s., by Jay Bird, dam by Captain	2:23¾
Keystone, g. g.	2:22¼
Kinsman, ch. g., by Stranger, dam by Young Country Boy	2:25¼
Kitty Almont, b. m., by Tilton Almont, dam Gracie, by Hamlet	2:22¾
Kitty Cahill, b. m., by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam by Albert Dudley	2:26¾
Kitty Cann, blk. m., by Elial G.	2:30
Kitty Frazier, b. m.	2:30
Konanitz, b. s., by Lyle Wilkes, dam Lady Gregory, by Cerbeau	2:28¾
Lady Beach, blk. m., by Altamont, dam by Hambletonian Mambrino	2:27
Lady Belle, b. m., by Pasacas	2:28½
Lady Bug, b. m., by Charley B.	2:28
Lady Dawson, b. m., by Jay Gould, dam Daisy Burns	2:23¾
Lady Finch, b. m., by Star Patchen, dam by Finch's Hambletonian	2:30
Lady Gay, ch. m., by Sir Walter Scott	2:27
Lady Mack, b. m., by Chismore, dam Lady Mack	2:25¾
Lady Martin, ch. m., by Davis' Honest Allen	2:30
Lady Maud, br. m., by Rockwood	2:29¾
Lady Maxim, b. m., by Maxim, dam Lady Graves, by Smuggler	2:26¾
Lady Pendleton, ch. m., by Glencoe Jr.	2:27¾
Lady Sheridan, b. m.	2:27¼
Latitude, b. s., by Walsingham, dam Easel, by Princeps	2:30
Laurabel, ch. m., by Belmont, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker	2:27¾
Leland Stanford, b. s., by Strathmore, dam by Drake's Norman	2:29¾
Leo, b. g., by Pluto, dam by Swigert	2:29¾
Leopard Rose, rn. m., by Killbuck Tom	2:29½
Levi Aristos, rn. s., by Aristos, dam by William Tell	2:26½
Lexington Boy, br. s., by Egbert, dam by Brown Chief	2:26½
Lillian Wilkes, br. m., by Guy Wilkes, dam Flora Langford, by Langford	2:17¾
Limestone, b. g., by The King, dam by Marshall	2:30
Little Harry, ch. g.	2:29¾
Little Mat, b. g., by Iron Duke	2:29½
Lizzie H., b. m.	2:29¾
Little Mac, b. m., by Nutwood, dam by Cuyler	2:28¾
Logan B., b. g.	2:29¼
Lohengrin, b. g., by Echo	2:30
Long John, b. g., by Big Head	2:28
Lookout, b. g., sire unknown, dam by Nelson	2:28
Lorena, b. m., by Jim Mulvenna, dam Elmorene, by Elmo	2:30
Lorita, ch. m., by Piedmont, dam Lady Lowell, by Schultz's St. Clair	2:22¼
Lorody, b. s., by Harold, dam by Woodford Mambrino	2:22¼
Lou White, ch. g., by Raven Golddust	2:21¼
Loretta, b. m., by Romulus	2:23
Luby, ch. s., by Post Boy	2:28
Lucky Boy, b. g., by Highland Chief	2:28
Lucretia, b. m., by Hamlin's Almont Jr., dam by Hamlin Patchen	2:28¾
Lucy Macy, b. m., by Macy, dam by Allegheny Boy	2:23
Lucy P., br. m., by Henry S., dam Polly, by Reindeer	2:27½
Lucy Page, g. m., by Rex Hiatoga	2:28¾
Lucy R., b. m., by Sultan, dam Lady Mackay	2:30
Lula B., b. m., by Betterton	2:28¾
Lula M., g. m., by Quaker Knox, dam by Gideon	2:24½
Lunette, b. m., by Lamps, dam Lady K., by Gen. George H. Thomas	2:25¾
Lutta, b. m., by Haw Patch, dam by Benton Chief Jr.	2:30
Lynn Sprague, blk. m., by Gov. Sprague	2:28
Mabel F., g. m., by Harry Bluff, dam by Clay Pilot	2:29¾
Maggie F., b. m., by Young Jim, dam by John Mosely	2:27¼
Maj. Lynn, ch. g., by Young Bashaw	2:29
Maj. P., blk. g., by Bay Tom, dam by Black Prince	2:28
Mambrino Lambert, ch. g., by Merry Boy	2:29¾
Mambrino Maid, b. m., by Mambrino Startle, dam by Red Wilkes	2:28¾
Mamie B., b. m.	2:30
March, g. s., by Climax, dam Belle Barden	2:29
Maralia, ch. m., by Gen. Benton, dam Mayhill, by Electioneer	2:24¼
Maria Legacy, blk. m., by Legacy	2:29¾
Marion, b. m., by Piedmont, dam Lady Morgan, by Hambletonian	2:26¾
Mark B., ch. g., by Bonner	2:28¼
Mark Monroe, b. s., by Victor von Bismarck, dam by Jim Monroe	2:25¾
Marksman Maid, b. m., by Marksman	2:21¼
Margaret S., b. m., by Director, dam May Day, by Ballard's C. M. Clay Jr.	2:19¼
Margie, b. m.	2:26¾
Marquis, b. g., by The Marquis, dam by Mambrino Gift	2:26½
Mary E., b. m., by Alcalde, dam by Black Hawk Vermont	2:29
Mary Lou, ch. m., by Tom Benton, dam by Dave Hill Jr.	2:25¼
Mary S., br. m., by Barney Wilkes, dam Gin Burner, by Frank Allen	2:28
Mary W., blk. m., by Gov. Sprague, dam Dora Dunton, by Smuggler	2:29½
Matthew D., ch. s., by R. B. Hayes, dam Lady K., by Gen. George H. Thomas	2:28¾
Mattie H., b. m., by Abdallah Mambrino, dam by Octoroon	2:25
Mattie Wilkes, b. m., by Barney Wilkes	2:28¾
Maud H., ch. m., by Carr's Mambrino, dam by Dan Voorhees	2:30
Maud Howe, b. m., by Bashaw Hambletonian	2:27¼
Maud S., b. m., by Captain	2:30
May Be, b. m., by Ben Franklin, dam by Hough's Volunteer	2:24¼
May Day, b. m., by Black Hawk Chief	2:30
Maymont, b. m., by Tremont, dam by Frank Moscow	2:28¾
Mayonne, b. m.	2:28
McAllister, b. s., by Egbert, dam by Billy Adams	2:27
Medora, b. m., by Gov. Sprague	2:29¾
Melrose, br. g., by Sultan, dam by California Ten Broeck	2:27¼
Melrose, b. s., by Monaco, dam by Mambrino Chorister	2:29¾
Merriles, ch. m., by Dr. Herr	2:28¾
Merriment, ch. m., by Happy Thought, dam Lady Morgan, by Hambletonian	2:30
Middleway, b. g., by Bay Middleton, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief Jr.	2:22¼
Mike Wilkes, b. s., by George Wilkes, dam by Henry M. Patchen	2:21¼
Minneola, ch. s., by Young Jim, dam by Hamlet	2:27¼
Minnie L., ch. m., by Emery's Fearnaught, dam by Victor	2:29¾
Minnie Wilkes, b. m., by King Wilkes, dam by Little Ben	2:23
Miss Alice, b. m., by Alcantara, dam by Thorndale	2:20¾
Miss Egbert, b. m., by Egbert, dam Miss Patchen	2:29¾
Mista, b. m., by Alcazar, dam Lady Day, by California Dexter	2:26
Mollie E., b. m., by Fearnaught Gift	2:28¾
Mollie E., b. m., by Byron	2:29¾
Mollie J., br. m., dam by Norman	2:29¾
Mollie Stanton, b. m., by Gen. Stanton, dam by Tom Kimbell	2:20¼
Molly Morrill, b. m., by Walker's Morrill	2:28¾
Monte Carlo, b. s., by Monaco, dam by Harold	2:24¾
Monogram, blk. m., by Richelieu	2:28¾
Morristown, b. g., by Scott's Hiatoga	2:24¾
Mono, blk. m., by Pasha, dam by Messenger Duroc	2:27½
Motor, b. s., by Colonna	2:25¾
Myrtlewood, b. s., by Wedgewood, dam Myrtle, by King's Champion	2:25¾
Nancy Hawks, b. m., by Happy Medium, dam by Dictator	2:24¾
Nannie B., b. m., by D'Aubigne, dam by Downing's Bay Messenger	2:27
Napoleon Belle, b. m., by Ambassador	2:27½
Nathan, bk. g.	2:28
Ned Lock, ch. s., by Antelope, dam Dolly	2:30
Nehushta, b. m., by Stamboul, dam Neluska, by Sultan	2:30
Nellie Gray, g. m., by Ned Patchen, dam by Patrick Henry	2:27½
Nelly H., blk. m., by Ambassador	2:27½
Nellie O'Neil, b. m., by Petosky	2:26¾
Nellie R., ch. m.	2:28
Nellie S., b. m., by Lexington Chief Jr.	2:29
Nellie Woods, ch. m.	2:28¾
Nestor, ch. s., by Passacas, dam by Stranger	2:28¾
Nettie, ch. m., by Amboy	2:26
Nettie B., b. m., by Keystone, dam by Kentucky Burr	2:28½
Nettie C., ch. m., by Blue Bull Jr., dam by Col. Ellsworth	2:29¼
New York Central, b. g., by Simmons, dam by Mambrino Boy	2:29¾
Neva Seely, b. m., by Herschel, dam by Strader's Hambletonian	2:28¾
Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King, dam by Wood's Hambletonian	2:29¼
Niles, b. g., by Commander	2:28¾
Nina D., b. m., by Nutwood, dam Adelaide, by Phil Sheridan	2:28¾
North Anna, ch. m., by Antar	2:25¾
N. O. D., b. g., by Ben Franklin, dam by Taft Horse	2:30
Nona Y., b. m., by Admiral, dam by Black Prince	2:25
Norval, b. s., by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Norman	2:17¼
Norway, ch. g., by Gen. Grant	2:28¾
Number Ten, b. s., by Clark Chieftain, dam by Mambrino Archy	2:30
Nutgall, b. s., by Nutwood	2:25
Nutmont, b. s., by Nutbourne, dam Shabo, by Knickerbocker	2:28¾
Nutting King, ch. s., by Mambrino King	2:25¾
Oakhurst, b. s., by Victor von Bismarck, dam by Bassett's Abdallah	2:29¾
Olive K., b. m.	2:29¾
Oliver W., br. s., by Wagner's Bashaw, dam Puss, by Green's Bashaw	2:29¾
Ollie Drake, b. s., by Joe Gavin, dam by Louis Napoleon	2:26
Olmedo Wilkes, b. s., by Onward, dam by Almont	2:26
Optimist, b. s., by Hambrino, dam by Belmont	2:28¾
Orange Blossom, b. g., by Victor Von Bismarck, dam by Administrator	2:27¼
Onward, b. s., by Happy Medium	2:27¼
Orpheus, b. s., by Oxmoor, dam by Hambletonian	2:30
Oscar, b. s., by Macy's Hambletonian, dam by Mambrunello	2:29¼
Oscelo, b. m., by Blue Vein, dam by Tom Hal	2:29¾
Otho, blk. g., by Green's Bashaw	2:29¼
Oxford, b. g.	2:29¾
Park, br. g., by Royal Revenge	2:25¾
Pamlico, b. s., by Meander, dam Birthday, by Daniel Lambert	2:28¾
Pat, blk. g., by Thomas A. Scott	2:26¾
Pattie Cooper, blk. m., by Black Doe, dam by Daniel Boone	2:30
Parnell, b. s., by Enfield, dam Ida Elliott	2:30
Pasha, b. s., by Echo, dam Cornet	2:27½
Pedlar, ch. s., by Electioneer, dam by Mohawk Chief	2:27¼
Perrine, b. m., by Paul Jones Jr.	2:24¾
Phoebe Wilkes, b. m., by Hambletonian Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Chief Jr.	2:28¾
Pictor Boy, b. g.	2:29¼
Pickpenny, b. m., by Pickpocket, dam by Paris	2:27¾
Pilot H., g. g., by Pilot Medium, dam by Tom Hunter	2:29½
Pixley Boy, b. s., by Pocahontas Sam	2:28
Play Boy, ch. g., by McCurdy's Hambletonian, dam Mag	2:24¼
Plus, b. s., by Happy Medium, dam by Col. West	2:29½
Pocahontas Prince, blk. s., by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Hiram Drew	2:25¾
Poem, br. s., by Gen. Washington, dam Sonnet, by Jay Gould	2:23
Pointer, ch. s., by Pancoast, dam Midge, by Belmont	2:26¾
Pond Lily, b. m., by George M. Patchen Jr.	2:29¾
Portuguese Prince, blk. s.	2:29½
Prince Dudley, b. s., by Princeps, dam by Belmont	2:29¾
Princess, b. m., by Hambletonian Prince, dam by Edward Everett	2:27¼
Prince Henry, blk. g.	2:28¾
Prince Regent, ch. s., by Mambrino King, dam by Alcantara	2:29¼
Prosper Merrimee, b. s., dam Sassacas by Clay Pilot	2:21¾
Puzzler, br. s., by Whirl Wind Jr.	2:24¾
Quartette, b. g., by Richwood, dam by Almont	2:30
Queen Mab, ch. m., by Daniel Lambert, dam by Young Columbus	2:28¾
Queen Wilkes, rn. m., by Jay Bird, dam Jessica, by George Wilkes	2:29¾
Quinine S., b. s., by Abdallah Mambrino, dam by Octoroon	2:29¾
Rabe, ch. g., by Strader, dam by Seelly's American Star	2:24
Rambling Dick, b. g., by Dick Coleman	2:27¾
Raven Sprague, b. g., by Round's Sprague, dam by Menelaus Jr.	2:25
Raymon, b. s., by Simmons, dam Lady Raymon	2:28¾
Reality, b. m., by Reliance, dam by Mambrino Rattler	2:28
Red Hornet, ch. s., by Bald Hornet	2:25
Red Lassie, ch. m., by Red Wilkes, dam by Strader's Hambletonian	2:24¾
Redwald, b. s., by Lord Russell, dam by Alexander's Abdallan	2:28¾
Redwood, b. s., by Anteeo, dam by Milton Medium	2:24¾
Redwood, ch. s., by Nutwood, dam Alice K.	2:27
Regal Wilkes, br. s., by Guy Wilkes, dam by Sultan	2:20¾
Rene, b. s., by King Rene, dam by Edwin Forrest	2:26
Resolute, rn. s., by Lothair Jr., dam by Daniel Lambert	2:29¾
R. H. W., ch. g., by Almont, dam by Goff's Wagner	2:25¾
Richmond Jr., b. g., by A. W. Richmond, dam by Col. Belmont	2:24¾
Robert, blk. g., by Antar	2:25
Robert L., blk. g., by Haw Patch, dam Nora Spy, by Mambrino Patchen	2:29¾
Rocket, b. s., by Blue Bull	2:30
Rock Island Maid, b. m., by Star, dam by Felter's Hambletonian	2:30
Roderick Dhu, blk. s., by Mambrino Boy, dam by Cuyler	2:27¾
Rome, b. g., by Wheelock	2:27½
Rosa Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard, dam by Happy Medium	2:29¾
Roscoe, b. g.	2:26
Royalty, br. s.	2:28
Russia, g. m., by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.	2:28
Ruth, b. m., by President Garfield	2:28
Sabatia, b. m., by Taunton, dam by Bay Chief	2:30
Sadie G., blk. m.	2:27¼
Sallie B., dn. m., by Young Jim, dam by Copperbottom	2:27¼
Sam Webber, b. g., by Warwick Boy	2:29¾
San Gabriel, b. s., by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Stevens' Bald Chief	2:29¾
San Malo, b. s., by Nugget, dam by George Wilkes	2:29¾
Scott B., b. g., by Jim Scott	2:29¼
Sedalia Boy, ch. g., by Waters' Horse	2:22¾
Senator Conkling, b. s., by Roscoe Conkling, dam May Queen, by Mohawk Jr.	2:30
Sergeant, b. g., by Tariff	2:30
Sharper, ch. s., by Bourbon Wilkes, dam Lucy Sharp	2:19¾
Shelbard, br. g., by Royal Fearnaught, dam by Tom Hunter	2:29¾
Sherman Bashaw, b. g., by Billy Sherman	2:29¾
Shiloh, ch. s., by Gen. Grant, dam by Wineman's Logan	2:28¾
Shipman, b. s., by Kentucky Prince, dam by Hambletonian	2:24¾
Silver King, ch. s., by Mambrino King, dam by Iron Duke	2:27¾
Simmicolon, ch. s., by Simmons, dam Lady Colon by Strathmore	2:29¾
Sir Gay, ch. g., by Billy Wilson	2:29¾
Sir Launcelot, b. g., by Egmont	2:25
Sister V., b. m., by Sidney, dam by John Nelson	2:27
Sleepy Dan, ch. g., by Son of Iron Duke	2:27
Sport, g. s., by Piedmont, dam by Mohawk Chief	2:28¾
Sparkle, b. g.	2:24¾
Sprague Golddust, br. s., by Gov. Sprague, dam Lucilla, by Golddust	2:28¾
Spurgeon, br. s., by Charlie B., dam by Freehold Black Hawk	2:21¼
Stanford, b. s., by Piedmont, dam Irene, by Mohawk Chief	2:30
Star Lily, ch. m., by President Garfield, dam by Star Hambletonian	2:30
Stemwinder, b. g., by Altamont	2:25¼
Stephan, b. m., by Meander, dam Ruby Duroc, by Messenger Duroc	2:25¾
Stick Fast, b. g., by Duke of Crawford, dam by Sam Houston	2:27
St. Lawrence, b. g., by Gray Dan	2:30
Storm King, b. s., by Happy Medium, dam by Norman	2:29¼
Surprise, blk. m., by Tom Knox, dam Daisy	2:29¼
Signet, b. s., by Hambletonian Pilot	2:29¾
Tariff, blk. g., by Young Wilkes, dam by Robert Whaley	2:29¾
Taylorson, g. g., by Sweepstakes, dam by Gould's Clay	2:21¾
Thain, b. m., by Hambrick's Dictator, dam by Milbourne	2:29¾
Tinker, b. g., by Rickford Forrest	2:26
Tipple, b. m., by Echo, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian	2:25¾
Tirzah, br. m., by Swigert, dam by Richard's Bellfounder	2:30
Tot, b. m., by Young Columbus Jr., dam by Hough's Volunteer	2:24
Tom Murray, b. g., by Chester Chief	2:29¾
Tom Tinker, blk. g., by Hamblehawk	2:30
Trotwood, b. s., by Swigert, dam by Volunteer	2:25¾
Twilight, g. g., by Arnold, dam by Mike McCool	2:25¾
Twist, rn. m., by Jay Bird, dam Tassell, by Rathburn	2:29¾
Tyrolean, g. s., by Pilot Medium, dam by Bay Middleton	2:29¾
Valcour, ch. s., by King Rene	2:28
Veritas, b. g., by Mark Field, dam by Advance	2:28¾
Victoria, b. m., by Wilkins Micawber, dam by Modoc	2:30
Victoria Wilkes, b. m., by Onward, dam by Dictator	2:25¼
Victor Wilkes, b. s., by Victor von Bismarck	2:29¼
Victory, b. s., by Alden Goldsmith, dam by Swigert	2:29¾
Vinco, b. s., by Kentucky Belmont, dam by Lewis Stoneplover	2:29¼
Viola Clay, b. m., by Volunteer Clay, dam by Norwood	2:29¾
Virginia Evans, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes, dam by Mapes' Hambletonian	2:24
Volunteer Chief, b. s., by Volunteer, dam by Young Morrill	2:29¾
Volunteer Prince, b. g., by Volunteer Prince	2:25¼
Wabash, ch. s., by Red Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen	2:30
Walkill Boy, b. g., by Sir Walkill, dam by Seneca Chief	2:24
Wallula, b. m., by Altamont, dam by Almont	2:29¾
Walton Boy, g. g.	2:28¾
Walter E., g. g., by Patchen Mambrino	2:28¼
Walter Herr, ch. g., by Sir Walter, dam by Lelaps	2:30
Wanda, b. m., by Eros, dam by Elmo	2:24
Warren, blk. s., by Aristos, dam by Black Diamond	2:29¾
Waxford, b. g., by Waxford	2:30
Waymart, b. s., by Happy Medium, dam by Mambrino Patchen	2:27¼
Whalebone, b. g., by Walkill Chief (?), dam by Seely's American Star	2:23¼
What Ho, g. g., by A. W. Richmond	2:23¾
Whitesboro Chief, br. s., by Roman Chief, dam by Benedict's Pathfinder	2:28¾
W. H. Nicholls, b. s., by Blackwood Prince, dam by Mambrino Patchen	2:23¼
Wildey, b. s., by Wareland Chief	2:26¾
Wilkesmont, b. s., by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Abdallah Mambrino	2:28
Wilkes, b. s.	2:28¾
Wilkeswood, b. s., by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes	2:24
William H., b. g., by Blue Bull	2:29¾
William Henry, b. g.	2:28¾
Wilmar, br. s., by Rhode Island, dam by Hambletonian	2:29¾
Wimbledon, b. s., by Belmont, dam by Hero of Thorndale	2:29¾
Winnebago, b. g., by Oshkosh, dam by Conklin's American Star	2:29¾
Wonder, dn. g., by Wapsie	2:29½
Woodburn Boy, ch. g., by Woodburn Pilot	2:23¾
Woodford Pilot, br. s., by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Pilot Jr.	2:23¾
Wyandotte, ch. s., by Ambassador, dam by Daniel Lambert	2:27¼
Yazoo, ch. s., by Harold, dam Yolande, by Belmont	2:27¼
Young Lambert, b. s., by Star Ethan	2:30
Yum Yum, b. m., by Ferguson	2:29¾
PACERS.	
Addella Wilkes, b. m., by Tom Rogers Jr., dam by Blue Bull	2:26
Addie Bell, g. m., by Archie	2:30
A. K. Davis, b. g., by Auditor	2:21
Alley Russell, b. s., by Mambrino Russell, dam Alley, by Hambletonian	2:22¾
American Girl, ch. m., by American Boy, dam Maud Muller, by Jacob's Blue Bull	2:20¾
Annie Dickinson, b. m., by Lumps, dam by George Wilkes	2:19¾
Arctic, blk. g., by Atlantic, dam by Blue Bull	2:28¾
Attorney Jr., ch. s., by Attorney, dam Dolly, by Iowa	2:19
Barney, b. g., by Barney Wilkes	2:29¾
Barney A., ch. g., by Chicago Volunteer, dam Carlotte, by Fearnaught Jr.	2:25
Bawley, b. g.	2:28
Bay Pilot, b. g., by Bay Tom	2:28
Belle Button, br. m., by Alexander Button, dam by Dietz's St. Clair	2:28
Big Wonder, br. g., by Ajax, dam by Blue Bull	2:25
Billy Hayes, b. g.	2:28
Black Henry, blk. g.	2:26
Blonde, ch. g., by Duke, dam by Kentucky Duke	2:28
Blue Belle, b. m., by Sea Foam	2:28¾
Bonnie Belle, br. m., by Black Hawk Paragon	2:28
Bonny Boy, b. g., by Brown Henry	2:27¼
Boy B., blk. g.	2:28
Bradlaugh, b. g., by Egbert	2:28
Brighton Boy, b. g.	2:28
Bunko Jr., b. g., by Bunko, dam by Mambrino Patchen	2:30
Chase, b. g., by Billy Green	2:28
Charley d'Aubrey, ch. g., by Pat Malone	2:26
Charley P., g. g., by Gov. Sprague, dam Martha, by Rothschild	2:26¾
Charlie D., ch. g., by Dan Rice	2:28¾
Chimes C., g. g., by Daniel Boone	2:24¾
Collect, b. m., by Indianapolis, dam by Pacing Abdallah	2:29¾
Country Girl, b. m., by Highland Lad	2:29¾
Craghead, b. g., by Athlete	2:21
Creeping Kate, b. m., by Red Buck Jr.	2:30
Crawford, b. s., by Favorite Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen	2:24¼
Creole, b. s., by Prompter, dam by Buccaneer	2:20
David S., b. g., by Dr. Herr	2:29¾
Dallas, ch. g., by Almont Boy	2:22¾
Dauntless Bess, b. m., by Dauntless, dam by Post Boy	2:27
Delight, b. s., by Blue Bull	2:29¾
Dick C., b. g., by Cook's Blue Bull	2:22
Dry Plate, b. m., by Morgan Messenger	2:22¾
Ed Geers, b. g.	2:22
Edinburg, rn. g., by Henry B.	2:29¾
Edwin C., b. g., by Elector, dam by Venture	2:24¾
Egberta, blk. m., by Egbert, dam by Almont	2:15
Elva Medium, b. m., by Draco Medium, dam by Pearsall	2:18¾
Emma L., b. m., by Victor von Bismarck	2:21¾
Empress Eugenie, blk. m., by Alcantara, dam Lady Conklin, by Strathmore	2:19
Finley, blk. s., by Corbins Bashaw	2:28¾
Flora W., ch. m.	2:30
Frank, ch. g., by Nutwood	2:20
Frank A., g. g., by Rex Hiatoga	2:22
Fred, b. g., by Rifleman	2:28
Fred Arthur, b. s., by Belmont, dam Gypsy, by Blue Bull	2:26¾
Gambrell, br. s., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Enfield	2:15¾
Gasper, b. g., by Egbert	2:25¾
Gen. Turner, b. s., by Harold, dam Claytona, by American Clay	2:30
Grant's Abdallah, b. s., by Abdallah Bruce, dam by Hoosier Jim	2:24¾
Gray Billie, g. g., by Smuggler	2:28¾
Gray Leaf, g. m., by Indianapolis, dam Lucy Frazier, by Cosmopolite	2:29¾
Greenhorn, ch. g.	2:29¾
Gypsy Golddust, b. m., by Round's Sprague	2:27
G. H. S., ch. g.	2:25
Harry H., b. g.	2:28
Harry Hontas, ch. s., by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Maj. Edsall	2:28¾
Harry Jones, b. g., by Elgin Boy, dam by Hobson's Eclipse	2:24¾
Henry Dexter, b. g., by Billy Davis	2:24¾
Hermit, br. s., by Harold, dam Mary Clay, by American Clay	2:29¾
Humming Bird, ch. m., by Tempest Jr.	2:27¾
Hunter, ch. s., by Glencoe Jr.	2:27¾
Independent Frank, ch. g., by White Cloud	2:29¾
Jack Ayers, b. g.	2:29
James Ordway, ch. s., by Alcyone	2:26
Jesse James, ch. g., by Archie	2:28
Jimmie Temple, blk. g., by George Wilkes, dam Lady Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen	2:23¼
J. K., b. g., by Brown Henry	2:23¾
Joe K., blk. g., by Clarion Chief, dam by Grinnell's Champion	2:26¾
Joe Jefferson, ch. g., by Golddust	2:28¼
Joseph L., b. g., by Lexington Chief Jr.	2:27¾
John, b. g.	2:28
John Hazard, b. g., by Tom Hazard	2:27½
John L., ch. g.	2:27¼
John W., b. g., by Legal Tender	2:23¾
Kate Craig, ch. m., by Stephen A. Douglas Jr.	2:29¾
Little Pat, g. g., by Capt. Walker, dam by Wild Tom	2:29
Longworth, b. s., by Sidney, dam Gray Dale	2:19
Lottie W., b. m., by Little Wonder	2:18¼
Louis B., b. s., by Drennon	2:21¾
Louis S., ch. s.	2:26
Lower Stoner, rn. g., by Strathmore	2:24¾
Loyalty, b. m., by Harry Vane, dam Belle Thorne by Strader's Cassius M. Clay Jr.	2:27
Maggie Almont, b. m., by Almont Pilot, dam by Magna Charta	2:24¾
Maggie R., b. m., by Killbuck Tom, dam Topsy by Bethel	2:18
Magnet, b. g.	2:27¼
Maj. Wonder, b. g., by Maj. Edward, dam by Young Brigham	2:19¾
Mambrino Hannis, b. g., by Hannis	2:19¾
Manetta, b. m., by Guelph, dam by Steven's Unharie	2:24
Marendes, g. s., by Walker's Morrill, dam by Sherman Morgan	2:22
Maud Elenah, ch. m.	2:23¾
Maxey B., b. g., by Son of Don Robinson, dam by Magna Charta	2:27¼
Monroe Brister, b. g., by Brister	2:20
Minnie Cassell, b. m., by Dictator	2:26
Montezuma, blk. s., by Alcantara, dam Winnie, by Administrator	2:29¾
Morris Mullins, b. g., by Hambletonian Duroc	2:20¾
Northwest, b. s., by Egmont, dam Tot, by Dictator	2:28¾
Nuthurst, ch. s., by Nutwood	2:28¾
Nutmeg, b. m.	2:27¾
Orphan Boy, b. g., by Walker's Morrill, dam by Shiar's Sherman Morgan	2:24¾
Piqua, ch. g.	2:19¾
Pomp, ch. g.	2:23¾
President Wilkes, br. s., by Ashland Wilkes, dam by Alwest	2:26¾
Prince, rn. g., by Clermont	2:29
Prince Brennan, b. g., by Stonewall	2:30
Prince Columbia, rn. s.	2:30
Prince Ecco, b. s., by Cloud Mambrino	2:29
Prince Hal, br. s., by Brown Hal, dam by Prince Pulaski	2:27¾
Queen Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard, dam by Happy Medium	2:16¼
Red Bell, ch. s., by Red Wilkes, dam by Anthony Wayne	2:26
Red Bud, b. s., by Red Wilkes, dam by Blackwood	2:17
Redfield, b. s., by Red Wilkes, dam Loretta, by Enfield	2:29¾
Red Rover, b. g., by Allie West	2:28¾
Rockbottom, b. g., by Rockdale	2:25
Sam M., br. g., by Dauntless	2:28¾
Silkwood, blk. g., by Blackwood Mambrino, dam by Mambrino Boy	2:26
Sir Archy, b. s., by Altitude, dam by Sir Archy	2:16¼
Sir Thornton, b. s., by Reveille, dam Kate C., by Young Waxy	2:20¾
Sleepy Rover, ch. g., by Accidental	2:20¾
Snicklefritz, b. g., by Gladiator, dam by Hambletonian	2:29¼
Sorrell George, ch. g., by Capt. Webb	2:29¾
Stella P., b. m., by Mambrino Smuggler, dam by Canday's Pilot	2:28¾
Tangent, b. s., by Onward, dam by Hamlin's Almont Jr.	2:22¾
Thomas Riler, br. g., by Alexander Button, dam by Black Ralph	2:26¾
Tommy J., blk. g.	2:26
Tornado, b. g., by Dom Pedro, dam by Ned Forrest	2:30
Traveler, b. g.	2:30
Try Me, g. m., by Try Me On	2:27
Tube Rose, g. m., by Rob Roy, dam by Red Buck Jr.	2:30
U. Frank, ch. g., by Spring	2:29¼
Vernette, b. m., by Elkin Wilkes	2:26¾
Victor, g. g.	2:27¾
Wapple, ch. s., by Brigadier	2:27
Wardwell, b. g., by Hamlin's Almont Jr.	2:27¾
Waterloo Boy, b. g., by Adrian Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Abdallah	2:30
Warwick Girl, ch. m., by Warwick Boy	2:30
W. H., b. g.	2:29¾
Whalebone, b. g., by Hambletonian, dam Nixy	2:27¼
White Cloud, g. g., by Adams Horse	2:29¾
Wilkie Russell, b. s., by Mambrino Russell, dam by George Wilkes	2:28¾
William M., b. g., by Mambrino Smuggler	2:27¾
William E., b. g.	2:14
Woodie, ch. g., by Woodford Knox	2:22¾
W. R. W., ch. g., by Archie	2:25½
Yeisie Boy, blk. s., by Mambrino Startle	2:29¾
York, blk. g.	2:29
Young Lyon, b. g.	2:25

Will Pay Their Depositors a Part.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—On Monday next the assignees of the defunct Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank will make their first payment of 26⅔ per cent to the depositors. The total amount to be paid out is $86,886. An additional payment will probably be made soon. The cashier is serving a term in the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement.

The Buckingham Hotel, on Fifth avenue, New York, is deservedly popular with the traveling public, on account of its admirable situation, perfect sanitary appointments, luxurious and comfortable furnishing, as well as its unrivaled restaurant and reasonable charges. It offers all the comforts of a home without any of the cares and annoyances of housekeeping.—*Boston Home Journal.*

NEW LEGAL POINT RAISED.

LIABILITY OF AN EMPLOYER FOR THE ACT OF AN EMPLOYE.

The "Q." Railroad Company Sued for $5,000 for the Death of Michael Welsh, Who Was Shot by a Switchman of the Line—Little Eddie Milton McMahon Surrendered to His Father's Custody—Action Against an Insurance Agent—Other Court Cases.

Suit was commenced by John W. Morgan, administrator of the estate of Michael Welsh, on a claim of $5,000 against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company. Welsh was shot and killed at the time of the strike over a year ago by a switchman in the employ of the company. The suit for damages against the company for Welsh's death is a new point in the law of liability of the employer for the act of the employé.

John F. Reid, a tailor, is anxious to get out of jail, where he is confined by a creditor, Cleobas Villandre, on a capias ad satisfaciendum issued by Justice Prindiville on a judgment of $50. Reid declares he has no property, and offers to give his clothing to his creditors.

John E. and Johanna McMahon, grandparents of Eddie Milton McMahon, had the child in Judge Collins' court yesterday and formally surrendered him to his father, Edward J. McMahon. There was a tearful scene when the child was given to the father. Judge Collins entered an order providing that the grandparents might visit Eddie at reasonable times.

An order was issued by Judge Collins yesterday allowing Charles De Wolf to see his children every day. De Wolf is a traveling salesman who was recently divorced, his wife retaining the custody of the children.

Mrs. Mary Richardson claims she was deceived when she purchased from Anthony and Mary Neff the furniture of the house at No. 269 Illinois street. She asks to have the sale set aside. The principal deception charged against the Neffs is that they concealed from Mrs. Richardson the fact that two murders had been committed in the house and that it was extremely difficult on this account to secure tenants for the rooms. Mrs. Richardson says that she was induced to pay $900 for the furniture and lease of the premises. She says the furniture is old, and the murders make the lease next to worthless. She secured from Judge Collins an injunction restraining Mr. and Mrs. Neff from collecting the purchase price on notes given by Mrs. Richardson.

The will of the late Erastus P. Whitney was admitted to probate by Judge Knickerbocker. The estate includes $35,000 worth of personal property and a large amount of realty. The widow is to have one-third of the income during her life, Duane P. and Eugene W., sons, to have one-third each.

The people of the State of Illinois, represented by Attorney General Hunt, have filed a claim in the Superior Court for $500 against John McCormick, an insurance agent. It is charged that McCormick wrote a policy in the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company indemnifying Hugh White against the loss by fire of $5,000 worth of machinery. It is said that the company is not authorized to do business in Illinois.

Judge Baker yesterday took up the condemnation proceedings brought by the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Railroad company, the "Alley L." The suits are against the owners of property on the west side of the alley between Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets.

Attorney Alfred Ennis has commenced an attachment suit against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway company on a claim of $1,250 on a bill for services for defending the company in the United States District Court in a suit brought by Frank J. Kennedy.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,491—Ruttan Mnf. Co. vs. George H. Hess Co., George H. Hess, and George H. Hess Jr. Bill for infringement of Isaac D. Smead's patent for an improvement in dry closets. Munday, Evarts & Adcock, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,154—Union Rattan Mnf. Co. vs. George C. Hicks. Asst. $500. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, attys.

125,155—People vs. John McCormick. Asst. $500. George Hunt and W. S. Johnson, attys.

125,156—Bill. Suppressed.

125,157—Elias Shipman, admr., vs. Charles Tunnicliffe et al. Case, $9,000. John Lyle King, atty.

125,158—Patrick Kenny vs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. Co. et al. Case, $25,000. Joseph S. Kennard, atty.

125,159—Philip Prenyser vs. Henry Fryberger. Case, $10,000. Joseph S. Kennard, atty.

125,160—Lewis C. Jackson vs. William Ostatag et al. Asst. $1,000. McClellan, Cummings & Moulton, attys.

125,161—Byron Hartshorn vs. Same. Same. $1,200. Same attys.

125,162—Ferdinand Brettschneider vs. Michael Corrigan. Creditor's bill on judgt. of $905. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, solrs.

125,163—George P. Gore & Co. vs. George H. Smith et al. Asst. $500. Carlton Prouty, atty.

125,164—Debt. Suppressed.

125,165—L. Wolff Mnf. Co. vs. Charles J. Brooks. Asst. $1,000. Frederick Arnd, atty.

125,166—A. L. Deane & Co. vs. J. S. Ellis et al. Attcht., $902. Beck & Charlton, attys.

125,167—Oscar Cobb vs. Clarence Pomeroy. Appeal.

125,168—John E. Eberhardt vs. Benjamin Metzgar et al. Bill for partition. M. A. De Laney, solr.

125,169—J. A. Graves vs. Henry N. Cooper. Conf. of judgt., $1,278. Lane & Reaser, attys.

125,170—William Schroer vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $500. M. Solomon, atty.

125,171—Thomas G. Morrow vs. New England Shoe Co. et al. Replevin, $2,418. Peckham & Brown, attys.

125,172—Safety Loan and Building Assn. vs. C. S. Sawyer et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Freeman & Walker, solrs.

125,173—Same vs. Anna M. Shafford et al. Same. Same solrs.

125,174—Ellen T. Malone vs. James L. Malone. Bill for separate maintenance. John C. King, solr.

125,175—E. N. Hurlbut & Co. vs. August J. Moeller. Appeal.

125,176—Fred Miller Brg. Co. vs. Charles A. Johnson. Conf. of judgt., $329. H. F. Rhode, atty.

125,177—John B. Smouse vs. Paulina Smouse. Bill for divorce. F. H. Trude, solr.

125,178—Chicago Trust & Savings Bank vs. S. A. Lutz. Asst. $3,500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

125,179—Freund Bros. vs. George A. Pitts. Appeal.

125,180—Friedman, Leopold & Co. vs. A. Grinspon et al. Asst., $500. B. J. Wertheimer, atty.

125,181—Thomas J. Sutherland vs. William D. Witherway. Creditor's bill on judgt. of $820. Thomas J. Sutherland, solr.

125,182—Patrick Conway vs. Joseph Cobb. Asst., $3,000. John S. Cooper, atty.

125,183—Willis H. Park vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Co. Case, $5,000. McClure & Coolidge, attys.

125,184—Asst. Suppressed.

125,185—Edward O. Brown vs. New England Shoe Co. Attcht., $1,027.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE HAWES—9,878, Warren & Western Fuel and Charcoal Co.; judg't, $286.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—105,256—Fyler vs. Charter Oak Life; dec.—3,037, Ida A. Crane vs. William Crane; divorce.—2,600, Caroline L. Ellingham vs. Edwin Ellingham; divorce.—3,193, Joseph Orler vs. Michael Orler; divorce.—3,176, Sophia Kirchner vs. Heinrich Kirchner; divorce.—3,213, Katie Scherzer vs. Henry Scherzer; divorce.—3,036, Florence A. Leigh vs. Charles Leigh; divorce.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,158, Pierce et al. vs. Miller; dec.—3,195, Harbaugh vs. Ross; dec.

Circuit Court.

77,823—Ed Houston vs. William J. Fagan. Appeal.

77,824—J. Ginsburg vs. Jarndt. Appeal.

77,825—People ex rel. George Hunt vs. Elmer Littlefield. Debt, $2,500; das same. W. S. Johnson, atty.

77,826—John W. Parker vs. Samuel A. Tatman. Trespass, $5,000. Winshall & Whittaker, attys.

77,827—Henry B. Cullits et al. vs. New England Shoe Company. Replevin $2,787. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

77,828—Samuel Goldsmith vs. C. R. Matson. Replevin, $545. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

77,829—Olive B. Mattherspaugh vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Case, $1,000. Frank H. Going, atty.

77,830—Padau Bros. & Co. vs. Edward F. Dunne and Thomas McNamara. Replevin, $475. F. L. Salisbury, atty.

77,831—W. N. Alley vs. Benjamin, A. L., and Agnes J. Thomson. Conf. of judgt., $1,538. A. B. Baldwin, atty.

77,832—Henry Schneck and William Recht vs. William Unhoch. Conf. of judgt., $137. A. H. Walker, atty.

77,833—Mary C. Richardson vs. Anthony Neff and Mary Neff. Bill to set aside sale. Cunningham & Keoly, solrs.

77,834—Mathias Schmitz vs. Robert Crawford et al. Bill for discovery and accounting. Louis Weber, solr.

77,835—Thomas R. Landon vs. Annie Cora Landon. Bill for divorce. Cunningham & Kelly, solrs.

77,836—Joseph L. Wilson, receiver, vs. Wm. Rice. Appeal.

77,837—A. S. Work et al. vs. B. A. Hadsell. Appeal.

77,838—American R. Machine Co. vs. Joseph Spikings et al. Appeal.

77,839—Ed O'Connell vs. William Bishop and Dorothy Bishop. Appeal.

77,840—Peter F. Weber vs. Amalia Smith. Conf. of judgt., $20. Eugene M. Ehrlich, atty.

77,841—Michael Mandarino vs. Sarah Mandarino. Bill for divorce. P. C. Feeny, solr.

77,842—Bill. Suppressed.

77,843—The Columbus & Hocking Coal Co. vs. Fred. Kruth. Ass't $800. Payne & Porter, attys.

77,844—Garnishment. Suppressed.

77,845—Sun Electric Light Co. vs. Francis P. Owings. Ass't $1,500. Wallace Heckman, atty.

77,846—John Krapek et al. vs. Jan Breneck. Appeal.

77,847—Titcomb & Pratt vs. Albert Morrak et al.

77,848—Jens P. Davidson vs. Danish Veteran Society et al. Trespass. $5,000. Fallas, Slauker & Tilton, attys.

77,849—Ass't. Suppressed.

77,850—Alfred Ennis vs. Chesapeake & Ohio R'y Co. Attcht. $1,250. William Burry, atty.

77,851—Bill. Suppressed.

77,852—A. Dietch & Co. vs. Johan B. Adams. Conf. of judgt, $266. Arthur Schroeder, atty.

77,853—John J. Lankes vs. John R. True. Appeal.

77,854—Constantia L. Dozals vs. Edward J. Dozals. Bill for divorce. J. H. Hopkins, solr.

77,855—Hercules Iron Works vs. Fred. J. Smith et al. Bill for mechanic's lien. $873. J. B. Skinner solr.

77,856—McClure Printing Co. vs. Grau Publishing Co. Appeal.

77,857—Engineers' Building Ass'n vs. Philip R. Randolph et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. C. H. Mitchell, solr.

77,858—John W. Morgan, admr., vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. Case $5,000. P. O'Neil Byrne, atty.

77,859—Frank L. Salby vs. People's Publishing Co. et al. Bradley & Denmark, attys.

77,860—Asst. suppressed.

77,861—Alexander Wallace vs. Margaret Wallace. Bill for divorce. J. C. Turnes, solr.

77,862—Frank W. Schwartz vs. A. J. Thompson et al. Conf. of judg't, $825. Martin C. Neuberger, atty.

77,863—Asst. suppressed.

77,864—Asst. suppressed.

77,865—Fairbank Canning Co. vs. L. J. Cartwright. Appeal.

77,866—David Newman et al. vs. Lang & Wideman Co. Asst. $2,000. Krauss, Mayer & Stein, attys.

77,867—William H. Scott vs. Peter Van Schaack et al. Trover. $3,000. Levi Sprague, atty.

77,868—Robbert Suddock vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Co. Case $20,000. D. J. and H. D. Crocker, attys.

77,869—John W. Jackman vs. The Rose Hill Monumental and Building Company. Asst. $500. McClure & Coolidge, attys.

77,870—Jacob Haisch vs. Mary E. Long and John T. Long. Conf. of judgt., $230. Frank A. Helmer, atty.

77,871—William Tatge vs. Atlas National Bank. Asst. $1,200. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WATERMAN—1,191, Fielding vs. Polk & Co.; judgt., $91.

JUDGE TUTHILL—3,289, Dienhart vs. Wallace; judgt., $20.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—5,022, Southern Ohio Coal Co. vs. Weaver, Tod & Co.; judgt., $50—2,383, Stanley vs. Village of Jefferson; judgt., $175.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—76,989, Katerina Klinger vs. Anton Klinger; divorce.—4,093, Jane E. Griffith vs. John Griffith; divorce.

JUDGE HORTON—2,130, Shonk Tin Plate Printing Company vs. Shonk; final decree.

County Court—New Suits.

8,558—A. J. Thomson, doing business as the A. J. Thomson Furniture Company, to August S. Wehrheim, assignee. Vol. assgt. Assets and liabilities about $7,500. Louis J. Pierson atty.

8,559—Thomas Fleming vs. Patrick Quirk. Appeal.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set case and general business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers. Considering cases under advisement.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases at 9 a. m.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Motions.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Motions.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No court.

JUDGE TULEY—Calendar No. 16 and general business.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE BAKER—Branch 2—Motion for new trial in Russell-Joy robbery case.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Branch 2—No. 655, J. J. West et al., on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

155—Julius K. Graves, appellant, vs. Chester C. Corbin.

990—First National Bank of Chicago, appellant, vs. Chester C. Corbin. Argument concluded by Mr. William J. Manning for appellee.

158—John Mendenhall, appellant, vs. Clark N. Hall. Submitted by Mr. John Johnson and Mr. D. A. McKnight for appellant. No counsel appeared for appellee.

160—William W. Cleary, assignee, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. The Ellis Foundry Company. Argued by Mr. Eugene M. Johnson for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Joshua D. Ball for the defendant in error.

Ex parte—In the matter of James J. Medley and James H. Savage, petitioner; motions for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus and for leave to docket as pauper cases. Submitted by Mr. Henry Wise Garnett for the petitioner.

162—Edward Avery, administrator and plaintiff in error, vs. O. W. Cleary, assignee, etc. Argued by Mr. Joshua D. Ball for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Eugene M. Johnson for defendants in error.

1,563—The Forbes Lithographing Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Roland Worthington, Collector. Submitted by Mr. S. Bowman for plaintiff in error and by Assistant Attorney General Maury for defendant in error.

The day call for Monday, the 16th inst., will be as follows: Nos. 164, 166, 168, and 240, 92, 41, 169, 171, 173, 174, and 175.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Short clause calendar.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE ALTGELD—At 2 p. m. No. 4,886 on hearing.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Calendar No. 2. First call. Nos. 651 to 700 inclusive, and short cause calendar.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Short cause calendar and cases from Judge Tuthill's court. No. 1,963 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—South Side Rapid Transit railroad condemnation case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Trial call, Nos. 4,184, 80, 116, 150, 165, 183, 259, 311, 324, 411, 457, and No. 3,846½ on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar. For Tuesday, Nos. 3,182, 2,985, 3,295, 3,383, 3,035, 2,774, 3,438, 3,462, 3,471, 3,485, 2,015, 4,711, and 3,026.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 7,724, 7,784, 7,832, 7,950, 7,954, 7,961, 7,982, and 7,985.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudications and general business.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Charles Hill vs. John J. Hill; Delaware C. C.; reversed.

Milton M. Moore et al. vs. Ambrose Shields; Orange C. C.; affirmed.

Board of Commissioners of Madison County vs. Russell R. Rouse; Madison C. C.

John W. Wiltzfong vs. Peter Schafer; Madison C. C.; reversed.

Abraham Peters et al. vs. Henry J. Banta et al.; Pulaski C. C.; petition for rehearing denied.

Ezekiel Eggman et al. vs. Hannah E. Harris; Madison C. C.; appeal dismissed.

Second Illinois Appellate Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court for the Second District today were as follows:

Crosby vs. Keist; certiorari awarded.

Ross vs. Plano Steel Works; dismissed on short record.

Ross vs. Plano Steel Works; motion for time to file record denied.

Blain vs. Manning; ten days' time allowed to file supplemental abstracts and cause taken.

Connolley vs. Connolley; taken.

Reynolds vs. Barnard; taken.

Brockhausen vs. Boehl; taken.

Curtis vs. Harrison; taken.

Harney vs. Langdall; taken.

Adjourned to Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Today's proceedings in the Appellate Court for the Third District are as follows:

Quick vs. Indianapolis & St. Louis railway company; motion by plaintiff in error for an order in accordance with mandate of Supreme Court; allowed.

McLaughlin vs. Fisher; petition by appellant McLaughlin for writ of error to Supreme Court and for certificate of importance; allowed.

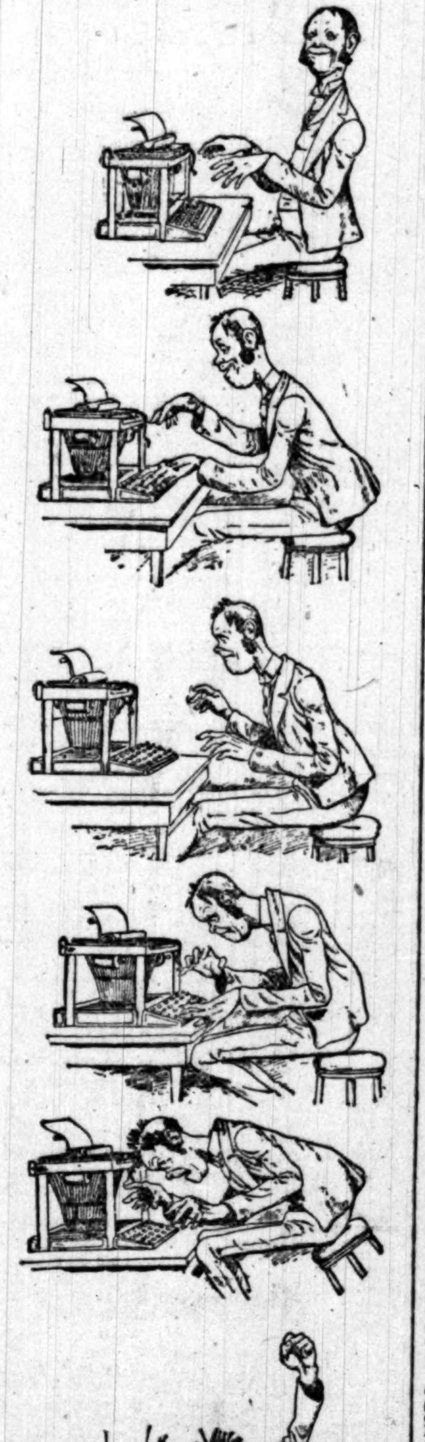
Reed vs. Reed et al.; motion for appeal to Supreme Court; allowed.

Rawlings vs. Village of Cerro Gordo; motion by appellee for appeal to Supreme Court and for certificate of importance.

Phelps vs. Curts et al.; motion by defendants in error for leave to file cross error.

Court adjourned until Dec. 17.

His First Attempt.



—*Life.*

Verdict Against the Illinois Central.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—In the United States Court today a verdict of $2,805 was given against the Illinois Central road in favor of Johnson Bros., contractors at Sioux Falls, being the value of property destroyed by fire which caught from the sparks of a locomotive. The sole defense of the road was a general denial of facts.

One for Uncle Sam's Nob.

The American colony in Canada is apparently about to be enriched by the presence of a gentleman connected with the American Treasury, who has with him from $70,000 to $100,000 belonging to the people of the United States. It is probable that we could return him if it were not that the Senate, representing the people of the United States, rejected a certain extradition treaty covering cases of boodling. We hope the people of the United States are satisfied. We are not. We don't want the boodlers, and when the treaty was rejected we tried to get rid of them by a statute, to which, however, the British Government has withheld its consent.—*Toronto Globe.*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, BETWEEN 245 Dearborn-av. and Superior-st., a package containing two linen embroidered collars, one having the letters A. R on tape. Please return to 245 Dearborn-av. and receive reward.

LOST—A DOUBLE CHAIN GOLD BRACELET ON Calumet-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. Party finding same will be liberally rewarded by calling at 2954 Calumet-av.

LOST—LADIES' BREASTPIN, GOLD, WITH DIAmond in center; suitable reward will be paid if returned to J. H. FARRAR, 45 La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOW OCcupying a very good position desires to make a change; is an excellent penman and conscientious worker; can fill almost any clerical capacity acceptably; commands a moderate (and not small) salary; best local references. Address for an interview C K 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale house or office; good city references. Address C J 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19; would like to hear from some company in need of office help; good references. C J 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN office or store; experience and good references. Address C J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; writes a good hand, quick at figures, willing to work hard; wants a place where he can learn the business and work up. Address C J 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or general office work; also an experienced bill or entry clerk and extender; fifteen years' experience; want permanent position where an earnest and hard worker will be appreciated. Best of references. Address M P 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HIGHLY EDUCATED young man, speaking and writing English, French, and German; rapid penman and quick at figures; willing to work for low wages. Address Z 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist, 12 years' experience; German and English; best reference. Z 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROCERY CLERK BY single man; have had nine years' experience in the business; best of reference. Y 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is steady and reliable, in some business office as correspondent or other office work; writes a good business hand; salary moderate; no canvassing; references. Address Y 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, with A1 city references, fine penman and accountant, desires to make a change from present employment. Address A. HARVEY, 407 E. 43d-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE OR ROAD salesman by ambitious young man selling Illinois, Iowa, and Western trade; very best of habits, and wholesale references. Y 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, with first-class record and references, as traveling salesman for a reliable house. Address, with references, Box 412, Toledo, Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN—HAVING had 25 years' experience in the Sheffield House, Toronto, as salesman and partner in the watch, clock, jewelry, and fancy goods business; best of Toronto references. THOS. A. ROBINSON, 4057 Lake-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED clothing salesman; permanent position; city or country. A1 reference. Speaks fair German. Y 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN—A BUSIness house wanting a good, reliable, honest salesman, either on road or in store, with No. 1 references and a worker, for interview please address today Z 122, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MECHANICAL SUPERintendent is open to engagement where practical experience can work a just reward. Address Z 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL MECHANic, draftsman, and traveling salesman wishes to connect himself with a house in the mechanical line or will locate and take charge of works or take charge of some outside office. Z 121, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITer, man, in a private family; am not afraid to work. Z 76, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY GRADUATE OF business school as bookkeeper or an assistant; small salary at first. M., 336 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent lady bookkeeper, eight years' experience in different lines of business. Highest recommendations from employers. Z 56, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHer; experienced. Best of references furnished. Address T. F. G., Box 235, Belle Plaine, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER OWNing machine will do copying, envelope addressing, etc., at home, at reasonable prices. Address A 15, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AMERican girl, as chambermaid, housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid; reliable and trustworthy. Address MARY, Z 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN AS SECOND girl or small housework. Apply 24 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second work in private family; South Side preferred. Call or address 4517 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; small family. Call for two days. 140 37th-st., upstairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY with an American family, to do plain sewing and willing to assist in housework. Best of references given. 350 North Paulina-st., second floor.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE MAN as shipping clerk in wholesale house in city; none need apply who have not had experience and plenty of it; Chicago references must be given. State salary expected. Address, for three days, Y 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper and bill clerk in a wholesale house; must be honest and reliable, quick and correct at figures, and good penman. Give references of former employers. Address Z 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WHO can write shorthand in a wholesale clothing house. Address, with references, Z 125, Tribune.

WANTED—WE WISH AT ONCE A FIRST-CLASS entry clerk; must understand the shipment of goods by express; applications will only be received by letter in own handwriting. Centennial Mfg. Co., 253 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, MALE; REMINGton operator; experienced. Z 12, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER, NOT for shorthand work, but to work into position of salesman of writing machines; must be somewhat familiar with machines, a hustler, and honest; references required; permanent position and good future to right man; salary $12 to start. Z 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN stenographer, Remington operator, who is also an experienced telegrapher; $75. Z 141, Tribune.

Salesmen.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CITY SALESman to sell baking powder and grocery specialties for an out-of-town manufacturer; a good opportunity for the right man; no replies considered only of those having at present a city trade by wagon or otherwise; bond or the best of reference required. Address, giving full particulars of your trade, amount of sales, etc., F 47, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR NORWEGIAN, Swedish, German, and English family Bibles; also albums, silverware, clocks, rugs, lace curtains, and wringers, on installments and for cash. Goods sent on consignment to those who furnish security. No experience or investment necessary. Send for terms and secure territory now for the holiday trade. Will send new catalogue on receipt of ten cents in stamps. JOHN GATELY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMEN AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 251 and 253 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL TO THE trade many staple and fancy articles; liberal commission paid, and to hustlers with experience guarantees will be given. Men who want to work cannot help making money. Call in person. 205 Randolph-st. Caldwell Commission Company.

WANTED—THREE MORE FIRST-CLASS TEA, cigar, and spice salesmen. Useless to apply unless you have an established trade.
H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR SPECIALties to the trade; samples furnished; good pay and permanent situation; exclusive territory. Model Ledger Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY SALESMAN WITH experience; none other need apply. Y 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN. ADVERTISED SHOE side line, 5 per cent commission; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kas. Open 5 days. Z 159, Tribune.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY POSTed in the paint business to travel in the State of Iowa; give references, experience, amount of sales, and state salary desired. Y 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE clothing house desires A1 representatives for Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri; those with large trade only and can command good salary need apply. Address CLOTHING, P. O. Box 1502, Philadelphia.

WANTED—MAN TO SELL LINE OF CIGARS; salary and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Florida Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, TEMPERATE single man; one who understands barn and general work and is a good, careful driver. Must bring city references. Apply at barn in rear of 3359 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE COOK IN PRIvate hospital near Milwaukee; good pay and permanent position. Address M 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SASH FOREMAN. Must thoroughly understand both laying off and machine work and be able to make sash of every description as well as stock work. Apply to HINTZE & WEISE, Twenty-first and Brown-sts.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED TINNERS. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—CARDWRITER. 169 W. MADISON.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN EXperienced Corliss engineer, who also understands elevator engines and has tools for steam fitting and repairing; state where and how long employed in last place, and address with references, Z 75, Tribune.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS; only such as are experienced in general work need apply; good wages paid and steady employment given. Address, with references, National Iron Works, Spokane Falls, Wash.

WANTED—FREIGHT-CAR BUILDERS. APPLY to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$30 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADvance, allowed each month; steady employment at home or traveling; no soliciting; duties delivering and making collections; no postal cards. Address, with stamp, HAFER & Co., Piqua, Ohio.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL ARTICLES wanted in every store, office, and home; quick sellers; liberal commissions, and to the right kind of workers guarantees will be given; good workers cannot help making money. Call in person. 205 Randolph-st., the Caldwell Commission Co.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A man of influence and large acquaintance to organize and make up one-half the capital of a joint stock company for the manufacture, lease, and sale of a valuable machine and attachments secured by letters patent and on a first-class business footing now and the thorough introduction assured. None but qualified parties with the best of acquaintance and influence need answer; such a man will find a valuable cash opening for services. Address Z 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE men to canvass in Chicago and in the Western and Middle States for the Bankers' Life (Insurance) Association of St. Paul; liberal terms to men of experience and character who can give bank references. Address RUSSELL R. DORR, Pres't, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN THREE months; $65 monthly salary; eight hours' light work daily; small security required. R. 25, 823 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—DO YOU USE FIGURES?—FARNSworth's new system of addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to the Farnsworth Co., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework in family of three. No. 1 E. 40th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL work in family of three. Address Box 127, Rogers Park, Ill.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. References required. Call 301 41st-st.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, AND progressive parties interested in scientific garment cutting to investigate Jackson's Franco-Prussian Mode of Independent Measurement. This celebrated system has achieved the highest degree of perfection, mastering every difficulty in placing easy, artistic fitting garments on all forms without alteration, as thousands never before fitted can testify, and today is the standard system wherever introduced. We have constant orders for cutters using this system at best prices. Easy, artistic fitting patterns cut to measure and warranted. Chicago Scientific Tailoring Institute, 202 State-st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO INVESTIGATE Jackson's Lightning Calculator, the most rapid and best fitting $5 system in America. Perfect fitting patterns cut to order and warranted. 202 State-st., Room 5.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

WANTED—ESCAPE THE BLIZZARDS—W. F. Stewart's Employment and Information Bureau, Daytona, Florida, has applications for domestics, mechanics, and professional men for winter work. Information on all Florida matters.

INSTRUCTION.

ATHENÆUM, "THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE." Thorough instruction in the common English branches; also in advanced Mathematics, Physics, Rhetoric, Languages, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Elocution, Music. All day pupils have regular gymnasium exercises free. EVENING CLASSES FIVE EVENINGS A WEEK. Terms—$12 for 3 months, 3 evenings a week. Ladies' Class in Shakspeare Wednesdays, 2 p. m.

ATHENÆUM GYMNASIUM, THE STANDARD—Conceded by impartial judges to hold the lead. Open daily from 8 a. m. till 9:30 p. m. Gentlemen's classes, Mon., Wedns., and Fri., 8 to 9 p. m. LADIES' CLASSES, Mon., Wedns., and Sat. a. m., 9:45 to 11:15, also Thurs. p. m., 2:30 to 4. Special rates to clubs.

ATHENÆUM DAY SHORTHAND SCHOOL (Munson's), 16th year—Thorough course guaranteed. EVENING CLASSES, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri., 7 to 9, with privilege of arithmetic and bookkeeping.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, GRADUATE OF THE University of Paris, would like to give lessons in French: conversation, literature, etc., etc. Write to L. M., 256 Michigan-av.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY—
CHICAGO, NEW YORK.
635 Rookery Building. 28 W. Twenty-third-st.
Supplies superior teachers for schools, colleges, and families.
Recommends schools to parents.

ELOCUTION—FLUENT SPEECH—WEAK VOICES strengthened. Pupils prepared for dramatic work. Stuttering and other vocal defects removed. Prof. W. E. MINSHALL, 87 Park-av., near Wood, Chicago.

ELOCUTION LESSONS IN SHAKSPEARE, PUBlic speaking, etc.; day and evening. H. M. SOPER, Elocutionist. Chicago Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPERA SCHOOL, 1400 Michigan-av. Dr. H. SCHWERIN, late of Milan and Paris, Director.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, 70 STATE-ST.; PREferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 16th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

STENOGRAPHY—BROWNE, PITMAN & MUNson; thorough mail course, $5; private lessons, 50c; notes corrected. MARK, Room 627, 112 Clark-st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
106 State-st., N. E. corner Adams.
Branches: New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin.
Conversational knowledge in shortest time.
Highest references. Trial lessons free.
Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY FIRST-CLASS pianist and accompanist; no objection to traveling. Z 15, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GENERAL AND LOCAL agents to handle the new Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; greatest novelty ever produced; erases ink in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; sells at sight; territory absolutely free; salary to good men; sample 35 cents by mail. For terms and full particulars address the manufacturers.
THE MONROE ERASER CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE book, "History of the Clan-na-Gael and the Murder of Dr. Cronin." A full and impartial account; the sensation of the century; a harvest for agents. Send for circulars and 30 cents for canvassing outfit; liberal terms.
BORLAND & CO., 101 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE McQUISTON Skirt Envelope; protects ladies' dresses and skirts from rain, snow, and mud; it receives a hearty welcome everywhere. Address,
McQUISTON SKIRT ENVELOPE CO.,
Oskaloosa, Iowa.

A MAN OR WOMAN RESIDING OUTSIDE OF Chicago wanted in each town to take charge of our business, distribute samples, circulars, take orders, etc.; extra fine chance for right party. Inclose stamp for reply. Hobbs Medicine Co., 407-415 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO ARE FAMILIAR with farmers' trade to handle a specialty; either salary or commission; references required. Z 6, Tribune office.

MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE FONTHILL NURsery of Canada. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian grown stock. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL NEW TAILOR press machine. For particulars address
DE SHAW BROS.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LARGE TELESCOPES and microscopes. DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, 62 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 SET FAIRBANK R. R. scales, 1 canal propeller and barge, all in shape for stone trade. Address Box 1397, Morris, Ill.

WEARING APPAREL.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE LADY'S SEALskin garment, new; bust 38, length 40; a bargain. Y 171 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST FRONT MAIN BALCONY seats, Dec. 17, Patti night; $12 pair.
D. W. COLE, 120 Wabash-av.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, shingle or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. If desired we will send men and do your work. B. F NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN AS PARTNER IN A fine Illinois drug store; good opening for right man. R. S. Z., care Colburn, Birks & Co., Peoria, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of diamonds, way below actual value; one 4 karats; the finest in the city.
L. W. FELT,
325 Chicago-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—
Acres for subdivision.
4-story brick block on State-st.
Business block on Milwaukee-av.
Block of brick houses on Keeley-st. Sale or exchange.
Residence and business property in different parts of the city.
B. F. JACOBS,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—NEW HOTEL and ground, central part of city; will pay over 6 per cent on investment. Z 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$4,200—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 36TH, two flat building and brick barn.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—DEC. 13, 1889—NOTICE TO WHOM IT may concern: The sale of all property owned by the undersigned has this day been taken out of the hands of Snow & Dickinson. H. M. HARPER.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VACANT property; valuations given on application; taxes paid and assessments adjusted for non-residents without cost. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st. and 51st-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT MODERN houses on State, Elm, Scott-sts., Bellevue-place; prices $9,000, $10,000, $25,000. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Choice residence lots in that subdivision known as Park & Leighton's. It lies on the

FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE
FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE

Colorado-av. and can be reached from the Forty-fifth-st. station of the Wisconsin Central railroad. This road runs a large number of trains a day to this property, and as it is but 20 minutes' ride from the city there has been an active inquiry for these lots. They are sold at low prices on the easy payment plan and are going rapidly. If you are possessed of sagacity you will not lose time and opportunity by delaying the purchase of one or more of these lots. If you would like to have us build you a modern pressed brick house with plate-glass windows, hardwood floors, water and gas pipes, and sewer connections, just say the word and we will erect one for you, only requiring a small payment in cash and the balance $25 per month. We consider this as

THE FAIREST PROPOSITION

ever made to purchasers of property in or about Chicago, as it gives you an opportunity to start off in first-class style without the embarrassment of large payments to meet. We will furnish you with free transportation that you may visit this property any time. You will find our agent at 45th-st. station of the Wisconsin Central railroad or at our branch office at 1979 West Madison-st.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
25 ft on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft deep.
556 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
50 South Curtis-st.—2-story house and barn, with 50-foot lot, for $9,000. Will exchange for good dwelling west of Ashland-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—
MUST BE SOLD.
Polk-st., near Laflin, 48x125 to 16-ft. alley, south front; investigate; per foot, $85.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—
582 W. Indiana-st., next to the corner of Wood; lot 24x100 to alley, with a good frame store and flat over, for the low price of $3,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—THREE BARGAINS—MAKE OFFER on this desirable property—Elegant brick stone front flat, 409 Marshfield-av.; fine modern brick residence, 603½ Monroe-st.; new brick store, 465 West Van Buren-st.; all rented. Apply to owner, B. F. GEORGE, No. 353½ Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST PROPERTY EVER PUT ON THE MARKET ON THE WEST SIDE; INTERSECTED BY MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, CONGRESS, HARRISON-STS., FRONTING ON W. 44TH-ST.; GREAT SALES OF LOTS AT POPULAR PRICES; AN INVESTMENT SURE TO DOUBLE IN VALUE; MADISON-ST. CABLE AND WISCONSIN CENTRAL TRAINS. EASY TERMS.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.
1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,500—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM brick cottage, with 7-foot basement, newly painted and papered throughout, south front, on paved street, near Sacramento-av., and one block from Madison-st. cable line; terms, $250 cash, $20 monthly on long time. Inquire at southeast corner of Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.

FOR SALE—AN OLD MILK DEPOT—
187 S. Leavitt-st., 2-story house in two flats, with brick barn, for sale cheap; alley on side and rear; look at it and call on us for terms.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR WILL LEASE FOR TEN OR more years and build for tenant 88x125 ft. on Desplaines-st., north of Harrison, alley on side.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 25, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,100—A NEW SIX-ROOM AND BASEMENT brick cottage, ready to occupy, east front, on paved street, one-quarter block from Madison-st. cable line, near Sacramento-av.; a bargain; terms $300 cash, $25 monthly. Inquire of J. S. REYNOLDS, southeast corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
372 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ON HUMBOLDT-BLVD., CORNER OF Western-av.—49x166, $1,300. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
44, 66, or 132 feet on Wilcox-av., south front, east of and near California-av.; a fine building site.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—755 W. ERIE-ST., SOUTH FRONT, between Leavitt and Oakley, fine 2-story 12-room brick house, well rented; lot 24x124 to alley; house built in 2 flats; price, $3,750; easy terms.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, or J. P. JOHNSON, 749 West Erie.

FOR SALE—
40 South Curtis-st.—2-story and basement brick, alley on side and rear; price $6,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$3,000—NEAT SIX-ROOM AND BASEMENT brick cottage, in perfect order, three blocks east of Garfield Park, one-half block from Madison-st. cable line; street paved and all improvements paid for; terms $300 cash, $25 monthly and long time. Inquire of J. S. REYNOLDS, southeast corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR HOMES IN GUNDERSON & GAUGER'S ADDITION ON W. 43D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON-ST. AND COLORADO-AV. HIGHLY IMPROVED AND VERY CHOICE. WE BUILD BRICK HOUSES TO YOUR ORDER ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.
1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—
A well improved piece of property on Fulton-st., worth $6,500; want an improved farm in Illinois, 50 to 75 miles of Chicago.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—WASHINGTON-BLVD., near Hoyne-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; lot 25x125; will sell $1,500 under value if sold by Jan. 1. Address owner, Z 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THIS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE quickly—50x175, one block north of Lake-st. cars, on Hamlin-av. (facing Garfield Park); $2,700 takes it; $800 cash, balance on time. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—AN OFFER ON 10 ACRES near corner of Armitage and California-avs. Call at 102 Washington-st., Room 3, between 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES NEAR CORNER MADISON and W. 48th-sts.; makes 20 lots.
J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
On West Jackson-st.—108x180, with two new bricks, three flats each on the west 54 feet; rents $200 per month; 54 feet vacant that will pay to improve; price only $35,000 for all.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—
MUST BE SOLD,
48 feet on Polk-st., near Laflin, south front, adjacent to corner; per foot, $85.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 4-story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x91 feet. $30,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN ON MICHIGAN-av., east front, north of 18th-st., frame on brick basement, 12 large, light rooms; lot 23⅓x176 to 20-ft. stone paved alley; party wall contract on north; mortgage $7,500 due in 4 years from date, balance must be cash; price only $12,500. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE AVENUE NEAR 33d-st.—A new 2-story and cellar, 10 rooms, hard wood finish, best plumbing, furnace, fine gas-fixtures, sideboard built in, porcelain bath, cemented cellar, etc., etc. Buy this either for a home or as an "8 per cent net" investment. Price, $8,000.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER, INDIANA-AV. AND 54TH-st.; price $75 ft. J. B. WOODRUFF & CO.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 12-ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE, with stable, on Vernon-av., near 36th-st.; price $7,500.
J. B. WOODRUFF & CO.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, FRAME HOUSE, $3,500, Calumet-av., near 24th-st.
REED & SON, 161 La Salle-st., Room 66.

FOR SALE—$5,600—RHODES-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.; modern 2-story and cellar stone-front house; rented at $45 per month.
BENJ. BISSINGER,
122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NORTH OF 39TH-ST., modern detached 10-room brick house; lot 29x175; price $12,000.
B. M. FOX,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 92.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20 ACRES ON 63D, EAST OF State-st., 20 acres on 73d, near State, 80 acres on 80th, 30 acres 10, 40, 53. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—3005 MAIN-ST.—25 feet and small house and barn. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—50 FT. EAST FRONT ON Evans-av., north of 65th-st.; price $1,350.
J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF LINCOLN PARK.
The new and modern 3-story stone front residence at 601 Dearborn-av.; handsomely decorated, well lighted, wide lot, good alley, and immediate possession. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM WASHINGTON Park, corner brick residence, 11 rooms...$8,500
One block from Lincoln Park, brick residence 9 rooms...6,000
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW RESIDENCE, JUST FINISHED, a bargain; terms to suit; Ontario-st., near the lake.
S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,
59 Dearborn-st., Room 407.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LONGWOOD.

Located on the hill at 95th-st., Rock Island Ry., 11 miles from the Court-House; 42 trains daily; Rock Island cars land you in the business center of the city.

MACADAMIZED STREETS,
STONE SIDEWALKS,
SEWER AND WATER MAINS.
BUILDING LIMIT, $2,500.
BUILDING LINE, 35 FEET BACK.
LOTS, 100 FEET FRONT.

The most attractive property for fine homes about Chicago.

For particulars and to inspect the property apply to

E. P. HILLIARD,
217 La Salle-st., Room 1104 The Rookery.
PREBLE & CO.,
Room 512 Tacoma Bldg., 333 63d-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
At Fernwood,
On the Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R.
On 103d-st., just west of State-st.

15 acres near the station. Only $1,500 per acre. Easy terms. Release clause.

The adjoining land is selling rapidly in lots at the rate of upwards of $3,000 per acre. Close proximity to Pullman, Kensington, Roseland, etc., together with excellent railroad communication and prospective elevated road on State-st., as also the excellent character of the people and buildings of Fernwood are contributing elements to the cheapness and desirability of this land which recommend it to the conservative buyer, not as a speculation, but as a careful, safe investment to hold for continued steady growth or to retail now in lots for more than 100 per cent profit.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 187x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—
THESE GREAT BARGAINS.
10 acres, Ashland-av., near 55th-st., $4,500.
5 acres, Western-av. and 49th, only $2,000.
10 acres, 52d and Robey, $1,850.
80 acres at South Blue Island, only $175; one-half cash.
3 four-acre blocks in South Blue Island; very cheap.
WM. H. CONDON,
156 South Clark.

FOR SALE—
On Crawford-av.,
north of 55th-st. (3,567)
80 ACRES.
Can be secured at a positive bargain. Price only $1,250 per acre.
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE SUBDIVISION.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODERN, handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payment. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14, American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st. J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME—ON SHERMAN-ST., near 53d, 4-room cottage, accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; water pipes and sidewalks laid.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-FIVE FEET IMPROVED business frontage on 63d-st., Englewood; will guarantee 6 per cent net investment for five years, when property will bring at least $40,000; offer open only few days. Address, for particulars, Z 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse-cars; price $500 and $750 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOOK AT 6327, 6333, OR 6335 Dickey-st.; will sell one or all three at a great bargain.
L. A. GILBERT,
131 La Salle-st., Room 713.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 85TH-ST., AND EAST OF Crawford-av.; subdivided; on two railroads; great bargain, $1,000, if taken at once.
27½ acres 51st-st., and Kedzie-av.; near two depots; water in both streets; choice tract; $2,000.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lot and houses in our beautiful and popular subdivision at Stony Island-av., 75th to 77th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.
PRICES.
Lots—$500 to $1,250.
Houses—$3,000; easy payments.
Call for free tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 76th-st. and railroad tracks, Grand Crossing) daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
144 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS—
50x164 feet on Woodland-av., near 51st, at $15 per ft. under real value.
50x200 feet on Coles-av., at $22 per foot.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington.

FOR SALE—NO. 5503 CORNELL-AV.
One block east South Park station Illinois Central and cable roads; new detached stone front, hardwood finish, hot water heat, burglar alarm, electric gas lighting, every modern improvement. Open every day. Lot 31x150 feet. Inquire of
A. F. SHUMAN, Owner,
Room 54, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE ON KIMbark-av., near 49th-st., just finished; $11,500. Fine new house, hardwood finish, on 46th-st., near Lake-av.; $13,000.
B. A. ULRICH & SON,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale Station; water pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $525 to $750 per lot, on easy payments.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7 117-1000 ACRES ON B. & O. R. R. AT 79th-st., near Cheltenham, at $2,000 per acre; will take good house worth $5,000 or $6,000 in part payment, balance cash and time.
W. G. BAKER, 33, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., BETWEEN 43D and 44th-sts., 40x140, cheap at $150; will take $125 per foot.
L. A. GILBERT,
131 La Salle-st. (Tacoma).

FOR SALE—$135 PER FOOT—NORTHEAST CORner Michigan-av. and 50th-st.; 97x161.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—18¼ ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 77th-st.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— —SOUTH RIDGELAND
LOTS— —25X126 FEET— —LOTS
$200 UPWARD.
$5 down and $5 monthly payments.

A brand-new addition; NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST. and within THREE minutes' walk of SOUTH RIDGELAND STATION (Great Western line). Over THIRTY lots sold in two weeks without advertising or effort to sell. Call for plats and tickets. Branch office in South Ridgeland Station.
BUTLER LOWRY,
406 Tacoma Building, cor. La Salle and Madison.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES HALF BLOCK WEST of Ridgeland-av., also five acres one block west of Ridgeland-av. These blocks are on Thirteenth-st.; only $5,000 each; this is the greatest bargain in Cicero, as Ridgeland-av. is a section line, and has deep covered sewers; will sell quickly. WILLIAM PENNY, 303 Tacoma Building. Apply at once.

FOR SALE—
2973-100 ACRES, RIDGELAND-AV., NEAR DIVISION-st.; $25,000.
F. E. BALLARD & CO.,
601 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TEN ACRES ON WEST 48th-st., a choice corner; I offer at $1,500 per acre: also about 40 acres at $1,200 per acre in Austin; this will retail at a fine profit now. Terms on or before on deferred payments.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN IN ACRES.
WE HAVE IT SURE.
40 ACRES AT $700 PER ACRE.
Within 10 miles of the Court-House, near depot, with good suburban service. Very choice for immediate subdivision.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., R. 42, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
HIGH AND DRY
LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE
Convenient to Illinois Central
and other railroads
and large factories.
$200 per lot and upwards.
One-tenth down.
Balance $5 per month.
Free tickets and plats furnished on application.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—THE FLAG OF SOUTH BLUE ISLand in triumph waves at 156 South Clark-st., and over 100 lots have been sold already at from $50 to $150 each, and until Christmas, for presents, we offer blocks of 38 lots to societies and clubs at half price for all cash, which is acre prices. Such bargains were never heard of before. Ride next Sunday on the Grand Trunk in our special car to our beautiful new depot free of charge and see choice lots for $5 cash and $1 a week. WM. H. CONDON, Chicago Hotel.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—
10 acres at Paxton-av. and 77th-st.; $15,000.
5 acres near Stony Island-av. and 87th-st.; $7,500.
23 acres at South Englewood; $60,000.
10 acres on South Park-av., near 87th-st.; $15,000.
17 acres corner of 95th-st. and Vincennes-road and Centre-av., very high land; depot at 95th-st.; market now for lots; price $25,000.
10 acres on 95th-st., near Waldo Station; $15,000.
47 acres near Western-av. and 87th-st.; $35,250.
10 acres on Halsted-st., near 55th; want offer.
10 acres corner of 54th and Robey-sts.; want offer.
10 acres, Crawford-av. and 31st-st.; $22,000.
80 acres close to Stickney tract; only $400 per acre if taken at once.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—20 ACRES, HALSTED-st., near Tracy-av. (103d-st.), at $900 for few days.
10 acres, California-av. and 67th-st.; bargain for few days.
5 acres near Western-av. and 67th-st., ripe for retailing, at $1,500.
40 acres on Grand Trunk R. R. at Chicago Lawn; bargain.
10 acres, 52d and Robey-sts., at $1,900.
Several tracts in Worth and Lyons, $150 per acre and upwards.
18 acres Western-av. and 55th-st. at $1,800; adjoining Gage Park.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SURE PROFIT FOR LARGE OR small capitalists in acres ready for subdivision; 5 to 160 acres in a piece; property and prices attractive.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, 100X150 FEET; choicest property in this suburb, $3,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, 20 ACRES, ALL fruited; black, straw, and raspberries, apples and grapes; two-story eight-room house, barn, and outhouses; on Lake Shore drive, 4½ miles south of St. Joseph, Mich., the popular summer resort; 40 rods from depot and postoffice; price $1,850. Address H. C. LORD, Glen Lord, Berrien County, Michigan.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST 200-ACRE farms in Northern Illinois; situated 2 miles north of Wilmington station, Chicago & Alton R'y, about 50 miles from Chicago; farm and buildings in good order; price $12,000.
WM. L. PIERCE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT IMproved farm, 160 acres, near Spencer, county-seat of Clay County, Iowa. G. S. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—GOOD TIMBER AND prairie lands in Arkansas, less than value.
WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn, R. 26.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS IN central Kansas, particularly the Solomon Valley.
GEO. W. WILSON & CO., Minneapolis, Kas.

FOR SALE—FARM WITH FRUIT AND DAIRY business; a rare opportunity for profitable farming with light work; will sell cows, horses, tools, and machinery. For particulars address Z 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE, BY A LADY, 160 acre improved farm in Garfield County, Kansas, $5 an acre, house, barn, etc.; part time. 97 Calumet Bld.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—160 ACRES, ALL IMproved; good farm; near Freeport; $30 per acre; easy payments. WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn, R. 26.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD CORNER ON NORTH OR WEST Side worth about $25,000 or $35,000.
H. R. BEDDOE, R. 28, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PROPERTY ON OR NEAR 79TH-ST. Will pay cash for bargain. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST TWO-FLAT HOUSE AND lot for $1,500 or $2,000 cash. Address J 64, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD EQUITY IN 3-STORY brick flats. Would take stock of furniture, small farm, clear, near Chicago, or Western land clear.
E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD RUNNING GROCERY with fine fixtures, good horse and wagon, North Side, value about $1,250, for equity in house and lot; state price and where located. Y 129, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE STONE FRONT MODern residence on Rhodes-av., south of 31st-st.; price $6,500. Will take vacant lots in Hyde Park or Woodlawn. L. A. GILBERT, 131 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE OWN 60 LOTS ADJOINING the new car shops in Hammond and want farm.
J. S. WOLFE, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS IN FRANKLIN Co., Valley Co., Gosper Co., and Dawson Co., Nebraska; close to railroads and county seats; to exchange for merchandise of all kinds.
FRANK E. HARTIGAN, Crete, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM IN KANSAS WITH SPOT cash for hotel outfit in county seat. Address W. T. EVANS, 1010 W. Harrison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION—5 AND 6 per cent money on real estate. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—5, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on real estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity. Large fund on hand seeking investment; no delay.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts
of $2,000 and upwards.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT, ON IMproved city real estate at lowest rates of interest; also good building loans. SNYDACKER & CO., 164 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE; LOW INterest. 162 La Salle-st., Room 48.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AMOUNTS ON city real estate at
5 AND 5½ PER CENT.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVed real estate security. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—SMALL NOTES SECURED BY REAL estate first mortgage, $500 to $2,500 each, 6 and 7; Chicago inside property.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—5 SHARES IN THE MIDLAND COMpany; make cash offers. Z 185, Tribune office.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

WANTED—$8,000 ON 100 SHARES CITY BANK stock; state terms, etc. S 172, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT—WANT PARTY to buy lot and build for tenant that will take long lease; $70,000 investment. Address Z 167, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—
Complete housekeeping outfit of three-room flat, all walnut furniture; first-class; good order; chance for man and wife; all for $100. Call 227 Ogden-av., first flat.

GREAT — MORTGAGE — SALE. 564, 566, 568, 570 W. LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Union Park—An immense stock of FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, AND CROCKERY.
Must be sold regardless of value.
Don't miss this sale.
Open evenings.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

STOVES AT WHOLESALE PRICES—GREAT bargains—Previous to taking stock we will retail stoves, furnaces, or ranges at net wholesale prices. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT—DO YOU WANT a bargain in a 6-room choice flat, South Side? If so, call or write me at once. J. WINTERS, 1734 Wabash-av., Flat 4.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, PART TIME—A finely furnished steam heated flat of four rooms on North Side; the furniture almost new; the rent of flat is $16 per month. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Room 29, 130 Dearborn-st. Telephone 956.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR: WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

SUPERB ACCOUNTANT. BOOKS OPENED closed, audited, or adjusted. Z 61, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st. Branch office, 253 West Madison-st.:
HOUSES.
470½ W. Adams-st., stone front, 10 rooms.
404 W. Congress-st., brick, 10 rooms, $40.
574 W. Congress-st., brick, 8 rooms, $40.
222 S. Morgan-st., stone front, 10 rooms, $50.
358 W. Jackson-st., frame, 10 rooms, $25.
18 O'Brien-st., frame, 7 rooms, $25.
FLATS.
235 S. Sangamon-st., brick, 7 rooms, $20.50.
171 S. Western-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms, $18.50.
112 S. Peoria-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms.
145 S. Peoria-st., brick, 7 rooms.
253 W. Madison-st., brick, 6 rooms.
313 W. Polk-st., brick, 4 front rooms, $12.
154 S. Oakley-av., brick, 7 rooms, $25.
455 W. Madison-st., 3 front rooms, $15.
237 S. Sangamon-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $16.50.
1 S. Wood-st., brick, 5 rooms, $19.
720 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms, $14.50.
139 N. Halsted-st., 2d floor, 3 front rooms, $9.
STORES.
336 W. Madison-st., store and barn.
720 W. Madison-st., store, basement, and barn.
441 W. Van Buren-st., store, basement, and barn.
310 W. Van Buren-st., store and basement.

TO RENT—238 S. GREEN-ST., 10 ROOM HOUSE and barn, $50.
75 and 77 Throop-st., 2 good houses cheap.
101 Centre-av., 3-story brick $30.
210 Warren-av., 8 room stone front $35, and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—ONLY $30, 48 W. ADAMS-ST. 2 STORY and basement brick store with basement and 9 rooms up-stairs.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—LOVELY MODERN NEW CORNER home, 10 rooms; polished oak floors; all exquisitely perfect; Lincoln, corner Jackson-boulevard; cheap. E. L. STEWART, 607, 133 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
396 Superior-st., corner St. Clair-st., a very desirable residence; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; at low rental to desirable tenant.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE; 14 rooms; choice location for family or boarding-house; with or without furniture. G. WEBSTER, 349 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—NO. 5 LINCOLN-AV., NICE TWO-story brick house, opposite Lincoln Park; very desirable.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE, 71 PINE-ST. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—
18 Scott-st., 9-room brick...$35
429 Erie-st., 12-room brick...100
11 Wisconsin-st., 9-room brick...45
28 Lincoln-av., 9-room brick...50
323 Belden-av., 10-room brick...60
351 Dayton-st., 7-room brick...30
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW HOUSES OF TEN rooms each, on separate lots, on Garfield-boulevard, near State-st. cable; rent $45 per month; furnace, gas fixtures, picture moldings, and other modern conveniences, all complete. Also five 7-room flats on first and second floors in the same block; rent from $30 to $35 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—SPLENDID HOUSE; 4 ROOMS, bath, and modern; 138 53d-st.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

Lake.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 6-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOME; one-third price; cheap fares; both trains and cable. Room 53, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

West Side.

TO RENT—MODEL 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN new buildings, 322 to 346 S. Wood-st.; all modern improvements; Lincoln clothes-dryers; outside light and air in every room; special rates to May 1, 1890. Don't rent until you have seen these flats; they are the best for the money in Chicago. Agents on the premises. F. A. SMITH, Room 20, 69 Dearborn-st.
322 South Wood-st., first flat.

TO RENT—2 SMALL FLATS AT 24 ST. JOHN'S place, close to Union Park, $14 and $18. Key at grocery 527 Lake-st.

TO RENT—BRIGHT, WARM, CONVENIENT south front brick, parlor floor, 5-room flat; vicinity of Ashland-av. and Harrison-st.
STEWART, 607, 133 La Salle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
33d, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.—Splendid 6 and 7 room flats, with modern improvements, each flat has store-room and vegetable cellar; finished in hardwood throughout, and kept in first-class repair; halls, lawns, walks, and yards always clean and in good order; cheapest flats in the city for rent asked. Don't rent until you have seen these. Our agent, Mr. Dodge, 407 33d-st., will show.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
125 Thirty-fifth-st., very desirable flats of 3 rooms each, in nice order; rents $11 and $12 per month. Apply to janitor or
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $12 FOR A 5-ROOM BRICK flat, first floor; 2914 Fifth-av.
E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLATS, FRANKLIN-ST., $14.
6-room flats, Wells-st., $18.
8-room flats, Locust-st., $25.
S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,
59 Dearborn-st., Room 407.

TO RENT—11 BURTON-PLACE, 6 ROOMS AND bath, steam heat, modern and elegant; key with janitor; rent, $43 to first-class tenant. ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLAT, 213 ILLINOIS-ST.—6 rooms with bath, $30; splendid condition. Inquire J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st., or Mrs. Moulton, 2d flat, 213 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—247 SEMINARY-AV., NEAR BELDEN-av., eight-room flat, with all conveniences. 247 Seminary-av., first flat.

TO RENT—FLAT—6 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; JANitor service; $50; best location on North Side. Z 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—235 LINCOLN-AV., A NICELY FURnished steam-heated 4-room flat, all complete for housekeeping. Call in music store 237 Lincoln-av. for particulars.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 23 UNIversity-place, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms. 15 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SINgle sleeping-room, $5 per month; gentleman. 52 Twenty-fourth-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—349½ WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, top flat—Nicely furnished rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—459 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, nicely furnished rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; first-class table board.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED STEAM HEATed rooms; rent reasonable; by the day, week, or month. Take elevator. 44 North Clark-st., at the Sorento.

TO RENT—68 RUSH-ST., NICELY FURNISHED double and single rooms; front; furnace heat, gas, bath, etc.

TO RENT—269 HURON-ST., SECOND FLAT, TWO parlors, together or separate; also one other room.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS—TRADE ACCOUNTS AGAINST down town hotels. Z 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORES AND FLATS—NOS. 4712 to 4722 State-st., in the new stone and brick building just completed, with plate-glass show windows and good dry basements, suitable for any kind of mercantile business; rent only $35 per month for store and basement.
Also ten flats in the same building of six rooms each, besides bath-room, hot and cold water, patent clothes drier, gas-fixtures; in fact, everything complete ready for housekeeping; each flat is entirely separate from the other; all woodwork finished in oil; rents on second floor $25 per month, third floor $22.50 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND FLATS, 85 THIRD-av.; excellent location for saloon and hotel. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON WENTWORTH-av., next door to and with an entrance from the Englewood Post-office; a fine stand for holiday goods or gents' furnishings; will rent VERY CHEAP to May 1.
BUTLER LOWRY,
406 Tacoma Building.

West Side.

FOR RENT—ONLY $25—
1161 West Madison-st.—store with saloon fixtures, or will rent the store and fixtures with two flats over for $50; fine location for railroad boarding-house.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—THE STORES, 668, 670, 672, 674, and 740 Halsted-st.; also two flats.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

North Side.

TO RENT—2 STORES IN A BRICK BLOCK ON Chicago-av., corner N. State-st.; very low rent; in nice order. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—STORES 246 AND 246½ N. CLARK-st.; good business location. E. BATCHELLER, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—217 E. KINZIE-ST.—3-STORY BUILDing, 20x100 ft.; elevator.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—FINE CORNER GROCERY STORE rooms, and bast. W. P. LARKIN, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH—OFFICE ON THIRD floor, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.
and
3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 40x160. 7 floors, 60x160.
1 floors, 42x 78. 1 floor, 40x 50.
1 floor, 42x 83. 1 floor, 48x 48.
WARREN SPRINGER,
48 West Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—
Parties desiring to engage in the wholesale hardware business in a lively jobbing center of 50,000 inhabitants will do well to correspond with or call upon the undersigned. Judging from the amount of sales of the Hart Hardware Co. before the appointment of a receiver—caused by disagreements of stockholders—have every reason to believe that a reliable concern could do a business of over $300,000 per annum and at a much better margin than is obtained by Eastern firms. Will sell stock on hand, which will amount to about $80,000 on about Jan. 1, 1890, and shall be pleased to correspond with parties desiring further information.
FRED W. KRUSE,
Receiver Hart Hardware Co.,
Lincoln, Neb.

AN INTEREST WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED business in Chicago by an office man. References. Address M P 12, Tribune office.

CIGAR STORE DOING A FINE PAYING BUSIness; rent $1,500 per year; a bargain. Reasons for selling, cannot give attention. Investigation invited. Y 49, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE; CASH, $1,500. Address Z 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
We offer for sale in this place our lumber mill and door and sash factory, combined with ice factory, salt grinding mill, and match factory, all run by a 50-horse power Wilcox cut-off engine, with new steel boiler, 30 woodworking machines of all kinds, dwelling house, blacksmith shops, stable, barn, horses, wagons, buggy, and everything belonging to carry on the business. All in first-class order and now doing a profitable and increasing business. This is the only factory of the kind on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Price, $30,000. Apply by letter or direct to us.
WILLIAM LUND & CO.,
Guaymas, Mexico.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' furnishing goods in a first-class location; a good opening for a dry goods establishment in connection with the clothing business; established 19 years; a fine store building, in good condition. Address F 48, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILoring establishment in a good railroad town; the only one in the place; A1 opening for the right party; from 15 to 20 other small towns around that do their business here; business well established; reason for selling, poor health. F 49, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE KNOW OF A GOOD STOCK OF clothing and furnishing goods in a very desirable location in this city. The stock, fixtures, and good will of same to be sold very cheap. Good reasons for selling. For particulars apply to E. ROTHSCHILD & BROS., 203 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE—BLACKSMITH AND WAGon shop, 4224 South Ashland-av.; will sell the buildings, 2-story frame, and tools, with lease, for $600; cheap at $1,200, but owner is going to Kansas and needs money; look at it and call.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—PART OR CONTROLLING INTEREST to increase business; wholesale line specialties; very profitable; required, $10,000 to $15,000. Z 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED CANDY BUSIness doing good business with outfit for manufacturing complete; excellent location with low rent. C. J. KUCHEL, 181 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY PROFITABLE FRUIT FARM and milk business in a desirable location at a great bargain if taken soon. For particulars address Z 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE CASH MARKET, BUSINESS center; old established; big chance for two active young butchers; reason, ill health. Z 60, Tribune.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes, $3,000; stock of clothing, hats, and caps, $5,000; want good city real estate. Address Z 142, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,500, WITH $1,800 DOWN, BUYS lease and furniture of 3-story brick, 40-room hotel, lighted throughout by electricity; town of 3,000 in Illinois; doing first-class business. HOOK, GREENE & CO., Hotel Brokers, 109 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—SUGAR AND MERCHANDISE DAMaged by wet; the Western Transit Co. will sell a quantity of sugar and merchandise damaged by water, ex-cargo of the steamer Buffalo; sale commences at 9 a. m. Monday, 16th inst., at warehouse, foot of Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—FINE BATH PARLORS OF ELEVEN rooms, doing a fine business, cheap. Address Z 169, Tribune office.

NICE CLEAN MILLINERY AND NOTION STOCK for sale at 50 cents on the dollar, with or without fixtures. Z 9, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT DOING GOOD BUSINESS; WILL sell for $300 cash. No agents. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

SUPERIOR HARDWARE SPECIALTY—SAVES cost each month; does better work; want first-class men to lease States. Address 97 Calumet Building.

WANTED—SEVERAL WELL-EDUCATED AND shrewd business-men to represent and sell a line of standard, scientific goods, manufactured in Chicago by an established and wealthy company; the goods are attractive, the demand popular; samples occupy but little space, but are valuable; we can place three men in the Eastern and Southeastern States, two in the Middle States, three in the North and Northwestern States, four in the South and Southwestern States, and two on the Pacific coast; the profits are large, the goods attractive, the needs legitimate, and almost universal; the arrangement for advertising extensive and perfect; gentlemen possessing the requisite ability and willing to invest it, together with from $500 to $1,000 cash, will find an opportunity of realizing from $5,000 to $10,000 income annually, and have an enjoyable time by addressing, giving particulars and reference, Z 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS EXPErience with some capital would invest with services in some paying business; manufacturing preferred. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $500 FOR ONE-HALF INterest in manufacturers' agency; must be a good salesman and willing to travel. Z 166, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY CIGAR PRIVILEGE IN first-class office building, leading restaurant, or hotel. Address Z 165, Tribune office.

WE HAVE FOR SALE TEN OF THE BEST LOcated and finest furnished boarding houses with long leases in the city. BRIGGS & SMITH, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A man of wide and influential acquaintance to organize a company for the manufacture and sale of a valuable article secured by patent; none but qualified parties need answer. Y 167, Tribune office.

$500 BUYS INTEREST PERMANENT ESTABlished business paying $200 monthly. Y 117, Tribune office.

$12,000—$10,000 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME, buys valuable property and business in best town in America of 80,000, netting $200 a month. JOHN BOLE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION OF Franklin Laescher, about 38 years old, from Trenton, Wis.; last heard from him at Peoria, Ill. Information will be thankfully received by JAMES JOHNSON, Salter, Washington County, Wis.

PERSONAL—N.: I REMEMBER STREET BUT have forgotten number and floor. Mention also at what theater now. H.

PERSONAL—J.: I SHALL REMAIN AT HOME for the present. Address letters there instead of city post-office. Please write to me and send your advice.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.
Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—
DRUNKENNESS CURED.
Free information of a positive cure given by Capt D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
ON THE FEMALE FACE,
Moles and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State, Suite 11. Dandruff, baldness, red noses, and all skin diseases cured; 20 years' experience.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BATHS, MOVEMENT cure, vapor, sulphur, ocean brine, lobster, medicated, and plain water baths; office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; established 6 years. Rooms 14 to 18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.—Cheapest and best storage in city; cartage free; money advanced; packing and shipping; careful handling.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of good second-hand engine lathes, iron planers, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, punches, shears, etc., taken in exchange for our tools; will sell them cheap. We have in stock and in process of construction a full line of above machines new of the latest improved designs.
THE LODGE & DAVIS MCH. TOOL CO.
68 and 70 S. Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—1, 2, 4, 7, 25 HORSE-POWER OTTO gas engines, second-hand, in perfect order. Z 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND IRON lathes, planers, punches, shears, steam hammers, and other iron working machinery. Address H S 76, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS SUCCESSFULLY prosecuted. CHAS. TILLMAN, 78, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS.
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS PROCURED, REASONABLE RATES; 15 years' practice. OSCAR SNELL, Mechanical engineer. No. 36 W. Lake-st., R. 14.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience: business quietly transacted.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—TO TAILORS—A NEW MANUFACTuring Wheeler & Wilson machine; cost $65, sell for $35. 5161 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS—
FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
—STEINWAY.—
—STEINWAY.—
FISCHER.
FISCHER.
LESTER.
LESTER.
—NEW ENGLAND.—
—NEW ENGLAND.—
PEASE.
PEASE.
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY.
EASY PAYMENTS.
—ORGANS
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON
and
NEW SCALE
KIMBALL PIANOS,
made especially for the holiday trade, in original designs of
CASINGS IN
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK,
WALNUT, MAPLE, AND ASH.
CALL AND INSPECT THEM.
TIME PAYMENTS RECEIVED.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
A BARGAIN.
A BABY GRAND PIANO
used by artists at concerts
for sale at
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
A good instrument for church,
school, or music-hall.
Second-hand Pianos $25 to $175.
Second-hand Organs $10 to $25.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

WEBER. WEBER. WEBER. WEBER.
The Weber Piano has for years (by those who know) been held to be the best piano manufactured. The Weber Piano is
WORLD RENOWNED FOR
SYMPATHETIC,
PURE, and
RICH TONE.
COMBINED WITH
GREATEST POWER.
Cash or installments.
HOLIDAY STOCK
arriving daily from New York factory.
WEBER MUSIC-HALL,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
WEBER WEBER WEBER WEBER

$10 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID.
Buys either of the following pianos:
3 New England upright pianos, $135, $150...$165
1 Steinway & Sons piano...150
1 Gabler upright piano...150
1 Chickering & Son piano...150
3 upright pianos, each $100, $125...140
5 square pianos, each, $25, $35, $45, $55, and...75
EVERY PIANO WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STANDARD
PIANOS
OF THE WORLD
VOSE & SONS,
KROEGER & SONS,
DECKER & SON.
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We are selling at low prices either for cash or on easy payments. Pianos to rent.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
223 STATE-ST. AND 223 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
Improved method of stringing.
Screw stringer patented 1883.
REMARKABLE for purity and refinement of tone.
UNSURPASSED for elasticity of touch and delicacy of action.
UNEQUALED for durability and capacity for standing in tune.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The recognized standard of excellence.
Prices $22 to $1,000.
Especial attention is called to the world-renowned LISZT ORGAN, now offered in new and elegant designs for parlor use.
Sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms.
149 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
$175 EACH, ON EASY TERMS.
SEVEN-YEAR WARRANTEE GIVEN.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
A fine selection of these popular instruments now on exhibition at manufacturers' warerooms, 215 State-st. These pianos are unexcelled in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
ELEGANT CASES, PHENOMENAL DURABILITY.
Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Second-hand pianos sold or exchanged.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

'KROEGER & SONS' PIANOS,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Beautiful tone; repeating action unequaled; most durable pianos made; indorsed by all leading artists; be sure to see these pianos before purchasing; also have large lot of second-hand pianos in good order and fully warranted. All pianos sold on easy payments.
R. H. DAY & CO.,
179 Wabash-av.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHY DISFIGURE YOUR PARLOR WITH A poor unknown make when you can buy a beautiful SCHOMACKER GOLD-STRING PIANO direct from the builders at manufacturers' prices? Western Branch, second floor 215 State-st.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, STANDARD MAKE, sweet-toned, perfect in every respect; need the money; a bargain for someone. KING, 55 Randolph.

WHEELOCK PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT AT factory prices direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS are preferred by leading musicians, purchased by the highest musical authorities. Sterling pianos, Steger pianos. Fully guaranteed. Easy terms. See our list of bargains in second-hand pianos. Open evenings. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

OPERA SEATS.

A CHOICE PAIR OF
PATTI OPERA SEATS.
Good location in main balcony.
TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 17.
THE MATCHLESS "SEMIRAMIDE."
G. W. SHAW, 132 Van Buren-st.

AUDITORIUM—WILL SELL CHOICE SEATS FOR any opera throughout grand opera season singly or in pairs; also season tickets very cheap. I will take on sale any seats well located on main floor or balconies for each and every opera. I now have the greatest variety of seats, all of which I'll guarantee. Beware of sidewalk speculators. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention.
A. W. VAN HAFFTEN,
195 South Clark-st.

AUDITORIUM—OPERA SEATS—
Parquet 66 and 67, Section B; also 74 and 75, Section E; any opera this week or next, from $5 up.
BOYD'S DRUG STORE,
Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

AUDITORIUM—
Best parquette seats for Italian opera season: After first week; prices reasonable. S 137, Tribune office.

AUDITORIUM—PATTI SATURDAY MATINEE, including all Patti dates, choicest seats at prices to suit everybody. Suite 319, 87 Washington-st.

AUDITORIUM—CHOICE OPERA TICKETS FOR Tuesday and Thursday nights and Saturday matinee, Dec. 17, 19, 21. Inquire Room 17, 125 Clark.

AUDITORIUM SEATS FOR EVERY NIGHT AND Saturday matinee for sale cheap. 280 and 282 Wabash-av.

A FEW VERY CHOICE SEATS FOR TUESDAY (Patti) night and Saturday (Patti) matinee, second week. Y 175, Tribune office.

CHOICE OPERA SEATS FOR FRIDAY EVENing, and Patti seats for Saturday matinee, at Hotel Brevoort news stand.

CHOICE TICKETS FOR THE AUDITORIUM, THIS week and next, very reasonable. Ask for FAUBER, 281 Wabash-av.

CHOICE OPERA SEATS FOR TUESDAY, 17TH; second balcony, 5th row. How much for them? Address Z 123, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—CHOICE SEATS FOR any opera throughout season; singly or in pairs; I have ten seats together for each opera in parquet circle; other seats in balconies; $8, $10, and $15 per pair. Y 15, Tribune office.

I HAVE A FEW CHOICE SEATS FOR GRAND OPera Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday matinees; will sell at $5, $6, $7, and $8 per seat. Y 37, Tribune office.

OPERA SEATS—PARQUET SEATS FOR TUESday night at $6. Z 143, Tribune office.

OPERA SEATS—AISLE SEATS—NO. 22 AND 23, Section P, Parquet Circle. Call or address C. H. KILPATRICK, Room 11, C. & N. W. Ry. Depot, Wells and Kinzie-sts.

PATTI, PATTI, PATTI, PATTI, PATTI, PATTI, Patti. Choice seats for today's matinee (Patti); best seats in the house at low prices.
Seats now on sale for all next week's operas, night and matinee performances.
We have the best seats in the Auditorium for sale at low prices; mail and telegraph orders promptly attended to. WEIR & JACKSON'S cigar store, 105 Washington-st.

PATTI! PATTI!—TWO SEATS FOR TODAY'S matinee, near the front and center of main balcony, very choice and very reasonable. Room 22, 143 Dearborn-st.

PATTI—I HAVE 3 GOOD SEATS IN SECOND balcony for next Tuesday night; make me an offer. M P 98, Tribune office.

SEATS IN PARQUET CIRCLE, WELL LOCATED, for $8 to $15 any night. Y 96, Tribune office.

TWO AISLE SEATS, BEST IN PARQUET, SATurday matinee: $20. MORAN, 42 Monroe-st.

TWO CHOICE MATINEE TICKETS—FOR TODAY parquet circle; $10 for pair. 280 and 282 Wabash-av.

TWO CHOICE AUDITORIUM PARQUET SEATS for this afternoon. Inquire Home Insurance Cigar Stand.

TWO OF THE BEST SEATS IN MAIN BALCONY for Patti matinee. 146 State-st., second floor.

4 CHOICE SEATS IN SECOND BALCONY TUESday and 6 seats for Saturday matinee next week. Z 158, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—WITH EXcellent table board, a back parlor and a room suitable for two gentlemen.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, FURNISHINGS AND TABLE FIRST-CLASS.

2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT room with excellent table.

2230 WABASH-AV.—ALCOVE AND ONE OR two other rooms to rent, with or without board.

2519 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove and other rooms; all conveniences; board if desired.

North Side.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; billiard table.

286 EAST HURON-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE front rooms, with board.

West Side.

628 AND 630 ADAMS-ST.—ALCOVE, TWO PARlors and other front and rear rooms with or without board.

PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACcommodations for the winter away from the cold lake winds and noisy center of the city can find large sunny rooms with open fires, with or without baths, and reasonable prices, at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Washington-boulevard and Elizabeth-st.

Hotels.

CHICAGO HOTEL, CLARK-ST., NEAR MADISON—Is centrally located, perfectly clean, and strictly respectable; no liquors sold in the building. Room to yourself only 50 cents. Baths free. Try it.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEgant rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, daily; $1, $2, $3, weekly.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe; entrance on Clark; elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD IN REfined German family for single lady; daily conversational lesson required; central locality. Y 178, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

$75 BUYS GOOD DRIVING OR DELIVERY mare worth $125. 674 West Madison-st.

$20 BUYS THE BEST HAND-MADE BUGGY, harness in the world; full nickel or Davis rubber; elegant barouche harness, only $30. Also express and grocery harness. Chicago Harness Co., 168 West Van Buren-st.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—A SET OF VICTOR DURUY'S HIStory of Rome. Edition de Luxe. 16 vol. Perfect condition. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books, LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE ATLASES OF CHIcago, Hyde Park, Lake, and Lake View; state lowest price. T 14, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL IN DISTRESS OF BODY, MIND OR ESTATE can consult MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 W. Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, residence 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc; IDDO CHARMS for business health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

COMPLETE LIST OF PREMIUMS PAID ON RARE American copper, nickel, silver, and gold coins and fractional currency; the market value of all nations' coins and bank notes in United States money; complete list of counterfeit United States Treasury and National bank notes and Canadian notes, and how to detect them; pocket edition, price 25 cents; old coins, postage and revenue stamps bought, sold, and exchanged; collections wanted. J. A. PIERCE, 79 La Salle-st., Room 6.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND fire-proof safe, medium size. Address Y 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A LARGE CABINET LETter file in good condition. Address Y 124, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPYING, ENVELOPES ADDRESSED BY TYPEwriter, at home; good work; at reasonable prices. A 15, Tribune.

MANICURING SKILLFULLY AND SATISFACtorily preformed at Ovitt's Institution of Nature and treatments to the sick, by Mrs. Evans. 50 Dearborn.

UNCLAIMED MONEY DUE TO
Craig, Thos. Geo., a clerk in Good Stores, New York, 185[illegible]
Fisher, Jonathan and Lucy his wife—went to America, 1847.
Godsey, Wm. and Mary his wife, their children in New Orleans, 1850.
Mercer, Geo. D. (form'ly of India) San Francisco, '73.
Warburton, E. L. of Philadelphia, now in N.Y.
Wilks, Francis, (son of Thos. P. Wilks) died 1855 in California.
The above, or if dead, their representatives, are requested to reply to Mr. Robert Gun, Prince Wales Road, London, (England). A list of 1500 names of persons entitled to money—5s. stamp.

TWO MONTHS IN A CANON.

THREE CLUB MEN THROUGH THE WHIRLPOOLS OF THE COLORADO.

The Wonders, Beauties, and Dangers of the Labyrinth Canon—A Scene from "the Land of the Standing Rock," Which Surpasses That Which Cheered the Eye of Moses When He Saw the Promised Land—What Suggested the Trip—The Return Home.

Toward the close of May of this year a party of young men were gathered at a table in the Denver Club for a farewell lunch. Three of them were to start on a night train for the head waters of the Colorado River. They were to undertake what only one party of men had ever accomplished, and they only after the loss of many of their number.

But it might have been a lunch preliminary to an afternoon at the Overland Park Club. The three of us who were to set out were joked, as the American loves to guy his companion even in the face of danger. The head of the expedition, Mr. Frank Brown, met every sally with cheerful banter. It was a Colorado version of "Morituri te salutamus."

"Brown, you are going to your death, old fellow," one would say, and the reply would be: "Never fear, I will see that my party get through without unnecessary risk; and in May, 1895, I invite you to accompany me in a private car down the cañon route to the Gulf of California."

Maps were brought to the lunch table to show the route the car would take; and finally, in high spirits, and after a thousand kind wishes and good-bys, the party broke up, never to reassemble.

That night, says a writer in the *Cosmopolitan*, a swift train on the Rio Grande was hurrying us over the ten thousand feet elevation of Marshall Pass on our way to Utah.

Mr. Frank M. Brown of Denver had conceived the idea of building a railroad through the cañons of the Colorado River, from some point in Colorado, by a water grade, down the Grand and Colorado Rivers to some point in Southern California, where the road could be feasibly taken across to the coast; and it was in pursuance of this idea that the party which I joined was organized. It comprised Frank M. Brown, in command, G. E. Howard, Edward Coe, W. H. Bush, John Hislop, C. W. Potter, G. A. Sutherland, E. W. Terry, and P. M. Hansbrough, engineers under the charge of Robert S. Stanton, F. A. Nims, photographer, J. Neville Hughes, two colored men named Gibson and Henry, who were cook and helper, respectively, and myself.

At a point in Utah, where the Rio Grande Western railroad crosses the Green River, is a small town of about fifty inhabitants and two names. It is called Blake by the Post-Office Department, and Green River by the railroad time-tables. At this place, the 25th of May, 1889, we started in upon our expedition.

Our outfit consisted of six boats, five of them being cedar, clinker built, fifteen feet long, forty inches wide, and half decked, with brass air-tight compartments in each end. The sixth was an open dory made of pine, ribbed with oak, and quite strong. The boats were all numbered from one to six, and were all loaded with duplicate lots of provisions and outfit, and each carried 200 feet of rope attached to the stern post. Five water-tight compartments of zinc cased with pine, rounded on the bottom, originally intended to fit in the middle of each of the five cedar boats, were loaded with duplicate lots of provisions, and lashed together end to end, making what we called a flotilla, about twelve feet long, which we intended to tow after us.

About five miles below Blake we encountered the first rapid, where the channel makes a sharp turn. It was not a bad rapid, but it was our first, and we approached it with great caution. We in the first boat succeeded in running it safely, but the other five boats were taken around through the shallow water. We encamped immediately below, and found that we had made only about six miles for our first afternoon's work.

The walls at the beginning of Labyrinth Cañon are low, smooth, and nearly vertical, consisting of dark red sandstone in thick layers. The course of the river is winding and the walls grow rapidly higher. We camped that night upon a flat rock on the left bank, and opposite Trin Alcove Bend, a magnificent wall, about 800 feet high, which contained three great alcoves several hundred feet above the water. We shouted and fired guns to hear the wonderful echo caused by these alcoves. Every distinct noise produced three distinct echoes with wonderful clearness.

Labyrinth Cañon is rightly named, for it would be difficult to imagine a more tortuous course for a river. At Bow Knot Bend the river makes a bend to the left six miles, then to the right nine miles, and we discovered that we had rowed fifteen miles to gain about one half mile direct distance. The impression was that of being shut up in a huge red sandstone box. Labyrinth Cañon ends by the breaking away of the cañon walls, and we emerged into a comparatively open country, called by the Indians "The Land of the Standing Rock." When we climbed a short hill at this place we found spread out before us a scene both strange and beautiful. The entire country seemed to be a naked rock with no soil or vegetation whatever, while from the level of the country there spring up abruptly, to enormous heights, great towers and buttes and pinnacles of red sandstone rock of various contours.

Here we entered immediately upon Stillwater Cañon. The color of the rock changed from red to gray, and though the walls were only 200 or 300 feet at the start they grew rapidly higher until we came suddenly upon the Grand River, where the waters united in a swift, strong current beneath walls 1,300 feet high. In Stillwater Cañon we killed our first rattlesnake, which we found under a red rock, and I almost put my hand upon him. He was of a dark, vivid red, with black spots.

We made our camp on the northwest bank of the Grand River, where we could look directly down the Colorado. We remained in camp two days, while the surveyors were establishing their stations, and the rest of us spent our time in fishing, and in speculating upon what the river had in store for us below. We caught two kinds of fish, the largest being a white salmon, with the flesh beautifully flaked and pure white. The other kind is called the buffalo or squaw fish, and has a remarkable hump on its back immediately behind its head. Our largest specimen of salmon weighed twenty pounds, but we afterwards saw one that weighed sixty-eight pounds, caught by miners further down the river.

ALONG THE COLORADO.

The Colorado River at its head is 550 feet wide, and quite swift. We started out from camp May 31, and entered immediately upon what is called the Cataract Cañon. The walls increased from 1,300 feet in height at its head to about 2,700 feet in height midway down, and then fell away to 1,300 feet at its foot. The cañon is forty-one miles long, but nearly all the difficulties are crowded into nineteen miles. We were carried down swiftly for the first five miles. It was here that we had our first experience with what we called "fountains," which afterwards caused us many a ducking, and caused the death of Mr. Brown.

Where the river is broad, deep, and swift, the bottom seems to be covered with pot-holes in the sandstone, and to have great heaps of constantly changing quicksand mounds. This causes numberless cross-currents underneath the surface, and at times these seem to combine, resulting in an enormous up-shooting wave, which breaks through the surface of the water with a swish and roar that are appalling, and tosses anything which it may strike. The noise these "fountains" make is something between the boom of a cannon and the swish of an enormous sky-rocket, and they can be heard for a mile. They do not rise twice in the same place, but switch about so that it is impossible to avoid them.

At six miles below the head of the Colorado, in coming around a huge bend in the river, we discovered our first bad rapid ahead of us. We made a landing of the boats without trouble, but our flotilla was unwieldy, and after it had nearly carried the colored boys over the rapid they were obliged to cut it loose, and it disappeared. This was regarded at the time as a great misfortune, since it carried nearly 1,200 pounds of food. As it turned out, however, it was the most fortunate thing that could have happened to us. We camped at night just at the head of the rapids, and had difficulty in finding room among the rocks sufficient to spread our blankets. All the next day was spent in making a portage around the rapid.

Monday, June 2, all the boats made a dash for the left bank of the river, which we reached in safety, just above the head of a bad rapid, having only shipped a little water in crossing. Until we reached this point all our trip had been, as one man expressed it, "a perfect picnic," but from this time on until we reached Dandy Crossing it was nothing but disaster every day.

We had such good luck in shooting around points of rock that the next morning Brown, Hughes, and myself determined to try it again with the first boat. Brown sat in the prow with the oars; I sat in the middle on the load, and Hughes sat in the stern with the steering paddle. We started in comparatively smooth water, and made the first point all right, but just as we attempted to run in shore a huge "fountain" burst up by the side of the boat and pitched us into the middle of the worst rapid we had yet encountered. Brown, who was powerful, struggled to keep the boat head on, and for a few seconds we succeeded in riding two or three enormous waves successfully, then, in spite of all efforts, the boat turned sidewise, was thrown in the air, and came down bottom up. As she went over Brown and Hughes managed to catch hold of the ends, but I could not get a hold, and was pitched clear of the boat. I thought that the expedition, so far as I was concerned, was ended, but a lucky wave washed me against the side of the boat, and when we finally got ashore we found ourselves on the opposite side of the river from the rest of the party, and two miles below where we had been thrown in. We could see the others above making portages and letting the boats down by ropes. We remained there all that day and night, cooking some flour and bacon upon some hot rocks, for our matches were luckily not wet. The next day we let our boat down by the rope, past the perpendicular rock and past a half mile of heavy bowlders, and then we struck out and crossed the river safely. When we went back up stream to meet the rest of the men we were much disheartened to learn that a fierce cross-current had caught "Black Betty," and smashed her into kindling wood on a ragged bowlder, losing everything in her, including the cooking outfit and all our plates and knives.

The outlook was not at all improved when the engineers returned from reconnoitering and reported that Hell's Half Mile began about four miles below. This expressive name is given with perfect appropriateness. The river is crowded down to an average width of 200 feet, while the channel is filled with enormous bowlders, and in two miles the fall is fifty-five feet; while the shore consists of a narrow talus of unusually ragged rocks.

We had always regarded Maj. Powell's expedition of 1869 as the first and only party to descend Cataract Cañon, or attempt the cañons of the Colorado, and ourselves as the second party; but our belief in this fact was a little shaken by finding an inscription cut upon the rock in one of the worst places of the cañon, reading simply, "D. Julien, 1836"; and there has been much speculation among us whether or not the name represented some expedition of the earlier French explorers. The natural caution with which we approached this dangerous part of the river was not lessened by finding upon the rocks the skeleton of a full-grown man, intact, save a part of the lower jaw. Who he was and how his skeleton came there are explained only by conjecture.

We easily made the four miles by running all the rapids, though not without our usual daily disaster. The first boat went through the first rapid without shipping any water; Hughes and myself followed in the next boat, I rowing and he steering. Just as we passed a jutting pinnacle of rock we were unaccountably swept into a small but vicious whirlpool which was just behind it. Around and around we spun, and, although I rowed with all my might, we drew steadily nearer the vortex. Finally my end of the boat began to sink, and Hughes' end to rise in the air. Finding we were going down I let go of the oars and hung on to the seat of the boat. I saw Hughes twirled around once or twice, and then the boat seemed to end straight up, and I went down clean under the water together with half of the boat. I suppose that I was under but half a minute, though I found myself getting short for breath. The sensation was queer, but there was a pleasant relief from the roar of the water. Suddenly, the vortex being choked, it released its grip, and the boat shot into the air. As I came up Hughes called to me to hold on. I called back, asking him if I was not holding on, and shook the water from my eyes just in time to see a huge wave roll over Hughes and give him a beautiful ducking. The boat did not capsize, and, although we had lost an oar, we managed to paddle into the current, and soon reached shore, where we baled out. The others then tried it, and came through all right, except Number Five, which had a hole knocked in her in the attempt. We made the rest of the distance in smooth but swift water, and camped that night on huge bowlders at the point where the river makes its first terrific plunge into "Hell's Half Mile."

In the morning we began a day of hard work and continuous disaster, with a portage of over 1,000 feet in length, though it was not such a difficult portage as some of the shorter ones which we had already made. In spite of all efforts Number One pulled away while she was being lowered by ropes, dragging Hughes over the rocks, spraining his ankle, and badly tearing his hands. Brown went after her, running as fast as was possible over the heavy bowlders which formed the shore of the stream, and when he came back reported that he had gone four miles without seeing any signs of her, and that there were yet before us two miles of extremely bad rapid; but he also brought the extremely good news that he had found one section of our flotilla intact, containing 100 pounds of flour, with beans, cornmeal, and tobacco all in good shape.

After two more days of loss, as we had only three boats, it was decided to divide the provisions we had left, throw away every unnecessary article, and that five of the surveyors should start on foot to carry along the line, while the rest of the party should attempt to reach the Placer Mines, which we knew were below, to get provisions if possible.

THROUGH THE RAPIDS.

After several days of severe portages, with scant food, the sailing now became beautiful, and our spirits rose accordingly, for we were at last sure that we were through the rapids and were in Narrow Cañon. We soon reached a mining camp, consisting of one brush shanty, and our rejoicing was great. We found a man on the lookout for us, for they had seen portions of our wreckage floating by for the last two weeks. We had all lost nearly everything we had. We had only part of one day's rations left when we reached this camp, and but for the food found here some of us would certainly have starved.

For the next 150 miles we had no difficulty whatever, while we enjoyed the scenery to its utmost. At one point the wall has been stained by minerals of all kinds, streaked and striped, and mixed and blended over the entire face of the cliff with wonderful intricacy of pattern. The whole face of the wall looks as though it were hung with a magnificent piece of tapestry of the rarest design.

It was into the Marble Cañon, the 9th day of June, that three boats with eight men were rowed. The first day, with hard portages, ten miles were made. The next morning Brown and McDonald (who had joined the party as a boatman) undertook to run the first rapid, by the side of which was a great whirlpool. They were going safely along a neutral strip of water between the two when an enormous up-shooting wave struck the boat in the middle, throwing it into the air, and pitching Brown into the whirlpool and McDonald into the rapid. Both were powerful swimmers. McDonald struck out, calling to Brown, "Come on." Brown replied, "All right," and faced down the river. McDonald had now all he could do to care for himself. Three times he was thrown under by the terrific tossings of the mad waters, but he managed to reach a rock about 600 yards below the scene of the mishap. Dragging himself out, he was horrified to see Brown still in the whirlpool. Frantically he gestured to the following boat. It recognized his signals and dashed for the whirlpool, but too late. Brown had disappeared a few seconds before it reached him, and that river never gives up its dead.

This catastrophe broke the expedition, and it now became only a question of how to get out. For five days the struggle continued, when the boat containing Henry and Hansbrough was swept by a mighty cross-current under an overhanging rock. Hansbrough was never seen again, but Henry, who was the most powerful and athletic man of the party, came up and began to swim for his life. Before a boat could reach him he, too, sank. Just below, at the mouth of a side cañon, Brown's boat was found, and all the three boats were pulled high upon the rocks. The party, worn out and broken-hearted, went ashore.

There were still some hundreds of miles of deadliest rapid below, but we had had enough. Brown, a kind-hearted, enterprising, gallant fellow, the leader and life of the exploration, gone; two other brave fellows beneath the waves, provisions at starvation ebb—it was wisely determined to lose no more lives. So we climbed up wearily the steep sides of the side cañon, and, guided by compass, started for where we supposed Kanab should be. After some miles of search we found a cattle camp and broncos to carry us to the nearest railway. Thence we **reached home after two months of wandering.**

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE FAIRY TALE OF THE RAILWAY MADE THRILLING TO ALL.

The Locomotive Steps from the Ridiculous to the Sublime—Pioneers Still Living—Almost Perfect Safety for the Passenger—His "Expectation of Life" on the Rail 173,000,000 Miles—Books for the Holidays—Brief Notices, Literary Notes, Books Received, Etc.

The flood of books now pouring in compels classification. For the remainder of the year these columns will be devoted to *brochures* especially adapted to the holiday market. More solid literature must await the calm which will succeed this storm.

The ordinary reader on seeing the title of "The American Railway" will say to himself, "Here is something for railway men." Then observing the names of Charles Francis Adams and Horace Porter he will add, "Capitalists, also." But when he glances through the broad, handsome pages and finds his eye caught by the numberless and admirable illustrations—landscapes, locomotives, bridges, buildings, groups, scenes, accidents, and incidents—he will admit that he himself has found a new sensation, and that his boys (and thoughtful girls, too) have a new field of intellectual novelty opened for their benefit.

The most picturesque part of the book is the opening chapter, where Thomas Curtis Clarke treats of the Arabian Nights-like history of railways and the romantic task of subjecting Nature's curves and undulations to their use. In this chapter occur the funny pictures of the pioneer locomotives—still in existence—and the contrasted steam giants of today.

The illustrations are almost numberless. "First locomotive," "Locomotive of today," "Engineer's camp," "Hanging bridge," "A construction and boarding train," "Veta Pass, Colorado," "Snowsheds, Canadian Pacific," "The last spike." These are a few of the dozens of cuts—largely from photographs—which enliven the text of this one chapter.

John Bogart fills the second chapter with "Feats of Railway Engineering," and the story is calculated to fill a man's heart with pride and a boy's with worthy ambition. Here, too, do pen and pencil portray the dizzy tasks of bridge-building and mountain-climbing; the cantilever thrusting its strong, slender leg far into mid-air; the pneumatic caisson burrowing into mid-earth. The pictures are not all mechanical drawings by any means. Men toil, lights flare, steam hisses, mountains rise, and water falls perceptible to all the senses.

Next comes M. N. Forney on "American Locomotives and Cars," and he seizes the attention so strongly that the reader again jumps to the conclusion that he has come to the most interesting part of the book. A fine portrait is given of Horatio Allen, one of the pioneers, and still living, hale and hearty at 87. Here is what Mr. Allen, in 1884, wrote of his trial trip of Aug. 8, 1829:

> When the time came, and the steam was of the right pressure, and all was ready, I took my place on the platform of the locomotive alone, and with my hand on the throttle-valve handle said: "If there is any danger in this ride it is not necessary that the life and limbs of more than one should be subjected to that danger."
>
> The locomotive, having no train behind it, answered at once to the movement of the hand; . . . soon the straight line was run over, the curve was reached and passed before there was time to think as to its not being passed safely, and soon I was out of sight in the three miles' ride alone in the woods of Pennsylvania. I had never run a locomotive nor any other engine before. I have never run one since.

In this chapter is noted the early adoption in America of the "truck"—the arrangement by which the front wheels of a locomotive can adjust themselves to curves just as do the front wheels of a wagon—a construction which England is just now accepting after fifty years of obstinate opposition. Here, too, are we made familiar with the deadly car-coupling, which kills or maims some thousands of our railroad men every year—two or three a day in Illinois alone.

The most engrossing chapters for people who own railroads are those regarding management, by Gen. Alexander and Charles Francis Adams; for people who run them, the chapters regarding service and the everyday life of the servants; for political economists, the "statistical studies" of Mr. Hewes, where dull figures are transmuted into engraved lines (straight or curved) setting forth to the eye by their varying lengths and directions the comparisons which mere arithmetical figures will fail to grasp. We might read and disregard the figures of railway mileage in other countries; going from 11,759 in Italy and 31,521 in Great Britain to 39,785 in Germany, and then springing to 241,210 in the United States. But when we see the engraved lines displayed upon a page, one country below another, each represented by a mark a finger breadth or less in length, and then come suddenly to America's line reaching nearly across the leaf, we get some notion of our stupendous achievement. Other charts show mileage by States (Illinois in the lead) and others mileage by roads, gross and net earnings by roads, rates of freight by years (always dropping to a wonderful degree), average dividends paid (also declining), and innumerable other interesting facts. For us who own no roads but use many the most thrilling chapters are those which show pictures of wrecks; and, on the other hand, set forth the amazing ratio of safety per passenger. We shall each travel 173,000,000 miles before reaching death on the rail, judging by the rule of averages. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Putting Life in to Greek.

Prof. William G. Frost of Oberlin College publishes a "Greek Primer" that is in many respects admirable and noteworthy. It is made attractive by illustrations; it treats the language as an oral, living affair; and it is complete in itself, requiring neither grammar nor lexicon as supplement. The illustrations of Greek art, coinage, and architecture are selected from some of the most beautiful plates in recent artistic publications and cannot fail to impress upon the young student the fact that he is beginning an acquaintance with the living language of a once great and beauty loving people. The old grammars and "readers" give us only the rattling bones of a dead language. They make the study of Greek an intellectual task that is repugnant to the average boy. Dr. Frost, who has lived in Athens, believes that students should learn Greek as they do French or German—by talking it and by acquiring as rapidly as possible a vocabulary of the most used words of the language. Into his primer, therefore, he has put conversational and writing exercises that bring into play 665 of the most important Greek words, and only enough of the rules of grammar to make the use of these words intelligible. If the Chicago boys are to study Greek, and the Board of Education has recently decided that they may, Dr. Frost's primer is an attractive and practical book to start with. (Boston: Allyn & Bacon.)

Christopher Columbus.

Handsome and timely comes this new edition of De Belloy's great memoir, originally published in Paris about twelve years ago. It has been translated into every European language, and (if we may believe the publishers' preface) "both historically and artistically has been universally pronounced the best history of the voyages of Columbus the world has seen."

The book is uniform in size, shape, style, and material with the publishers' quarto, "Lady with the Camelias," and is illustrated with fifty-nine steel engravings and woodcuts by Flameng and others. Again is one called upon to rejoice and grieve with the great Genoese; again to hate the presumptuous court which hounded him to death. We Americans have almost forgotten that to Spain we owe the aid which Columbus received in sailing to our shore. In our minds the benefits which Isabella gave to the young adventurer are far outweighed by the indignities offered by her countrymen to the old hero. (Philadelphia: Gebbie & Co.)

The Lady with the Camelias.

Bad things can be made beautiful. This book is one more illustration of that trite saying. It is finely bound, it has attractive letter press, heavy cream paper, broad margins, and uncut leaves. Above all it is adorned with forty-one drawings by Albert Lynch. They are full of French prettiness, old-fashioned in dress and design but in the new manner of printing, showing lights, shadows, half tints in broad, contrasting masses.

It seems almost needless to characterize again the quality of this, the most celebrated work of Dumas fils; yet the truth cannot be too often spoken. Camille's influence is demoralizing. True, vice is punished; death in sorrow ends a life of gay naughtiness. But that does not redeem the badness of the influence. The question is not whether the sinner triumphs or fails, but whether, after all, the sympathy of the reader remains with him in his ending. If yes, then virtue is debased and vice edified in proportion to the power of the story. (Philadelphia: Gebbie & Co.)

Winters in Algeria by F. A. Bridgman.

What care we whether the ocean is rough, or beds hard and food poor, or cabdrivers extortionate; when we travel in a comfortable easy-chair before a cheery fire in such good company as F. A. Bridgman's? We have none of these and other even worse drawbacks to bother us as we gaze with his eyes at the strange Mosque of Sidis Abd-el-Rhaman or experience vicariously a sandy sirocco. The journeyings are agreeably described and it is needless to say that the accompanying illustrations are capital, though evidently not always well reproduced in the wood cuts. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Summer Holidays. By Theodore Childs.

Many of these sketches have appeared before in American and English periodicals, but they are of redoubled value and interest when collected in one volume in their present form. The author departs from the beaten track in traveling. He is not influenced by traditions or by what others before him have said. He says that though Dutch cleanliness is proverbial, the Dutch are not a well-washed nation. He pronounces the palaces of Venice in a sad state of dilapidation, the canals foul-smelling, and the gondolier an unromantic person who rarely sings and whose dress is commonplace. However, the author is able to shake off the yoke of the guide-book, whose influence on others is irksome to him, and predisposes him to cavil at "stock show places," and certainly sees and enjoys in his own way some of the highways and byways of Turkey, Holland, Italy, Germany, and France. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Edwin Arnold's Poetry.

Sir Edwin is such a favorite with his American readers that they will all welcome this complete edition of his poetical works in two handsome volumes. We are apt to think of him only as the author of the Light of Asia, so that to many the other poems to be found within these gray covers will be delightful revelations. The first lecture Sir Edwin Arnold ever gave he delivered at Cambridge last October, and he said on that occasion that the great success he had there determined him that that should be his last, as he was sure he could never have a second triumph equal to the first. He also said that he found his most appreciative readers in America. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

Reprints.

The long list of old books that appear in new garments for the Christmas sale is a favorable sign. They seem to say: "Turn to us, O, ye buyers; turn to us from the unknown, untried new books! We have gone through the merciless trial that consigns unworthy literature to dusty oblivion. The world has passed its verdict upon us." So there is hope that the old is not to be swamped in the flood of the new.

Never was Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris" more advantageously presented to the world than it is in the volume now offered, illustrated by Bieler, Rossi, and De Myrbach, and translated by A. L. Alger. Here we see the unfortunate Esmeralda, the loathsome, pitiable Quasimodo, and, finally, the fearful plunge of the Archdeacon from the tower of Notre Dame, all set forth with fearful realism. (Boston: Estes & Lauriat.)

Consuelo. By George Sand. Translated from the French by Frank H. Potter, is offered to the public in four handsomely bound volumes. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The Works of Flavius Josephus. Whiston's Translation, revised by the Rev. A. R. Shillito, M. A., with the precedence accorded to age comes first in the list of republications. The topographical notes are by Sir C. W. Wilson, one of the heroes of Khartoum and well known as one of the pioneers of Palestine exploration. Mr. Shillito has made many emendations on Whiston's translation and notes and has added some notes of his own. The volume is a valuable addition to the Bohn Library, which latter name is a certificate of merit to any book. (New York: Scribner & Welford.)

Half Hours with the Best Humorous Authors. Selected and arranged by Charles Morris. These four handsome books are devoted to the works of American and English humorists and offer an excellent opportunity for comparing and contrasting the two kinds of humor. As Mr. Morris says in his admirable preface, "the literature of humor belongs in a marked degree to the modern world." A sense of humor is, one might say, the balance wheel in the mind of the present day. The possession of this quality makes fanaticism improbable if not impossible. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.)

The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, translated by George Long. This scholarly translation is put before the world in a most attractive form, and as one turns over the pages, taking in the words of strong, wholesome common sense, he begins to appreciate what manner of man this old Roman was, whose exhortations to search courageously for the truth and for the truth alone still thrill us, after nearly eighteen hundred years, with their bold earnestness. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

The Thoughts of Blaise Pascal, translated from the text of M. Auguste Molinier, by C. Kegan Paul, is also a recent addition to Bohn's Standard Library. The preface gives a short, concise sketch of Pascal's life. (New York: Scribner & Welford.)

We are offered one particularly charming little book, "Sesame and Lilies. Three Lectures by John Ruskin," with an attractive exterior. The perfect taste shown in form and style and the faultless mechanical execution mark an era in Western bookmaking. They are fit setting for the thoughts they convey; thoughts born before Ruskin grew old, crabbed, cranky, and hopeless. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Five dainty little volumes entitled, "Classic Tales. Serious and Lively. Collected by Leigh Hunt," include stories from the pens of Voltaire, Hawkesworth, Marmoutel, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Brooke. The tales will be of interest to those who delight in a bygone style of fiction, while the volumes would adorn any table. (New York: White & Allen.)

"The Abbé Constantin," by Ludovic Halévy, illustrated by Mme. Madeleine Lemaire, is one of the most beautiful of the French illustrated novels. The story is exquisitely simple and pure and the pictures are, if possible, of even a higher class than the story. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Holiday Art Books.

Brief notices of these fine publications in this column will leave them to be more fully treated in the fine art department tomorrow.

To certain classes of people, notably young married couples, Pfeiffer's "American Mansions" will be a welcome book. It is full of delightful plans and enticing elevations, and will probably inveigle many a pair into building a cozy little dove cote. It would be an advantage to have the estimated price of each house printed on the plans; but perhaps this is too much to ask.

An edition de luxe of "The Rivals," illustrated by Frank M. Gregory, is among the mass of Christmas books. The letter press is of course excellent, but except the vignettes and one or two of the aquarelles the illustrations do not illustrate, so utterly has Mr. Gregory failed to catch the spirit of the text. The best aquarelle in the book—that of Sir Anthony's minuet with Mrs. Malaprop—is marred by the artist's giving poor Sir Anthony two left legs and no right one.

After all, an evening with Joe Jefferson will stamp on one's memory pictures fraught far more with this inimitable comedy's spirit than any sketch by brush or pencil. (New York: White & Allen.)

"The Cathedrals and Abbeys of England and Ireland," with descriptive text by Richard Wheatley. The book is a work of art, with the clearest of type and the widest of margins; but the woodcuts which illustrate it are hardly the best exponents of the theme or the text. Etchings would perhaps have been better. The introduction describes the cathedral system of Great Britain; then follows a sketch of each of those famous cathedrals. (New York: Harper Bros.)

"Westminster Abbey," by W. J. Loftie, is better treated in the way of illustrations, though some of the etchings are faulty in perspective. Herbert Railton's work is rather sketchy, and it is a relief to come upon the plate after Hollar of Henry VII.'s shrine. The book gives an interesting account of the abbey, its history and associations, and relieves the necessary minuteness of detail with a pleasing liveliness of style. (New York and London: Macmillan & Co.)

Pennell's splendid "Pen-Drawing and Pen-Draughtsmen," a gem of art and literature, can only be mentioned here to be more adequately noticed in our columns tomorrow. (Macmillan.)

Religious.

"Parker's People's Bible. Job." This is the eleventh of Dr. Parker's lectures on the Old Testament. As usual it is neither commentary nor sermon, but a mixture of the two. The author is always bright—often brilliant. He is conversant with good expositors, although he seldom refers to points of minute criticism. He prefers to seek the drift of a passage and use it for practical purposes. We sometimes regret the absence of needful exposition, but the lack of it is more than compensated for by vigorous and frequently unexpected applications of suggested truth. The book of Job affords a multitude of fitting themes for such a writer and speaker. The present volume of 454 pages is devoted to the one poem of Job—his experiences, his speeches, and those of his friends, and the theophany at the end of the book. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1889. $1.50.)

"The Arian Controversy," by H. M. Gwatkin, M. A., of Cambridge University, is well deserving of a place in Prof. Creighton's "Epochs of Church History." The author gives a clear account of the rise, growth, and temporary triumph of Arianism, beginning with A. D. 269, and ending with the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. Students of ecclesiastical history will find this small volume a valuable help in their inquiries. It is among the best of Prof. Creighton's series. There is a brief index at the close. (New York: A. D. F. Randolph.)

"The Doctrines of the Jesuits," by Paul Bert, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is a translation from the French of a volume that purports to be a fair statement of the doctrines of morality that are inculcated by the Jesuits in their instructions to Bishops, priests, and people. Many of the details are revolting. The grosser of them are given in the original French. The volume contains upwards of 600 pages. (Chicago: Adam Craig. 1889.)

Periodicals.

The Church at Home and Abroad, December, 1889. Containing interesting articles on missions in the Levant and Northern Syria; also on emigration from Syria and Syrian superstitions. This continues to be among the best missionary journals. (Presbyterian Board. Philadelphia.)

The Homiletic Review for December contains valuable articles on "A New Factor in American Theological Thought," by Prof. George H. Schodde; "Beneficiary Education for the Ministry," by the Rev. A. M. Wylie; "Egyptology—The Book of Revelation," by Camden M. Cohern, Ph. D.; "Protestantism and Popular Education," by Prof. F. V. N. Painter. There is in the Exigetical and Expository Section a good article by Dr. Howard Crosby on the Book of Daniel. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Literary Notes.

Mrs. De Koven's translation of Pierre Loti's Iceland story will be reviewed tomorrow.

Benzon, the "jubilee plunger," received $10,000 from the publishers of his book, and spent nearly all of it in a week.

Advance sheets of Mrs. Catherwood's "Story of Tonti" will furnish material for an extended review in SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is reported to be mildly demented. Her trouble seems to be a gradual wearing away of all the faculties.

It is not generally known that there are in existence some very spirited ballads by Lord Macaulay, which, in accordance with the author's wish, have never been published.

Edward A. Freeman, the English historian, is short but stout and robust, with a "well-fed, roast-beef-eating appearance;" he wears a long, white, patriarchal beard, which is his especial pride.

Hall Caine finds writing plays more profitable than novels; for his very successful "Ben-my-Chree he received £600, while as his share only of "The Good Old Times" he was paid £1,200.

The Rev. Herbert D. Ward has nearly completed a novel with the scene laid in Babylon and archæological in character. Mr. Ward and his wife, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, have taken a house in Washington.

Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, who is now in Italy, intends on her return to this country to make a winter home in Florida and a summer home at Otsego, where her great-uncle, James Fenimore Cooper, lived.

In consideration of a late violation of Ralph Waldo Emerson's grave, his son, Edward W. Emerson, has had the coffin placed in a new box and inclosed in a heavy stone tomb, the slabs of which are now hermetically sealed.

The famous Château of Nohant, in which George Sand lived and died, is now in the market. The château is three stories high, and whoever buys it will have George Sand's study and bedroom as they were when she last occupied them.

Mr. Zubof, author of the novel "Vera," about to be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., gleefully announced to his friends, the day after Thanksgiving, that the first 1,000 copies went off in one day—like smoke, indeed—in the big fire in Boston.

Robert Browning died in Venice Dec. 12 of bronchitis. He was 77 years old. "The King is dead; long live the King." Browning's death simplifies the question of successorship to the aged poet laureate, Lord Tennyson. Sir Edwin Arnold stands without a rival.

It is authoritatively announced that the orthodox manner of pronouncing the name of the great Norwegian dramatist is not Eebsen, nor Ibsen with the short I, but *I*-bsen, the first letter being pronounced as in idea. Former adherents of Browning will please take notice.

Prof. Bryce has delivered his defense in the suit brought against him by Mr. Oakey Hall. He justifies his course, saying he was privileged to make a fair comment, which was true in substance and in fact and necessary in the interest of historical truth. Mr. Bryce will be defended by Sir Charles Russell.

Miss Alcott was a strong advocate of the suffrage for women, and was the first woman to register her name as a voter in Concord. Throughout her life she was a constant play-goer, and a frequent actor in private theatricals: at one time she was upon the point of going upon the stage. She had little sympathy with her father's transcendental philosophy. She had too keen a sense of humor to take seriously the Summer School of Philosophy at Concord, in which her father found the highwater mark of his serene and peaceful existence.

"The result of my own study of the question, 'What Is the Best Gift Which Can Be Given to a Community?' is that a free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to these. It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a boy in Pittsburg, Col. Anderson of Allegheny—a name I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of 400 books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance himself at his house to exchange books. No one but him who has felt it can know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Col. Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in these treasures that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man.—*Andrew Carnegie in North American Review for December.*

Books Received.

THE SPICE OF LIFE. New York: White & Allen.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. 1889. New York: Harper & Bros.

RHYMES OF IRONQUILL. Topeka: Kellam Book and Stationery Co.

EDWIN ARNOLD'S POETICAL WORKS. Two vols. Boston: Roberts Bros.

THAT DOWDY. By Mrs. Georgie Sheldon. New York: Street & Smith.

SAINT THERESA OF AVILA. By Mrs. Bradley Gilman. Boston: Roberts Bros.

AROUND THE WORLD STORIES. By Olive Risley Seward. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.

THE POETRY OF TENNYSON. By Henry Van Dyke. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

THE NEW PRIEST IN CONCEPTION BAY. By Robert Lowell. Boston: Roberts Bros.

AMERICAN MANSIONS AND COTTAGES. Five parts. (Folio). Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE PUBLIC REGULATION OF RAILWAYS. W. D. Dabney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

OUR ASIATIC COUSINS. By Mrs. A. H. Leonowens. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.

HYPATIA; OR, NEW FOES WITH AN OLD FACE. By Charles Kingsley. London: Macmillan & Co.

RASSELAS. By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. New American edition. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

FOR LOVE OF HER. By the Author of "Vere: The Leading Lady." Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

A FAR LOOK AHEAD; OR, THE DIOTHAS. By Ismar Thiusen. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WHITE MARIE: A Story of Georgia Plantation Life. By Will N. Harben. New York: Cassell & Co.

WILFRED. A STORY WITH A HAPPY ENDING. By A. T. Winthrop. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

WALPOLE. (English Statesmen Series.) By John Morley. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

LIFE. By James Platt, F. S. S. Authorized American Edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

APPRECIATIONS. With an Essay on Style. By Walter Pater. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE MORAL IDEAL. A Historic Study. By Julia Wedgwood. Second Edition. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

BASIL MORTON'S TRANSGRESSION. A Novel. By Marquise Clara Lanza. New York: Minerva Pub. Co.

HANDBOOK OF PRECIOUS STONES. By M. D. Rothschild. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A HISTORY OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY. From the earliest time to the year 1889. By Louis Leger. Translated from the French by Mrs. Birkbeck Hill, with a preface by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

STRANGE TRUE STORIES OF LOUISIANA. By George W. Cable. Illustrated. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF B. FRANKLIN. Edited with Notes by John Bigelow. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MRS. ANNIE GREEN. A Romance. By Opie P. Read. ("The Arkansaw Traveler.") Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

GOBI OR SHAMO. A Story of Three Songs. By G. G. A. Murray. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE YEAR'S BRIGHT CHAIN. Quotations from Frances E. Willard. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Pub. Association.

CATHEDRALS AND ABBEYS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By Richard Wheatley, D. D. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE RIVALS. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Illustrated by Frank M. Gregory. New York and London: White & Allen.

FLOWERS OF PARADISE. Music, verse, design, and illustration by Francis Hallward. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE. Compiled for popular use. By Lelia Josephine Robinson, LL. B. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

COUNTESS LORELEY. A Novel. Translated from the German of Rudolf Menger by Miss Dandridge. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FRANCES RAYMOND'S INVESTMENT; or, the Cost of a Boy. By Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Pub. Association.

CRUSADER PROGRAMS. For the Loyal Temperance Legion, Sunday Schools, etc. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Pub. Association.

COLLECTED WRITINGS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY. New and enlarged edition. By David Masson. 7 vols. Edinburg: Adam & Charles Black.

AN ICELAND FISHERMAN. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Anna Farwell De Koven. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

THE TARTUFFIAN AGE. By Paul Mantegazza. Translated by W. A. Nettleton, assisted by Prof. L. D. Ventura. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A RACE WITH THE SUN. A Sixteen-Months' Tour from Chicago Around the World. By Carter H. Harrison. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JUDAS EXPOSED; OR, THE SPOTTER NUISANCE. An anti-secret book devoted to the interests of railroad men. Chicago: Utility Book and Novelty Co.

AMERICAN WAR BALLADS AND LYRICS. Edited by George Cary Eggleston. Two vols. (Knickerbocker Nuggets.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SONGS OF THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. By Anna A. Gordon. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publishing Association.

MONEY. By James Platt, F. S. S. Reprinted, under arrangement with the author, from the nineteenth English edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE UNANSWERED PRAYER; or, Why Do So Many Children of the Church Go to Ruin? Mrs. M. S. I. Henry. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Pub. Association.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By W. J. Loftie, B. A., F. S. A. With many illustrations, chiefly by Herbert Railton. London: Seeley & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co.

SAFE BUILDING. A Treatise Giving, in the Simplest Forms Possible, Practical and Theoretical Rules. By Louis de Coppet Berg, F. A. I. A. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE. Selected and edited by Charles Duke Yonge, M. A. With portraits and illustrations. Two vols. Boxed. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ABDALLAH; OR, THE FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER. By Edouard René Lefebvre-Laboulaye. Translated by Mary L. Booth. New American edition. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

LIBERTY AND LIVING. Record of an attempt to secure bread and butter, sunshine, and content by gardening, fishing, and hunting. By Philip G. Hubert Jr. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PEN DRAWING AND PEN DRAUGHTSMEN. Their Work and Their Methods. A Study of the Art of Today, with Technical Suggestions by Joseph Pennell. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE TREASURY OF SACRED SONG. Selected from English Lyrical Poetry of Four Centuries, with Notes Explanatory and Biographical. By Francis Palgrave. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

THE SPIRES AND TOWERS OF THE MEDIEVAL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND. Preceded by observations on the architecture of the middle ages, by Charles Wickes. 3 vols. in one. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

FANNY BURNEY AND HER FRIENDS. Select Passages from Her Diary and Other Writings. Edited by L. B. Seeley, M. A. With Nine Illustrations after Reynolds, Gainsborough, Copley, and West. London: Seeley & Co.

THE STUDENTS' CICERO. Adapted from the German of Dr. Munk's "Geschichte der Römischer Literatur." By the Rev. W. Y. Fausset, M. A., with a frontispiece portrait. New York and London: Macmillan & Co.

MODERN HORSEMANSHIP. Three Schools of Riding. An Original Method of Teaching the Art by Pictures from the Life. By Edward L. Andersen. Illustrated by Moment-Photographs. A New Edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Periodicals Received.

The Law. December. Chicago.
Babyhood. December. New York.
Home-Maker. December. New York.
Night and Day. November. London.
Andover Review. December. Boston.
Table Talk. December. Philadelphia.
Book Chat. November. Philadelphia.
Philatelic Gazette. December. Chicago.
Catholic Home Almanac. 1890. Chicago.
Medical Standard. December. Chicago.
Literary News. Christmas. New York.
Drake's Magazine. December. New York.
Our Society Journal. December. New York.
American Missionary. December. New York.
Business Woman's Journal. Christmas. New York.
Macmillan's Magazine. December. London and New York.
Wholesale Price List of Newspapers and Magazines. December. Chicago.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

J. M. B., City.—About 1,500 season seats were sold at the Auditorium, leaving 3,000 for each performance unsold.

READER, City.—The lawyers who acted for Edison in the sale of his phonograph stock last January were John C. Tomlinson and Ezra T. Gilliland of New York.

CONSTANT READER, City.—There is no "pit" in American theaters. The $1 seats at the Auditorium are in the gallery. They are perfectly suitable for ladies, but other parts of the house may perhaps be preferred.

A CONSTANT READER, Chicago.—There are any number of architects in this city who will apprentice a young man to learn the business if he has any talent in that way. The Chicago Athenæum has a class in architectural drawing and designing.

Taxed $8 on $500 of Property.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a clerk in a store, married, have just enough furniture for family—wife and child—not amounting to more than $500, on which I am taxed $8 for city and county tax. Will I be compelled to pay? CLERK.

[That is a moderate tax and you will be compelled to pay.]

Works on Electricity.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What book or books would you recommend to a man who wants to learn more about electricity, especially its modern application, having already experimented a good deal and having a fair knowledge of experimental electricity.

[There are books on the various branches of electricity, but no one book covering all electrical matters. Things pertaining to electric machinery are found in Martin & Wetler's book on electric power and Thomson's work on the dynamo. There is a book on the telephone by Lockwood.]

Need of an Ambulance Corps.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you permit me to add my entreaties to those of Miss Ada Sweet that an ambulance service may without delay be organized by the municipal government. I am President of a hospital where numbers of poor people are constantly brought, and I know how much they have to suffer from the jolting of the patrol-wagons. The policemen are always kind and gentle, but they cannot help the discomfort of the ride. And not only the poor must suffer, but those who would willingly pay.

It is only the other day that a young man had to be brought to St. Luke's Hospital whose friends would gladly have paid for an ambulance, but none could be found, and it was most trying to his feelings and theirs to have to send for the patrol-wagon.

I hope we may soon have three ambulances—one for each side of the city. It is an urgent want.

CLINTON LOCKE,
President St. Luke's Hospital.

Buried in an Iron Mountain Mine.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—Gus Ericksen, John Mangersen, and Mr. Leach were buried in the timber shaft at Chapin mine today while attempting to put in a set of timbers. Ericksen and Mangersen were killed, but Leach escaped with slight injuries. Another man who was buried in a shaft of the same mine about 6 o'clock by a run of ground has not been recovered.

At His Own Shadow.

A man aroused his wife from a sound sleep the other night, saying that he had seen a ghost in the shape of a donkey.

"O! let me sleep," the irate dame rejoined, "and don't be frightened at your own shadow." —*Texas Siftings.*

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

To the Pacific Coast.

It is the only line by which you can reach the Pacific Coast either via St. Paul or Minneapolis, via Denver, via Council Bluffs or Omaha, or via Kansas City or St. Joseph. Tickets at 211 Clark street, and at Union Depot on Canal street.

SECRETS OF THE CHRISTMAS LEDGER.

Members of the Family in Account with Relatives and Friends.

I.

MRS. HOSTAGES, IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. HOSTAGES.

Dr.		$	c	Cr.		$	c
1889. Dec. 25	To 1 dressing-gown	20	00	1889.	By 1 silk gossamer waterproof	30	00

Comment, by Mrs. Hostages—"The usual thing."

II.

MISS MAMIE HOSTAGES, IN ACCOUNT WITH MISS MAUD HOSTAGES.

Dr.				Cr.		
Dec. 25	To 1 satin hand painted fan	7	50	By 1 satin hand-painted fan	7	50

Comment, by Both—"We struck the same bargain."

III.

MASTER JOHNNY HOSTAGE, IN ACCOUNT WITH AUNT MARIA.

Dr.				Cr.		
Dec. 25	To nothing	0	00	By 1 chamois-skin pen-wiper	0	10

Comment, by Mrs. Hostages—"Aunt Maria never would notice that boy, but that's no reason why he shouldn't be civil to her—and she so rich—she really might do something for the poor child!"

IV.

MRS. HOSTAGES, IN ACCOUNT WITH AUNT MARIA.

Dr.				Cr.		
Dec. 25	To 1 Christmas card, envelope, and postage	0	05	By 1 antique brass foot warmer	25	00

Comment, by Aunt Maria—"Nasty, time-serving creature! She thinks I'm going to leave my poor father's hard-earned money to one of those children of hers! The idea!

V.

MRS. HOSTAGES IN ACCOUNT WITH HER GOD-DAUGHTER'S MOTHER.

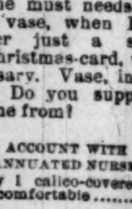
Dr.				Cr.		
Dec. 25	To 1 imitation Faience vase	0	97	By 1 Christmas card	0	05

Comment, by Mrs. Hostages—I'd never stood god-mother to that child if I'd known how her mother would try to impose on me. She must needs send a vase, when I sent her just a simple Christmas-card, which was all that was necessary. Vase, indeed! It was marked 97 cents. Do you suppose I don't know where it came from?

VI.

MR. AND MRS. HOSTAGES, IN ACCOUNT WITH MARY ANN DURGAN, SUPERANNUATED NURSE.

Dr.				Cr.		
Dec. 25	To Overflowing gratitude	1,000,000	00	By 1 calico-covered comfortable	2	50

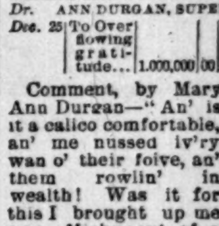


Comment, by Mary Ann Durgan—"An' is it a calico comfortable, an' me nussed iv'ry wan o' their foive, an' them rowlin' in wealth! Was it for this I brought up me own Micky out of a tin can, an' gev them the best o' me for twenty-foive dollars a month!"

VII.

MR. AND MRS. HOSTAGES, IN ACCOUNT WITH THEIR ELDEST SON.

Dr.				Cr.		
Dec. 25	To 1 antique oak sideboard	225	00	By 1 walking stick	2	25

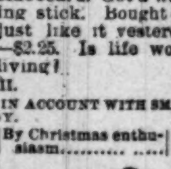


Comment, by the eldest son—"Blew in the last cent of my credit to make myself solid with the old folks. $225 for that sideboard. Got a walking stick. Bought one just like it yesterday—$2.25. Is life worth living!

VIII.

MR. AND MRS. HOSTAGES, IN ACCOUNT WITH SMALL BOY.

Dr.				Cr.		
Dec. 25	To shoveling snow	0	25	By Christmas enthusiasm	1	00



Comment, by small boy on the sidewalk—"Old gent give me a dollar, and didn't want no change. If I don't have apple dump, plenty er both (wot's dat?—apple dumplin', hard sauce an' soft too), tapioker puddin', an' er cup er cawfee, me name's MUD. O, Christmas is de boss day, an' don't yer forget it!"—*Puck.*

THE

Backward

BOY.

The President of a great University, perhaps more than any other person, understands the development of the boy into a man, the powers which need careful direction, and how best to train and mature them.

Many a boy wishes that, in a quiet way, he could have a talk with one of the great College Presidents, tell him of his inclinations and his hopes, and receive the valuable advice of such an experienced educator.

Especially is this true of a "backward boy," lacking confidence in himself, and needing wise encouragement at this critical time.

Every boy should read the series of articles in THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, by the Presidents of three leading American Colleges, on *The Backward Boy: How to Develop his Powers.* They tell just what a boy needs to know, answer his questions, quiet his doubts, and stimulate his energies.

The Youth's Companion comes every week, costs but $1.75 per year, and contains more reading matter than any of the $4.00 magazines. *Send for Full Prospectus for 1890.*

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
[illegible] Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

BIBLES.

Family—Teacher's—Pocket—
From 20c to $40.
(Testaments from 5c to $10.00.)

AT THE BIBLE DEPOT,
F. H. REVELL,
150 Madison-st.
Depository of American Bible Society.

Books of All Kinds, New and Old

All the books of this season and of past seasons, the books of today and the books of all time, in all their varied editions and forms, to suit all tastes and all purses, are to be found as usual upon our counters and shelves. Come and examine them while there is still some leisure and before the stock is broken in upon.

A. C. McClurg & Company

Wabash Avenue and Madison Street

Good Books Cheap and Cheap Books

The mistake is sometimes made of supposing that dry goods stores which have a few books for sale at the Christmas season sell at lower prices than we do. To show how false this is we have prepared a list—too large by far to put in any one issue of a newspaper—containing not only those books which are generally sold in dry goods stores at prices supposed to be sensationally low, but a large number of others—some of which are classic, and therefore can be made in large editions and sold cheaply; others of which we bought too many and must now lose money upon in order to sell them before Christmas. This list is now distributing in the city or will be supplied on application.

A. C. McClurg & Company

Wabash Avenue and Madison Street.

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s New Books.

READY TODAY.

Pierre Loti's Great Masterpiece, "The Iceland Fisherman." Translated by Anna Farwell de Koven. 16mo., 252 pages, $1.00.

Mr. Henry James has pronounced this book the most perfect work of pure romance that has been produced in twenty years.

RECENTLY ISSUED.

FACT, FANCY, AND FABLE.

A New Handbook for Ready Reference on Subjects Commonly Omitted from Cyclopædias. Complete by Henry F. Reddall. Royal 8vo, 536 pages, half leather. $3.50.

"It must take its place for the time being as the best work of its kind in existence, particularly as regards American topics."—The New York Sun.

OPENING THE OYSTER.

A Story of Adventure. By Charles L. Marsh. Profusely Illustrated. 12mo. $1.75.

"Those who love stories of adventure will find in this book a delightful treat. . . . The purpose of the author has been to amuse, a purpose which his readers will admit to have been successfully accomplished."—Boston Daily Traveller.

SESAME AND LILIES.

By John Ruskin. Finely Printed and Bound. 16mo, 237 pages, gilt top. $1.00.

A beautiful new reprint of Mr. Ruskin's noble little book—a reprint in which it is believed the paper, print, binding, and general tastefulness of the dress are somewhat harmonious with the author's exquisite language and elevated thought.

A. THIERS.

By Paul de Remusat, Senator. Translated by Prof. M. B. Anderson. The Great French Writers. 12mo. $1.00.

"An admirable portrayal of the great French writer and statesman. * * * He was undoubtedly one of the greatest of French statesmen and the story of his life is remarkably interesting."—The Chicago Herald.

ABDALLAH; or, the Four-Leaved Clover.

By Edward Laboulaye. Translated by Mary L. Booth. Laurel Crowned Tales. 16mo., 232 pages, gilt top. $1.00.

The high favor in which this beautiful French classic is held by American readers has led to the preparation of this new and tasteful edition.

RASSELAS, Prince of Abyssinia.

By Samuel Johnson. Laurel Crowned Tales. 16mo., 211 pages, gilt top. $1.00.

"Rasselas" has been almost a world-famous tale ever since 1759, when it was first published. In this new edition the publishers have sought to combine unpretentious elegance with inexpensiveness.

ALEXIA.

By Mrs. Mary Abbott. 16mo, 177 pages. 75 cents.

"'Alexia' is one of those pretty, simple stories which spring up all along the highway of fiction like Mother Nature's daisies and buttercups, as graceful and unpretentious as they."—Buffalo Express.

MUSICAL MOMENTS.

Short Selections in Prose and Verse, for Music-Lovers. 16mo, gilt top. $1.00.

"It is interesting not only for the quality of the literature, but for the large variety of expression it presents regarding music."—Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

IN AND AROUND BERLIN.

By Minerva B. Norton. 12mo. $1.00.

"It is simply written, easy, and graceful in style, giving one the feeling that one is reading the chatty letter of a clever and observing friend."—The New London Telegraph.

READY NEXT THURSDAY.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's Great Romance of Early Western Adventure. "The Story of Tonty." Illustrated by Enoch Ward.

A. C. McClurg & Company

Wabash Avenue and Madison Street

The Andover Review

Is taken in
250 Public and College
Libraries.

"A Magazine which thinking persons must read."—The Literary World, Oct. 12, 1889.

"That most interesting of all periodicals of its class."—Boston Advertiser.

Special Features for 1890.

Biblical and Theological Articles will appear by Professors C. A. Briggs, A. V. G. Allen, G. T. Ladd, J. H. Thayer, and other representatives of advanced scholarship.

Sociological and Literary Topics will be treated by Pres. E. B. Andrews, Bishop Hurst, Dr. S. W. Dike, Rev. W. R. Huntington, Professor and Mrs. George H. Palmer, Professor A. S. Hardy, Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, and others.

Religion in College Life will be discussed by several writers, including Pres. Angell and Professor W. R. Harper.

The Review will be enlarged in each third number for the special criticism of new books.

$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,
4 Park-st., Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA DAYS.

By MARGARET DELAND.

Author of "John Ward, Preacher." Illustrated by Louis K. Harlow, with 4 colored plates, 2 etchings, 11 full-page plates, and 48 illustrations in the text. 8vo. Cloth, extra, gilt top. $4.00.

No more exquisite volume has ever been offered at any season to those who value all that goes to the making of a perfect book.—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

It engenders an almost irresistible longing to go at once to the land of "the gracious sky, of the trees and flowers, of the hush of dreams" it so adequately portrays.—THE INDEPENDENT.

It is like Maupassant's "Sur l'Eau," which reproduces the old Provencal coast in the same sunny, meditative, poetic way.—THE CRITIC.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers.
254 Washington-st., Boston.

BRENTANO'S,

204-206 WABASH-AV.

Have all of the New Holiday and Children Books that are advertised by the different publishers.

Also a complete assortment of

BOOKS

In Fine Bindings, in single volumes and in sets.

All of the Christmas Numbers of the various Periodicals.

Christmas Cards and Booklets.

Diaries for 1890.

Subscriptions received for all Periodicals from all parts of the World.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BRENTANO'S,
204-206 WABASH-AV.

BOOKS made to fit all tastes and prices made to fit all pockets.

You would be interested at least, in examining both.

Novelties in Christmas Cards and Booklets are striking and cheap.

FLEMING H. REVELL,
Farwell Hall Book Store,
150 Madison-st.
Day or night.

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS:

Said in Fun.

By PHILIP H. WELCH, author of "The Tailor-Made Girl." With Preface by ROBERT GORDON BUTLER. Square 4to, $1.25. With full-page illustrations by

W. A. ROGERS,
ATTWOOD, GIBSON, OPPER, STERNER,
BUSH, HERFORD, SHEPPARD, TAYLOR,
"CHIP," KEMBLE, SMEDLEY,
VAN SCHAICK,
FROST, MITCHELL, SNYDER, WOOLF.

The brightest of Mr. Welch's witty paragraphs and sketches have been gathered from all quarters, and some unpublished matter has been added, the whole making, with the illustrations, a book full of the rarest fun in picture and text. The designs are representative in the fullest sense of contemporaneous illustrators of American humor.

AMONG CANNIBALS. "Prof. LUMHOLTZ's style is fluent, easy, and graphic, and the book abounds in incidents and anecdotes. Indeed, its entertaining qualities are of the very highest. The book is profusely illustrated and has maps embodying the latest results of travel and discovery in Northern Australia."—Christian Union.

Fully illustrated, 8vo, $5.00.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY. "The whole field of the railroad business is covered and in an authoritative way. It consists of essays by specialists upon every branch and department of the American railway system, so fully and admirably illustrated that while the work is one for reference and permanent instruction, its artistic side gives it all the attraction of a special Christmas publication."—N. Y. Tribune.

Fully illustrated, half leather, 8vo. $6.00 net.

THE VIKING AGE. "We believe the picture Mr. DU CHAILLU has drawn of the manner of life of the Vikings and their countrymen to be as accurate as it undoubtedly is full of interest. The value of the work is greatly enhanced by the hundreds of excellent engravings. His book is undoubtedly the best survey of the whole domain of Scandinavian antiquities that has yet been published."—The Athenæum.

With 1,400 illustrations, 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50.

ASPECTS OF THE EARTH. "Prof. SHALER is an effective and successful popularizer of the subjects of which he is master. His purpose in this book is to show the relations of natural forces to the fortunes of man and to throw light on the multitude of ways in which natural phenomena affect the welfare of the human race."—Boston Advertiser.

With 100 illustrations, 8vo, $4.00.

STRANGE TRUE STORIES. "There is much of the best modern French art of fiction in these stories by Mr. CABLE. A clear and simple motive, great precision of outline, and grace and delicacy of touch. Full of romantic mystery are they all—vivid, tragic, picturesque, humorous—and the collection, published with illustrations and facsimile reproductions, is one of singular charm."—Boston Traveller.

With illustrations, etc., 12mo, $2.00.

THE POETRY OF TENNYSON. "Dr. Henry Van Dyke's Essays on the poetry of Tennyson are published in a beautiful volume fit for quiet holiday presentation. Tennyson is at once classical, Christian, and human, and finds in Dr. Van Dyke a worthy critic."—Brooklyn Eagle.

12mo, $1.50.

Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
743-745 Broadway, New York.

WILL DELIGHT —THE— CHILDREN.

Foggerty's Fairy:

A Collection of all the Christmas Tales contributed by W. S. GILBERT to the leading London journals, on which many of his comic operas were founded. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The author of "Bab" Ballads and "Pinafore" needs no introduction to American readers. The tales on which his operas were founded can afford not less delight to their readers than the operas themselves have done to their hearers.

Earthquakes.

Translated from the French of ARNOLD BOSCOWITZ by C. B. Pitman. With 57 illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

A graphic and entertaining account of these convulsions of nature, showing their origin, characteristics, and effects, with descriptions of the most notable ones recorded in history.

The Leatherstocking Tales.

By J. FENIMORE COOPER. Comprising The Deerslayer, The Pathfinder, The Last of the Mohicans, The Pioneers, and The Prairie. With colored plates by Nister and other illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

The most attractive edition for the young yet published of these famous American frontier stories. Though comprised in one volume, the type, which is in one column, is open and easily read, the paper excellent, and the binding strong and handsome. These Tales are also issued in 5 vols. (in a box) at $4.50 per set.

Captain: The Adventures of a Dog.

By Madame P. DE NANTEUIL. Translated by Laura Ensor. With 76 illustrations by Myrbach. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

A French naval story of travel and adventure, recounting what befel a sailor lad and his dog companion, delightfully told and beautifully illustrated.

The Modern Seven Wonders of the World.

By CHARLES KENT. With Illustrations. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

Comprises descriptions (in language readily understood by all) of (1) The Steam Engine, (2) The Electric Telegraph, (3) The Phonograph, (4) The Sewing Machine, (5) The Spectroscope, (6) The Electric Light, (7) The Telephone.

The Book of Games.

By KATE GREENAWAY. With illustrations printed in colors by Edmund Evans. 4to, boards, $1.00; cloth, $1.25.

Miss Greenaway's latest book will give pleasure to its happy possessors as well by the new amusements it describes as by the charming illustrations which embellish it.

More Magic.

A New Book on Conjuring. By Professor HOFFMANN. With numerous illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.50.

The conjuring books of Professor Hoffmann have so long held their popularity that a new work by him (uniform with his "Modern Magic") is sure of an eager welcome.

Life and Adventures of Robin Hood.

By JOHN B. MARSH. New edition. With colored and plain illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Stories of the hero-outlaw of Sherwood Forest and of his "merry men in Lincoln green" will doubtless continue to hold the same fascination over the imagination of the young in the future that they have in the past. Mr. Marsh's book has long been acknowledged to be one of the best on this subject, and a new edition of it, therefore, is sure of a delighted audience.

⁂ For sale by all booksellers or sent, postpaid, on receipt of the advertised price, by the publishers,

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS (Limited),
9 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEW YORK.

Christmas Numbers.

PARIS FIGARO	$1.00
PARIS ILLUSTRE	.75
LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS	.50
LONDON GRAPHIC	.50
YULE TIDE	.50
LADIES' PICTORIAL	.50

By mail 5c extra. For sale by
CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,
Periodical Agency, 55 East Washington-st.

Subscriptions

RECEIVED FOR ALL
Magazines and Newspapers

At publishers' rates. A Full Line of Christmas Pictorials, together with other Novelties suitable for presents to be had at
C. W. CURRY'S,
183 Madison-st.
Diaries for 1890.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE - 1890

THE CENTURY Magazine aims to lead not only in literature and art, but in all the great and stirring questions of modern times. It enters upon the domain of religious, social, educational and political discussion, without partisanship, and in the broadest spirit. THE CENTURY was the pioneer in the field of making magazine illustration equal in quality and interest to the best of magazine literature. With the number for November, 1889, THE CENTURY begins a new volume and enters upon its twentieth year of publication. Its growth has been constant from the beginning, and its success unprecedented among magazines. We can give here only a partial list of the features for the coming year.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON
A NEW STORY BY STOCKTON
A NEW NOVEL BY AMELIA E. BARR
LINCOLN'S LAST DAYS ❦ KENNAN'S SIBERIAN PAPERS
REVELATION AND THE BIBLE
ENGRAVINGS OF THE OLD MASTERS
LA FARGE'S PICTURES OF JAPAN
DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT BY MISS EDWARDS
THE SINGLE TAX BY HENRY GEORGE AND EDWARD ATKINSON
NATIONALISM BY EDWARD BELLAMY & OTHERS
ESSAYS, POEMS, SHORT STORIES, POPULAR SCIENCE, SOCIAL AND OTHER TOPICS

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Terms: $4.00 a year, in advance; 35 cents a number. For sale by all dealers. THE CENTURY Co. 33 East 17th Street, New-York.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

NOW COMPLETE.

APPLETONS' CYCLOPÆDIA —OF— AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

THE LATEST, MOST INTERESTING, AND VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE BOOKS OF THE CENTURY.

A COMPLETE RECORD of the Literature, Laws, Theology, Inventions, Art, Music, Discovery, Wars, and Governments of the

AMERICAN CONTINENT,

And its progress from Barbarism to Civilization, as shown in the lives of all those eminent men and women who, by their works, have made the "New World" what it is today.

EDITED BY
General JAMES GRANT WILSON and Professor JOHN FISKE,
Assisted by over Two Hundred Special Contributors.

Richly illustrated. Sixty full-Page Portraits on Steel; 2,000 Vignette Portraits and Views in the Text. Complete in six volumes octavo. A Noble Selection for a Christmas Gift.

For descriptive circular, with specimen pages, prices, terms of sale, etc., address

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New York.
152 & 154 Wabash-av., Chicago.

—THE—

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL.

THE BEST JOURNAL
FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES.

THE JANUARY PART OF THE
Young Ladies' Journal,
BEGINNING A NEW VOLUME, IS
NOW READY.

—IT CONTAINS THE COMMENCEMENT OF—

A NEW STORY,
"Even This Sacrifice;"
FOUR COMPLETE STORIES;
Splendid Colored Parisian Fashion Plate,
COMPRISING
24 Figures of Latest Paris Fashions;

A BEAUTIFUL COLORED SHEET DESIGN for Sofa Cushion in Berlin Work and Plush;

GIGANTIC SUPPLEMENT with the LATEST WINTER FASHIONS, containing 71 FIGURES;

FULL SIZE PATTERN FOR CUTTING OUT JACKET-BODICE, with Full Front, for Ladies.

An Extra Supplement and Many Other Attractions.

No Lady Should Fail to Read This Number.

Price 30 Cents a Copy; or, Yearly, $4.00.
Including the Extra Christmas Number.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL is published monthly, ON THE 15th OF THE MONTH PREVIOUS TO ITS DATE.

Any Newsdealer will take your subscription for two or three months, or for any other period ordered.

THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY,
CHICAGO.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
83 and 85 Duane-st.,
One Door East of Broadway, NEW YORK.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Noteworthy Books.

FOR HOLIDAY USE.

Asolando.
Fancies and Facts. A new volume of Poems. By Robert Browning. Crown 8vo, green cloth, uniform with Riverside Edition of Browning's works, $1.25; also in Persian silk, very attractive, $1.25.

The Marble Faun.
By Nathaniel Hawthorne. With portrait and fifty photogravures. 2 vols. 8vo, gilt top, $6.00; full polished calf, $12.00; full white vellum, gilt top, $12.00.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Birthday Edition. 2 vols. 16mo, gilt top, $2.50; full polished calf, $8.00.

Wyndham Towers.
By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Crown 8vo, artistically bound. Second Edition. $1.25.

The Courtship of Miles Standish.
By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Illustrated by Boughton, Merrill, and others. $6.00; full levant, $12.00.

Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries.
By Rodolfo Lanciani, Director of the Roman Museum. 100 Illustrations. 8vo. $6.00.

Our Cats and All About Them.
By Harrison Weir. Fully illustrated. $2.00.

Calendar Books.
Selections from the writings of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier, for Every Day of the Year. Each book, in a parchment-paper cover, 25 cents; the six in a box, $1.50.

The Rainbow Calendar.
By Kate Sanborn. 16mo. $1.25.

White and Gold Series.

Lyrics, Idyls, and Romances. From the Poems of Robert Browning.

Romances, Lyrics, and Sonnets. From the Poems of Mrs. Browning.

Interludes, Lyrics, and Idyls. From Lord Tennyson's Poetical Works.

Ballads, Lyrics, and Sonnets. From the Poems of Mr. Longfellow.

4 vols. 16mo, gilt top, each $1.00; half levant, $3.00.

For Young People.

Betty Leicester.
A Story for Girls of Fifteen. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 18mo. $1.25.

A Summer in a Canon.
A California Story. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated. 8vo. $1.50.

The Birds' Christmas Carol.
By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated. 50c.

The Story of Patsy.
By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated. 60c.

Riverside Library for Young People.
Each volume, 16mo, 75 cts.

1. The War of Independence. By John Fiske. With Maps.
2. George Washington. An Historical Biography. By Horace E. Scudder. Illustrated.
3. Birds Through an Opera-Glass. By Florence A. Merriam. Illustrated.
4. Up and Down the Brooks. By Mary E. Bamford. Illustrated.
5. Coal and Coal Mines. By Homer Greene. With Illustrations by the author.
6. A New England Girlhood. Outlined from Memory. By Lucy Larcom.

⁂ *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

BEST BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

QUEEN HILDEGARDE.

By LAURA E. RICHARDS, author of "Five Mice," etc. A new book for girls of the best class. Beautifully illustrated with original designs by Garrett. A second "Little Women." 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY

during the exciting scenes and events of the late Turko-Russian war, with many adventures both serious and comic, by ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY. Fully illustrated by "Champ." 1 vol., illuminated covers, $1.50; cloth, $2.00.

Other volumes of the series are Three Vassar Girls in France, at Home, on the Rhine, in Italy, in South America, in England, and Abroad.

GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S GIRLS IN NEW MEXICO.

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY, author of "Three Vassar Girls" series. This delightful volume describes incidents in the life of a quaint little maiden who lived in the time of the Spanish adventurers. Illustrated by "CHAMP." 1 vol., 8vo; illuminated covers, $1.75; cloth, $2.50.

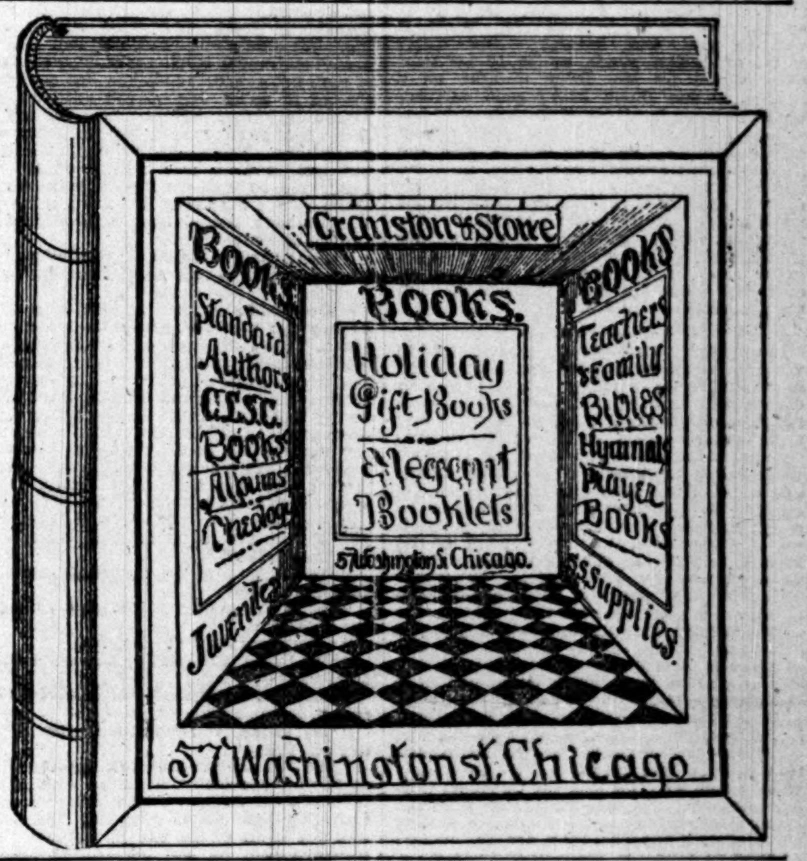
Companion volume to the above is GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S GIRLS IN NEW FRANCE.

SIX GIRLS.

By FANNIE BELLE IRVING. A charming story of every day home life, pure in sentiment and healthy in tone. A beautiful book for girls. Illustrated from original designs. 1 vol., illuminated covers, $1.50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent, prepaid.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston.



Old English Books

AT AUCTION.

Thursday Next, Dec. 19, at 1 p. m.

AT OUR SALESROOMS,
2d Floor.

A Highly Interesting Catalogue Standard Miscellaneous Books.

British Plutarch, 8 vols.
English Poets, 75 vols.
Burke's Works, 12 vols.
Lardner's Theological Works, 10 vols.
Knight's Pictorial History of England, 8 vols.
Lodges' Portraits, India Proof, 6 Royal vols., cost $300.
Ancient Manuscript, XV. Century.
Polyglot Bible, 2 vols.
Washington Irving's Works, 14 vols.
Gibbon's History, 12 vols.

The whole Catalogue filled with choice selections well worthy the attention of book buyers.

Books on exhibition Tuesday.

Catalogues ready, can be had on application.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

—THE—
GREAT CHRISTMAS NUMBER
—OF—

Wide Awake

FREE

To all who send Subscription Price, $2.40, for 1890 to D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Boston, before Dec. 20.

Ask for the FREE Copy in Your Order.

WIDE AWAKE enlarged with its price unchanged, $2.40 a year, will continue to lead in 1890 as the Illustrated Magazine for the Children, the Youth, and the Family.

A good gift you can order to any address,

WIDE AWAKE, $2.40 a year. BABYLAND, 50c a year.
THE PANSY, $1.00 a year.
OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, $1.00 a year.
Samples of one, 5c; of all, 15c.

D. LOTHROP CO., BOSTON.

Subscriptions

Taken for All
Foreign and American Newspapers and Magazines.
All the late novels on sale.

CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,
Periodical Agency, 55 E. Washington-st.

Critics Praise Warner's New Novel.

CHICAGO Critics delight in the clever hits and the sparkling humor of "A Little Journey in the World."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: One longs for pages of space wherein to quote Mr. Warner's sparkling sentences.

CHICAGO TIMES: The style, as everybody knows of Warner, cannot fail to please, there is such an absorbent fascination in its dry humor and its quaint originality of phrasing.

NEW YORK Critics pronounce "A Little Journey in the World" a decided hit.

N. Y. TRIBUNE: On the whole a decided success. . . . A highly interesting and really powerful novel.

N. Y. MAIL AND EXPRESS: Not only is "A Little Journey in the World" a success as a whole, but it is a success in all its parts.

BOSTON Critics point out the characteristic charm and enduring interest of "A Little Journey in the World."

BOSTON JOURNAL: It is alive with warm human interest, and is an effective and engaging story of modern life and society.

BOSTON TRAVELLER: "A Little Journey in the World" is full of quiet charm, and will not only be read, but frequently referred to, for this passage or that, with great interest.

PHILADELPHIA Critics dwell upon the importance of "A Little Journey in the World" as a mirror of modern American life.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN: So gentle and at the same time so virile a writer has never touched our social foibles.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: It was something of consequence to write the moral history of one human being so that he who reads it is impelled to say, "Yes, that is life."

A Little Journey in the World. A Novel. By Charles Dudley Warner. Post 8vo, Half Leather, Gilt Top, Uncut Edges, $1.50.

Other Works by C. D. Warner.

Studies in the South and West, with Comments on Canada	$2.00
Their Pilgrimage. Illustrated	1.75

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

☞ *The above works are for sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by* HARPER & BROTHERS, *post-paid, to any part of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, on receipt of the price.*

A HANDSOME AND USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Sold Only By Subscription or in the Office.
A LITERARY MARVEL—$2.50 PER VOLUME.

We publish the popular reprint of the Encyclopædia Britannica, from latest English edition, at $2.50 per volume, being one-third the price of the original, and one-half the price of the Scribner edition of the same work. We have reproduced all illustrations, maps, and texts, page for page and volume for volume. Complete sets of 24 Vols. now ready for delivery on easy payments. The greatest work of the kind in the English language. A subscriber writes: "The best is now the cheapest." All high-priced editions of this work are in our office for comparison. Circulars and sample pages mailed.

THE HENRY H. ALLEN COMPANY,
126 Washington-st., Chicago.

HE FOUND A NEW METAL.

A GLASGOW MAN EXPERIMENTS AND DISCOVERS NICKEL STEEL.

Interesting Tests Made by James Riley with Alloys of Nickel and Iron and the Astonishing Results Obtained—The Qualities of Hardness and Ductility—The Product Non-Corrodible—Wide Range of Uses to Which These New Alloys May Be Applied.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 10.—[Toronto Globe.]—Sir Charles Tupper's recent movement, it is now beginning to be understood, had no bearing on the projected commercial treaty with Spain. Sir Charles was in that country, there is no doubt. He was also in Africa, as well as in France, in Germany, and several other countries of the European Continent; and he doubtless saw and heard a great deal which may be of interest to Canada in the near future, although perhaps Sir Charles himself may not be in more than a remote degree a participator in it. Some readers of the *Globe* may have noticed in the proceedings of the Iron and Steel Institute, at the meeting held in London last May, a paper on alloys of nickel and steel by James Riley of Glasgow. Mr. Riley is one of the practical men in one of the largest steel works in Great Britain, and he undertook certain experiments with various alloys of nickel and iron at the request of the party in France who had taken out a patent for the process. It is to this same Mr. Riley that the people of Great Britain owe their thanks for being able to produce mild steel in the construction of mercantile ships, and no doubt it was the reputation so gained that led to his being selected above all other metallurgists in Great Britain by M. Marbeau, the patentee, to conduct the tests.

RESULTS OF THE TESTS.

The contents of nickel in the steel varied in proportions of 1 to nearly 50 per cent, and the results obtained by him would seem to have astonished the savans of the Institute, including such well-known men as Sir Lowthian Bell, W. H. White of the Admiralty, and Sir James Kitson, the President of the Institute. One of the experiments, made with an alloy composed of 95.3 per cent steel and 4.7 per cent nickel, showed that the breaking strain of the steel was raised from 30 to 40.6 tons, and the elastic limit from 16 to 28 tons.

The quality of hardness obtains as the nickel is increased until about 20 per cent is reached, and at this point a change takes place—the successive additions of nickel tending to neutralize the influence of carbon, so that the ductility shown by the extension before fracture is marvelous. A sample of wire produced by Mr. Riley was said by one gentleman to be available, instead of cotton, to sew buttons on with, it was so fine and strong. The whole series of nickel steels up to 50 per cent was stated by Mr. Riley to take on a good polish and finish with a good surface, the color being lighter with the increased additions of nickel. "In the important matter of corrodibility," he said, "it is with the greatest satisfaction I can state that the steels rich in nickel are practically non-corrodible, and that those poor in nickel are not much better than other steels in this respect. Compared with a mild steel of say 0.18 per cent carbon, 5 per cent nickel steel corrodes in the ratio of ten to twelve, while in the case of 25 per cent nickel the corrosion is in the proportion of 10 to 870.

FOR PRACTICAL USES.

In indicating some of the possible uses to which these alloys may be applied Mr. Riley said he felt some difficulty in not becoming enthusiastic on the point, for in the wide range of properties or qualities possessed by them it really seems as if any conceivable demand could be met and satisfied. The fact that some of the tests gave breaking strains as high as 87 and even 95½ tons is conclusive as to the enormous strength of the alloy; and in the making of guns, the plating of war vessels, the construction of the hulls of torpedo and similar vessels, etc., its value must be inestimable. Wherever lightness and strength, with non-corrodibility, are of vital importance, nickel steel is sure to commend itself; and especially is this sure to be the case in any provision which is required to be made for the national defense. There is much more which might be told of this important discovery, but I started out to tell about Sir Charles Tupper's secret movements in Europe. Early copies of Mr. Riley's paper reached the United States, and soon one got into the hands of those enterprising men who compose the Canadian Copper company. The importance of the tests was immediately recognized by them, for, as fortunately it happens, they are the owners of what no doubt is the richest nickel property in the world—the mines in the vicinity of Sudbury.

THE UNITED STATES INTERESTED.

One of the leading members of the company, Mr. Ritchie of Akron, O., who is also President of the Ontario Central railway, made immediate arrangements to go to Europe and get all the information obtainable there on the properties and uses of the new alloy. But about the same time Mr. Riley's paper was seen by the Secretary of the United States navy, and hearing of Mr. Ritchie's movements he appears to have suspected that the Canadian Copper company had in view a business stroke with the British or some other European Government. He knew that, excepting the mines of New Caledonia, which are owned by a French syndicate, there are no other mines in the world to compare with those of the Canadian Copper company for the production of nickel, and he seems to have fully appreciated their value for purposes of naval armament. Mr. Ritchie was summoned to Washington, and although I do not know the exact nature of the interview in all its details I have reason to believe that the Secretary's fears were quieted. It is also known that he made arrangements for the first metallurgical expert of the United States, now attached to the American Embassy at London, to accompany Mr. Ritchie throughout Great Britain and the Continent and aid him in his investigations. Mr. Ritchie was joined by the expert at London, visits were made to Mr. Riley in Glasgow and to certain works in London, where tests are being made with the new alloy, with the result that they were more than satisfied with what they saw.

It was at this stage that Sir Charles Tupper became interested in the subject, and he spent several days with the Americans witnessing and examining experiments at the London works; for, although he was in London during the meeting of the institute, and must have seen the newspaper reports of Riley's tests of nickel and steel, the importance of the subject to Canada does not seem to have dawned upon him until by some chance or accident he learned of the American gentleman's investigations. And so it came to pass that when the visit to mining and metallurgical works in France, Spain, Germany, Belgium, and other countries was talked of Sir Charles felt that, as the representative of the country having the greatest supply of nickel ore, he ought to be one of the party. No doubt Mr. Ritchie was willing enough and anxious that he should be; it could hardly be otherwise because of the friendly relations which ought to subsist between the Canadian Copper company and the Government of this country, and, unless I am mistaken, Sir Charles and Mr. Ritchie have always been on good terms with each other. At all events Sir Charles was one of the party. They visited some mines in Northern Africa; the ancient and famous Rio Tinto copper pyrites mines in Spain; the works of Le Nickel company in France, where the New Caledonia ores are treated; the immense Krupp works in Germany, besides many other mines and establishments where information of a special character was to be picked up.

CHANCE FOR CANADIAN ORES.

I do not know what steps if any were taken to bring the Ontario nickel and copper properties to the notice of capitalists, miners, and metalworkers in the Old World, but until recently the existence of those properties was unheard of even in England and Scotland—except, perhaps, at the refining works of the Vivians in Wales—and I know that within the last two or three months English and Scottish steelworkers have been anxiously inquiring about them. I have also heard on pretty good authority that British, French, German, and even Spanish capitalists are desirous of making investments here, and one gentleman, who is in a position to be well informed, assures me there is a prospect of the Canadian company's capital being increased before long to $8,000,000. It is thought that their ore can be used economically in the making of nickel steel, as it is only necessary to separate the sulphur and copper to get iron and nickel in the requisite proportions for use in the arts. I am not aware that this has yet been accomplished anywhere, for the Sudbury ores have been a puzzle to metallurgists, but that a way of successful treatment will be discovered I have no doubt whatever. It is only a question of time and skill. I have also heard it stated that the Canadian Copper company contemplate the extension of the Ontario Central railway northward to Sudbury, and the construction of smelting-works in the vicinity of some of the large iron-ore deposits in Northern Hastings or Haliburton, thus bringing the nickel and iron ores so directly together as to greatly facilitate the manufacture of nickel steel. All this seems vast and visionary, but unless Riley of Glasgow, Hall of Sheffield, and Marbeau of France have been greatly astray as to the value of their tests it is not out of the region of possibility. Should the hopes of the Canadian Copper company be but half realized the rocky Huronian belt of Northern Ontario will ultimately prove to be an invaluable possession.

CANNON AND THE CARD-PLAYERS.

A Terror as a Prosecutor, and Still Worse as an Adversary at Poker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]—The best tale of poker thus far unfolded at this session of Congress was brought to Washington by a returning member from Kansas. The Congressman got it from Judge John McLane, a hale old gentleman now a resident of Wichita, but formerly of Springfield, Ill., where he knew at the bar Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, David Davis, Ward Lamon, Gen. Edward Baker, Oliver Davis, and all the old-timers. The Judge was prompted to tell the reminiscence by reading in the newspapers about the prominence attained by Representative Cannon in the Speakership contest.

"I knew Joe," the old Judge said, "when he was a poor saddlebags lawyer in Illinois struggling with poverty and ill-luck to make an honest living. He was one of the cleverest men I ever knew. Two qualities insured his success—his honesty and his energy. The older members of the bar in the circuit took a fancy to Joe and used to put opportunities in his way. His first big stroke of luck was his election as Prosecuting Attorney of a judicial district. The law in Illinois at that time was severe on card-playing, and public sentiment demanded its enforcement. Joe's income depended upon the number of convictions he secured. There was where his energy did him good service. The name of Joe Cannon soon stood for the severest prosecutor the district had known.

"On one occasion we were all attending court in a distant county. David Davis was on the bench and Joe Cannon was prosecuting. The weather was cold and the tavern accommodations were not the best. Judge Davis had the pick of the rooms, and Saturday evening we gathered as self-invited guests about the Judge's fire. Court was to open Monday. We had nothing to do but to kill time. Cannon, Ward Lamon, Dan Voorhees, Oliver Davis, Ed Baker, Lyman Trumbull, and a law student named Mann were some who were present. It wasn't long until the table was surrounded and the cards were being dealt. The game was interesting. We didn't stop until the bell rang for breakfast Sunday morning. Sunday was a day of rest, but as soon as we had had supper we started in again and played until daylight Monday morning. When court opened the Judge asked the Sheriff if he had secured a grand jury. The names were called. Mann, the law student, was among them. The Judge looked down the row and selected Mann as the foreman. We were paralyzed. Ward Lamon leaned over to Dan Voorhees and whispered:

"'Great Cæsar! What does the Judge mean? Has he forgotten that Mann was with us last night?'

"We tried to get the Judge's eye and to convey our protests against the selection of Mann. The Judge couldn't or wouldn't see what we were driving at. Our suggestions that another and an older man be chosen for foreman fell unheeded. Finally Joe Cannon, seeing that the situation was getting desperate, went up to the bench and whispered:

"'Judge,' said he 'do you remember where we were last night and what we were doing?'

"'O, yes,' said the Judge, smiling. 'We were in my room having a social game.'

"'Judge,' continued Mr. Cannon, 'the young man you have selected for foreman was there also.'

"The Judge looked sharply at Mann and then asked Joe:

"'Is he the young fellow that raised me out of $60?'

"'The same fellow,' said Joe.

"'Ah,' said the Judge, 'that changes the situation.'

"Then, turning to the grand jury, he said in a louder tone and with great dignity:

"'Mr. Mann, you can stand aside for this term of court.'

"The Judge proceeded to charge the jury, and dwelt especially upon the injurious effects of card playing. That night we all met in the Judge's room. The day had been a dull one to all of us except Cannon. At a previous term he had got fifty indictments against the town people for card playing. Most of them had come into court the opening day, pleaded guilty, and paid their fines, which in each case included $5 for Prosecutor Cannon. We knew all about it, and we entered into a quiet combination to empty Joe's pockets. Somehow the luck was against our scheme. One after another dropped out of the game, until at 2 o'clock the only men at the table were Joe Cannon and Oliver Davis, a cousin of the Judge. The rest of us sat around ready to back Oliver with the moral influence of our presence. Occasionally Judge Davis would glance at Oliver's hand and say:

"'Play him Oliver for all the game is worth. I've got the money when you run out.'

"After awhile Oliver turned to the Judge and said:

"'Let me have it, Cousin David; the crisis is upon us.'

"The Judge pulled out $200, slapped it on the table, and exclaimed:

"'Take that, Joe Cannon, if you are able.'

"'Don't get excited, Judge,' said Joe; 'I will reach your pile in a few minutes.'

"And he did it. At 4 o'clock in the morning he raised Oliver for the last time. We all shook our heads. Joe swept the table. He had cleaned out the whole crowd. As he got up he looked around and said:

"'Gentlemen, the next time you put up a combination against Joe Cannon make it strong enough to win. I am prepared to lend you all enough, at low interest, to pay your tavern bills.'"

AN INDIANA POST-OFFICE ON WHEELS.

Citizens of Glenwood Are Having a Peck of Trouble.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The post-office at Glenwood, near here, seems to be on wheels. Soon after the present Postmistress, Mrs. Isles, succeeded William Cook she moved the office to its old location near the depot, which has caused considerable trouble. Several years ago Mrs. Isles was Postmistress and the office was located near the depot, but when Cleveland appointed Cook it was moved to the old town. The war has been raging for some time, and finally a post-office inspector was called to settle the trouble. He ordered the office moved eighty rods south, and Saturday the office building was got on wheels and started southward. Rain, however, caused delay. Yesterday the building was dumped into a potato patch about sixty rods south of its former location. The citizens want it taken the full eighty rods, however.

A lady in St. Louis, the wife of a prominent railroad man, and a great admirer of President Harrison, and who also thinks well of her husband, has just ordered of Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing company a Mail buggy, a duplicate of the one used by the President, to be given her husband as a Christmas present.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a perfect cure for scrofula, that dreaded taint in the human system.

WINTER WHEAT GROWING

IT GOES INTO WINTER QUARTERS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Mild and Spring-Like Weather Reported from All Parts of the Country—Large Shipments of Corn from Nebraska, Limited Only by the Scarcity of Cars—The Drought in Dakota Still Continues—Small Stocks of Grain in Millers' Hands.

For the last fourteen days mild, moist, and wet weather has been the order of the day from the Atlantic to the Pacific and south to the gulf. Texas reports that for the last fourteen days the weather has been fine. Wheat has been making rapid growth and the crop has entered the winter in excellent shape. Wheat is being offered to millers as fast as they can handle it, but a large proportion of the reserves now left are of poor quality. A great deal of wheat still continues to come from Kansas and Missouri for milling purposes.

Oregon reports that the fall seeding has about stopped, and will not be resumed until February. Farmers have sold quite freely the present month. Millers have been free buyers and are well stocked up with wheat. In Southern California the oldest settlers say that the prospects for a wheat crop were never as good at this time of the year as they are now. The rains began one month earlier than usual.

The Province of Ontario reports that about the usual area of fall wheat has been seeded. On account of the want of rain it has made little growth. Farmers have sold freely in some localities and in other portions only a little, but on the whole Ontario does not appear to have more than enough wheat for home consumption.

New York State reports a wet, mild fall and winter up to date. The ground is saturated with water and the temperature is above the freezing point. The growing crop of winter wheat is in excellent condition. Country roads are bad and little wheat is coming in.

Kentucky reports wet weather and also mild. In Northern Kentucky there is a good deal of complaint that the wheat is not growing and is not looking well. The weather, however, has been favorable for the crop. Farmers have been free sellers ever since harvest. At the present time there is not more than one-half as much wheat held by dealers and millers as there was at this date a year ago.

WINTER WHEAT IN MICHIGAN.

Considering the severe drought which has prevailed in Michigan ever since harvest, the winter wheat has made fair progress. Farmers are inclined to hold their wheat. Millers and grain dealers have not nearly as large stocks of wheat through the interior of the State as they held a year ago at this time.

Wisconsin reports mild weather, with some light falls of snow, which soon melted. Receipts of wheat have been fairly good, and are likely to continue so during the present month, as farmers must raise money to pay their taxes, which are now due. In southern Minnesota the movement of spring wheat is letting up. This movement has been much heavier than was anticipated.

North Dakota seems to think that the spring wheat has never been marketed as closely as up to this date, and that the amount of wheat left in farmers' hands is so small that it would be impossible to estimate the percentage of the crop. Many of the farmers have already sold their seed, and many others will be compelled to before spring. Some of the largest elevator systems in North Dakota say that fully 75 per cent of the spring wheat has been sold by farmers, and that after the holidays there will be no movement to speak of.

The drought still continues in Dakota. There has been no rain or snow in the Red River Valley as yet, and the State must depend entirely upon spring rains and summer showers for a crop.

South Dakota reports that from 75 to 80 per cent of the '89 crop of wheat has been marketed. The movement of wheat during the remainder of December will be light, for the reason that farmers "have not the stuff to move."

A GREAT CROP OF CORN.

Nebraska has come to the front this winter with another great crop of corn. From one end of the State to another and from the northern to the southern boundaries a very heavy movement of corn is reported. The only limit is the ability of the railroads to furnish cars. Crib room upon the farms is scarce. It is almost a universal rule this season with farmers to market what corn their cribs will not hold. Lumber is high and corn low, prices ranging from 13 to 17 cents per bushel. There is considerable feeding of stock, but one-half of the marketable portion of the corn is sure to be in the market by the 1st of March, if not by the 1st of February.

Reports from Eastern Nebraska say that never in the last ten years were farmers as free sellers as they are today. It is not a question of price but a question of cars. Cribs at the stations are full. One large grain shipper says that in his experience there never was at this time of the year such a flow of Nebraska corn to Cincinnati, Baltimore, and St. Louis as now.

In Iowa the movement of corn has not yet fairly commenced. Corn is selling at from 17@22 cents a bushel. Central Illinois is not looking for any free movement of corn before January or February. Dealers are paying from 23@25 cents for shelled and ear corn. Ear corn is coming in slowly on account of bad roads and low prices.

So far as the winter wheat is concerned Illinois probably never had a better prospect for its crop to go into winter quarters strong, healthy, and vigorous than at the present time. Owing to the condition of the roads little wheat is being marketed at present by farmers. Millers generally report that they have average stocks but not large on hand. The flour trade is generally dull.

Missouri reports warm and spring-like weather; no frost in the ground, and wheat generally in excellent condition. The winter wheat crop in Kansas is going into winter quarters in excellent condition. Ohio reports that the fall and the opening of the winter have been very favorable for winter wheat. It is in good condition and has made a splendid start. Indiana reports not enough snow so far to cover the ground; the weather is very mild, and the crop is in excellent condition; in fact, it is looking better than it has for years at this season of the year. Stocks in millers' hands and elevators less than a year ago.

MORMON LEADERS ISSUE A MANIFESTO.

They Protest Against Alleged Misrepresentations and Ask for Justice.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 13.—Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, and Joseph F. Smith, First Presidency of the Mormon Church, and the Apostles, have issued a manifesto stating that in consequence of the gross misrepresentations of the doctrines, aims, and practices of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly called the "Mormon" Church, which have been promulgated for years and recently revived for political purposes, they deem it proper on behalf of said church to publicly deny these calumnies and enter protest against them.

They solemnly declare that the Mormon Church views the shedding of human blood with the utmost abhorrence, and that they regard the killing of a human being, except in conformity with civil law, as a capital crime which should be punished by shedding the blood of the criminal after a public trial before a legally constituted court of the land.

They denounce as utterly untrue the allegation made that the Mormon Church favors or believes in killing persons who apostatize from its doctrines.

They declare that nothing is done in the endowment ceremony or in any doctrine or injunction of the church, public or private, that is hostile or intended to be hostile to the Government of the United States.

They declare the church does not claim to be an independent temporal Kingdom of God or to be an imperium in imperio aiming to overthrow the United States or any other government.

They earnestly appeal to the American press and people not to condemn the Latter Day Saints unheard. They ask in the name of justice, reason, and humanity for a suspension of national and popular judgment until further investigation can be had and the facts connected with what is called the Mormon question known.

Damages for Beating an Editor.

ST. PETER, Minn., Dec. 13.—State Senator T. E. Bowen has been mulcted in the sum of $500 in the suit brought against him by P. V. Collins, editor of the St. Peter *Tribune*, last July. Bowen gave Collins a beating because of an article in the latter's paper reflecting upon Bowen's legislative career.

Further Discoveries at Hammond.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 13.—Further evidence that a murder was committed near the spot where the bloody relics were found Dec. 4 came to light yesterday. In the reeds along the Calumet River were found a rusty hatchet with a broken handle, a butcher knife covered with blood, and a package containing a vest. In the pockets were found a small bottle of sticky substance and a letter evidently written by a woman. It expresses pleasure at the receipt of a letter from Kansas City, a desire to see the party addressed, and says: "Nobody believes you done it."

The biggest thing out is Salvation Oil. It kills all pain, and costs but twenty-five cents a bottle.

HORSE BRAND
BAKER
IS THE STRONGEST
HORSE BLANKET

For sale by all dealers. None genuine without horse stamped inside. Made by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the strong 5/A Horse Blankets.

HARCOURT PLACE.

A remarkably successful seminary for young ladies and girls. Admirable location. Elegant new building. Exceptionally strong faculty. Superior equipment and comprehensive character. Thorough preparation for the best American colleges for women, or a complete course. Pupils last year from thirteen States. For illustrated catalogues address the Principal, Miss ADA I. AYER, B. A., Gambier, O.

KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY.

A select school for boys. 66th year. Location of rare beauty and healthfulness, on a hill-top, eleven hundred feet above sea level. Elegant buildings. Masters all college graduates and teachers of tried efficiency. Thorough preparation for college or business. Careful supervision of health, habits and manners. Particular attention paid to the training of young boys. Remarkable growth during the past four years. Large new gymnasium and drill hall. For catalogues address the Rector, LAWRENCE RUST, LL.D., Gambier, O.

The Cambridge School for Girls

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The great success of this school has led to the erection of MARGARET WINTHROP HALL (under the care of Miss Mary Fosdick), as a home for girls from other places. The best teachers. Every elevating influence. Small numbers. All home comforts. Address ARTHUR GILMAN, Director, Cambridge, Mass.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, Bahama Islands.

A Land of Perpetual Summer.

S. S. MORTON ....Proprietor and Manager.

New York address, J. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway.

WARD LINE

Elegant Steamers leave New York for Havana every Wednesday and Saturday: for Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos, every other Thursday: for Mexico every Wednesday. Passenger rates reduced. Time Tables Pamphlets, everything furnished by JAS. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall-st., New York.

BRUNSWICK, GA.

THE OGLETHORPE

Will Open its Third Season
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1889.

The hotel and its appointments are in all respects unexceptionable. For circulars, routes of travel, etc., address

J. H. KING, Manager.

Aiken, South Carolina.

WINTER RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

Driest Climate in the United States, Except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mts.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

OPENS FOR SEASON of 1889-'90, THURSDAY, Nov. 14

COTTAGES—Furnished or unfurnished—TO RENT

For descriptive pamphlet and terms address

B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor and Manager

THOMASVILLE, GA.,

PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

Season Opens Dec. 4, 1889.

M. A. BOWER..........................Proprietor

For circulars, rates, etc., address

WM. E. DAVIES, Manager, Thomasville, Ga., or F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, N. Y. City.

HAIR

Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

CASTINGS

We make Light and Medium Weight Castings on contract. Exceptional facilities for executing high grade work accurately and promptly.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JOLIET STOVE WORKS, - Joliet, Ill.

Big G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT PUZZLE?

Try the new WORLD'S FAIR PUZZLE and observe the wild, exciting scramble to secure the Fair in '92 between New York, Chicago, Washington, and St. Louis. Very amusing.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison-st.,

Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 30c by J. LUX, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
50 MADISON ST., CHICAGO
FITTED BOXES, FOR OIL AND WATER COLOR CHINA PAINTING, ETC.

BIRDS FOR HOLIDAYS.

German Singing Canary and Square Brass Cage, $4. Just the thing for Christmas Gifts.

KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, 169 Madison-st.

Gilleson & Benjamin

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

87 Metropolitan Blk., Chicago, Ill. | 629 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ISAAC W. BANGS & CO. Telephone 2549. Very Close Prices on 1st Class STOVES, RANGES & HOUSEKEEPING GOODS of all kinds. 47 State-st. NEAR LAKE-st.

DYERS and CLEANERS. Weber & Pfeifer. Lace Curtain Clean'g. 111 Dearborn-St. WORKS, 4430 State-st.

MEN'S HATS. LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., HATTERS, 86 MADISON-ST., Tribune Bldg.

U. S. GOLD DOLLARS,

And rare gold, silver, and copper coins.

W. A. FLETCHER, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. SATISFACTION GAURANTEED. 102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

EYES examined free. OPTICAL INSTITUTE 99 WATRY OPTICIAN RANDOLPH ST. Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed. 99 E. Randolph St.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Over One Hundred Thousand Cases Successfully Treated.

LARGEST EXPERIENCE IN THE WORLD.

Thousands of Testimonials Read—The One Below Cured of Catarrh by Drs. McCoy & Wildman.

"Yes, I am glad to have an opportunity of adding my statement to the many I have been reading in the daily papers for the last three years."

The speaker was Mr. John Bolls, the well-known check clerk at the office of the Nickel-Plate railroad, and residing at No. 299 East Twenty-first street. He was describing a catarrhal and bronchial trouble which he had had for several years, and related how he recovered from it under the care of Drs. McCoy & Wildman.

"The first trouble that I noticed," said he, "was about five years ago, by the continual stopping up of the nostrils. There was also a dull, heavy pain over the eyes, which would extend to the top and back part of the head.

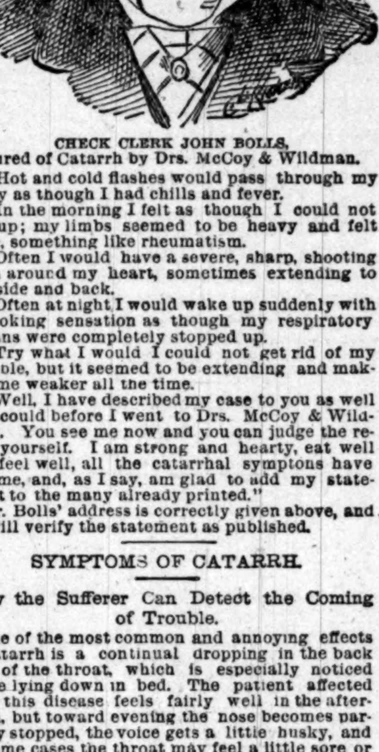
"In the morning after arising I felt exhausted and languid, as though I did not sleep any. Immediately after leaving the bed I would begin to hawk and raise a thick and frothy-like mucus. This continued to grow worse, and after a while instead of hawking I began to cough and gag until I often thought my head would burst before I got my throat clear.

"My eyes became weak and watery, until after awhile I could not read more than a few minutes by artificial light.

"I had great trouble with my digestive organs. The food I ate did not seem to digest, and lay in my stomach like lead. I was always constipated, and my tongue was coated. In the morning I had a bad taste in my mouth and there was a kind of a slime gathered around my teeth.

"My appetite was poor and I lost considerable in weight.

"I had a continual roaring and buzzing noise in my ears and was entirely deaf in one ear.



CHECK CLERK JOHN BOLLS,
Cured of Catarrh by Drs. McCoy & Wildman.

"Hot and cold flashes would pass through my body as though I had chills and fever.

"In the morning I felt as though I could not get up; my limbs seemed to be heavy and felt sore, something like rheumatism.

"Often I would have a severe, sharp, shooting pain around my heart, sometimes extending to my side and back.

"Often at night I would wake up suddenly with a choking sensation as though my respiratory organs were completely stopped up.

"Try what I would I could not get rid of my trouble, but it seemed to be extending and making me weaker all the time.

"Well, I have described my case to you as well as I could before I went to Drs. McCoy & Wildman. You see me now and you can judge the result yourself. I am strong and hearty, eat well and feel well, all the catarrhal symptoms have left me, and, as I say, am glad to add my statement to the many already printed."

Mr. Bolls' address is correctly given above, and he will verify the statement as published.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

How the Sufferer Can Detect the Coming of Trouble.

One of the most common and annoying effects of catarrh is a continual dropping in the back part of the throat, which is especially noticed while lying down in bed. The patient affected with this disease feels fairly well in the afternoon, but toward evening the nose becomes partially stopped, the voice gets a little husky, and in some cases the throat may feel a little sore or stuffed up, and when he retires for the night the patient finds that, added to his other symptoms, he cannot breathe through his nose, which has become entirely plugged up, the result of which is that he snores to the annoyance of himself and roommate, and, in some cases, when the partition is thin, even his neighbors' lives are made miserable.

A person so affected will drop off to sleep only to wake up after a shorter or longer period by feeling a dropping in the back part of the throat. After passing a wretched night filled with bad dreams and annoying sensations, caused by the dropping in the throat, he will awake in the morning not at all refreshed, but feeling more tired than he did the night previous on going to bed.

Drs. McCOY & WILDMAN

ESTABLISHED 1880.

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

LARGEST EXPERIENCE IN THE WORLD.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,

Madison and Halsted-sts., and

224 STATE STREET,

(Corner of Quincy).

SPECIALTIES—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

CATARRH CURED.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.: Sundays, only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. When writing inclose 4c in stamps.

$15.00 THE MERRITT $15 TYPEWRITER. USES METAL TYPE. Caps & Small Letters. NO $100 MACHINE CAN DO BETTER WORK. Send for CIRCULAR. AGENTS WANTED. CHAS. F. STOKES MFG. CO. 293 & 295 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO. $15.00

THE WASHBURN MANDOLIN

SHOULD be in the hands of EVERY VIOLINIST. The fingering of this charming instrument is practically the SAME as that of THE VIOLIN and the use of the pick instead of the bow may be easily acquired.

Be sure to order the WASHBURN, as in tone, durability and style it is the finest instrument of its class ever made.

Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

"Down with High Prices."

A $65 Sewing-Machine	$18.00
A 500-lb. Platform Scale	10.00
A $125 Top Buggy	65.00
A 2-Ton Wagon Scale	40.00
A $40 Road Cart	15.00
A $15 Buggy Harness	7.50
A 240-lb. Scoop and Platform Scale	3.00
A 4-lb. Family or Store Scale	1.00

And 1,000 other articles. Catalogue Free.

CHICAGO SCALE CO., CHICAGO.

$35 THE KELLY SELF-ACTING WATER-CLOSET. Put up complete for $35 in Chicago. It is frost-proof clean, simple, durable, and effective, and will last a life-time without repairs. Five thousand in use in this city. All kinds of Water-Closets for sale at the lowest prices. THOS. KELLY & BROS., Plumbers, Telephone 199. 75 Jackson-st. (Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO. 50

34 Union Square,
New York City, Aug. 31st, 1889.

After a series of tests at our Elizabethport factory, extending over a period of several months, we have decided to use the WILLIMANTIC SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON, believing it to be the best thread now in the market, and strongly recommend it to all agents, purchasers and users of the Singer Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WILLIMANTIC SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,

For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

PROPOSALS FOR WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE }
OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 3 p. m., Tuesday, December 31, 1889, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) of the bonds of said city, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, dated January 1, 1887, payable thirty (30) years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN at the office of the Treasurer of said city.

These bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of Oregon, approved November 25, 1885, for the construction of water works. Said act authorized the issue of $700,000 for that purpose, of which amount $600,000 have been issued. The legality of the act has been affirmed by the court of last resort in the State.

The bonds will be delivered with coupons attached for interest from January 1, 1890.

The proposals will be indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposal for Purchase of Water Bonds," and addressed to "Frank T. Dodge, Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon."

The right to reject bids is reserved.

By order of the Water Committee.

FRANK T. DODGE, Clerk.

Portland, Oregon, December 4, 1889.

"Buy for Christmas."

ANDREWS' DICTIONARY HOLDER.

SIX STYLES.

No Snaps. No Catches.

New, Novel, Strong, Durable.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF

BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to

A. AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada.

THOS. COOK & SONS, 232 South Clark-st, or

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.

INMAN LINE

New York and Liverpool,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WINTER RESORTS.

BERMUDA, NASSAU, BARBADOS, St. Thomas, all the West India Islands, Central and South America, Mexico and California, South of France, Italy, EGYPT, THE NILE AND PALESTINE, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Japan, China, and India.

Berths secured in advance and tickets issued. Send stamp or call for new descriptive program.

THOS. COOK & SON, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Honduras and Central American Steamship Co.

Fast passenger service for Kingston (Jamaica) and Greyton (Nicaragua)—5½ days to Kingston, 9 days to Greyton. Favorite winter resorts for health, scenery, pleasure. For particulars and descriptive guide apply to CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., General Agents, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

The Ennis California Excursions.

Next Excursion leaves Chicago and St. Louis Dec. 18th and every two weeks thereafter. Pullman Tourist Cars. The Popular Southern Route. No detentions from snow blockades. Personal conductor with each party. Rate from Chicago, $47.50. For further information, maps, time tables, etc., address

JNO. E. ENNIS, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am § 5:30 pm §11:00 pm	*10:05 pm § 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am §11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	 * 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	§11:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	*12:30 pm §11:10 pm	* 9:30 am § 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*12:30 pm §11:10 pm	* 2:30 pm § 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	§11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	* 2.35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 m
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:20 pm	7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Limited Fast Mail	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Overland Express	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 n'n § 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	§ 3:15 pm § 7:00 am § 6:30 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:50 pm ‡ 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am § 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm * 8:00 am	X 1:45 pm * 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 6:25 am §10:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am § 8:00 pm	§ 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm † 9:05 pm	§10:00 am ‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	† 9:05 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:55 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:20 pm	† 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:45 am	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‖ 4:55 pm	‖10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:15 pm	§ 6:30 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 pm	§11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:50 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:00 a m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m *9:50 a m *7:00 a m
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m †10:45 p m	*9:50 a m †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:00 a m *3:00 p m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m *1:55 p m *9:50 a m *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:25 p m	*10:20 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4 30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot,

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.		Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	*	12.00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	*	6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*	11.20 PM	7.30 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*	9.00 PM	7.00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	†	9.00 AM	7.15 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*	11.20 PM	7.30 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	†	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

From Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg	Mail Express....F	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special..P	*10:30 am
	Fast Line.......F	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited.F	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express P	* 8:30 pm
	Atlantic Express F	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South	P	*10:00 am * 9:30 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P *7:05 am., P *7:15 am., F *9:45 am., P *4:50 pm., P *5:00 pm., F †5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.

F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:35 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:25 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	† 8:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	‡10:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern,

New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston.	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation.	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	5:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 4:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.

All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:30 am
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	*10:10 pm
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 pm
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:10 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices 19 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 p m	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:30 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):

Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

ILLINOIS TRUST
—AND—
SAVINGS BANK,
"ROOKERY" BUILDING,
Southeast Corner La Salle and Adams-sts.

CAPITAL PAID IN $1,000,000
SURPLUS 700,000

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available at all principal cities of the globe.

This bank is directly under the jurisdiction and supervision of the State of Illinois, is a legal depository for court moneys, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN McCAFFREY, JOHN B. DRAKE, GEO. STURGES,
L. Z. LEITER, WM. H. REID, WM. H. MITCHELL,
JOHN CRERAR, JOHN J. MITCHELL, C. J. BLAIR.

Corn Exchange Bank,
Corner La Salle and Jackson-sts.,
CHICAGO.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus $500,000
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON ...... President
ERNEST A. HAMILL ...... Vice-President
FRANK W. SMITH ...... Cashier
DIRECTORS:
B. P. HUTCHINSON, CHARLES COUNSELMAN,
CHAS. H. WACKER, SIDNEY A. KENT,
A. A. SPRAGUE, EDWIN G. FOREMAN,
BYRON L. SMITH, JOHN H. DWIGHT,
B. M. FREES, ERNEST A. HAMILL,
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.
INDIVIDUAL FIRM AND BANK ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Stock Brokers.
Have long experience and superior advantages for transacting all financial business for investors.

$5,000,
$10,000, $15,000,
$20,000,
To loan on real estate at the very lowest rates. Call on us for new loans or renewals.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO INVESTORS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
OAK PARK ACRES.
Five acre blocks on Maple, Wisconsin, Grove, and Home avenues.
No better investment in Cook County today.
Call and see us at once, as this property will only be offered for the next few days.
REHM & ODELL,
Room 20, 94 La Salle-st.

A Well-Established Firm
Doing a Successful and Profitable Western Mortgage Loan Business desires an active or special partner with $100,000. Money to be used for investment in Selected Mortgages to be resold in the East. Large Profits assured with absolute security. An opportunity rarely offered for a conservative businessman. Address P.-O. Box 2519, Saint Paul, Minn.

CORNER INVESTMENT.
A new and substantial brick business block on a corner of one of the best retail thoroughfares in the city. Rental $4,900. Price $45,000. In this we can show intending buyers a 10 per cent net investment, with an unusually favorable outlook for an immediate and marked increase in value. WORTH INVESTIGATING.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

For Sale in Denver.
The largest wholesale and retail grocery establishment west of Chicago. Stock, Fixtures, &c., $60,000. Business $20,000 per month. Will sell materially below cost. Parties with sufficient capital and meaning business may address
F 50, care Lord & Thomas,
Chicago.

10% 10%
2½% QUARTERLY.
Payable February, May, August, and Nov. 1.
THIS COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK has paid its ninth regular quarterly dividend and passed $17,000.00 to surplus FROM ITS earnings. Business rapidly increasing. This is a rare opportunity for investments. WRITE FOR LIST OF PRESENT STOCKHOLDERS AND CLIENTS WHO HAVE DEALT WITH US FOR SIX YEARS.
Sworn statement and full particulars furnished.
MORTGAGE BANK & INVESTMENT CO.,
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

Money to Loan
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN,
Bankers and Brokers, 115 and 117 Monroe-st., Chicago, 74 Broadway and 9 New-st., New York. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Local Securities. Direct Wires to New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

E. L. LOBDELL & CO.,
Commercial Paper,
Collateral Loans,
Investment Securities.
659 AND 661 ROOKERY BUILDING.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Cedar Posts.
Sound and Seasoned Wisconsin Timber for sale by the car-load at very low prices. All sizes. Lock-Box 262, Chicago.

Money to Loan
On Improved City Property at lowest rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TENDERS.

Corporation Debentures.

Town of
PARKDALE,
Now a Part of City of Toronto.

Tenders per registered post or personal delivery will be received at the City Treasurer's office up to 5 o'clock p. m. of
THURSDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1889,
Addressed to Ald. McMillan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Council, for the purchase of the following issues of Debentures of the late Town of Parkdale, now a portion of the City of Toronto, bearing interest at four per cent per annum, issued under by-laws of the late Town of Parkdale, aggregating an amount of
$74,847.74,
And further specified as follows:
1. Redeemable in thirty years, issued for Water-works construction $20,000.00
2. Redeemable in twenty years, issued for school purposes 13,750.00
3. Redeemable in twenty years, issued for the erection of a fire hall 2,300.00
4. Redeemable in ten years, issued for construction of a permanent roadway 2,600.00
5. Redeemable in twenty years, issued for Local Improvement Works and services 4,168.34
6. Redeemable in fifteen years, issued for Local Improvement Works and services 7,277.18
7. Redeemable in ten years, issued for Local Improvement Works and services 24,752.22
Total as above $74,847.74

The Town of Parkdale was annexed to the City of Toronto in March last, and the debts and obligations of said town, including the foregoing issues of debentures, became the debts and obligations of the said City.

The debentures are made payable in currency at the Standard Bank in this city, with interest coupons attached thereto, payable half-yearly.

Tenders to be indorsed: "Tender for Town of Parkdale Debentures." They shall name a sum reaching or exceeding $101.50 for each $100, exclusive of accrued interest, the said sum of $101.50 being the minimum price at which a tender can be made. Parties may tender for one or more or the whole of the issues, and are requested to furnish names of personal or corporate security for the fulfilment of their tenders if accepted.

The debentures will be delivered to the successful tenderers at the City Treasurer's office, Toronto, and the names of unsuccessful tenderers will not be made public.

The office of the undersigned will be open till 5 o'clock on the 19th of December. Tenders received after that hour will not be considered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Further particulars may be obtained at the City Treasurer's office.

R. T. COADY, City Treasurer.
City Treasurer's office, Toronto, Nov. 30, 1889.

FOR LEASE.
99 YEARS,
Without Revaluation,
Corner lot, 115x110 feet, situated in the heart of the business district, north of Van Buren-st. and south of Adams, near Board of Trade Building. For particulars apply to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

ACRES.
55 Acres on Illinois Central R. R. All high ground. Near station. Only $1,000 per acre.

20 acres south of Auburn, on line of C. & E. Ill. R. R., suitable for immediate subdivision, $1,400 per acre.

10 acres near Western-av. and 55th-st., $1,250 per acre.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the office of the company, 240 South Water-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. GEO. A. CAMERON, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 14, 1889.

Fine Office Furniture
and FOLDING BEDS.
A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 13.	Dec. 6.
New York	$119,653,069	$128,878,054
Boston	16,136,135	15,154,864
Chicago	11,219,000	13,505,000
Philadelphia	11,118,597	12,203,203
St. Louis	3,015,650	3,500,498
Baltimore	1,862,301	1,915,015
New Orleans	3,458,943	2,468,037

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 5@6c discount; St. Louis, par.

Local rates for money continued firm yesterday under an active and broad demand for funds. Many banks got 7 per cent for call loans and might have put out more loans at the same rate could they have spared the funds. A borrower with first-class collateral, however, was able to get money at 6 per cent. Time loans commanded 7@8 per cent. New York exchange sold at 25c discount. Sterling was dull at 480½ for sixty-day bills and 484¼ for sight drafts.

Securities had an uncommonly active day. The genuine investor is beyond question making himself felt in the market, and the brokers are most agreeably surprised as they were not expecting much business this month. There was heavy trading in bonds yesterday and all at good prices. Gaslight 5s, sold up to 90½. On the street fifty shares South Side City railway stock sold at 250 and seventeen shares Chicago National Bank at 251. Sales at the Stock Exchange:

$10,000	Louisville So. R. R. 6s	99⅝
$ 5,000	Board of Trade 5s	102⅝
$ 1,000	W. Div. Ry. coup. 5s	102
$35,000	Auditorium 5s	101⅝
$35,000	Gaslight 5s	90¼@ 90½
$35,000	Gaslight, 5s s. 3	90⅛@ 90⅜
$ 3,000	Gaslight, 5s, b. 10	90½
$10,000	Consumers' Gas 5s	86@ 86⅜
$10,000	Consumers' Gas 5s, b. 30	86½@ 86⅝
$10,000	Consumers' Gas, 5s, b. 40	86½
$34,000	W. Chic. St. R. R. 5s	99¼@ 99⅜
$10,000	City Railway 4½s	101
100 shares	Calumet I. & S., b. 30	34½
25 shares	Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	36¼
10 shares	Diamond Match	140
50 shares	W. Chi. St. R. R.	96⅝

The cause of the sudden decline in Chicago and Eastern Illinois stocks is a good deal of a mystery. In ten days the preferred has dropped from 93 to 79, and the common from 40 to 32. Wall street attributes what it calls the "razzle dazzle" of this stock to two alleged facts: The failure of the effort to combine the Eastern Illinois with the Big Four, and to the payment of dividends out of the proceeds of stock sales. But neither of these reasons is known to have any basis in fact. The Eastern Illinois is essentially a coal road and its business undoubtedly suffers from the absence of winter weather, but its affairs are said by insiders to be in better shape than they were some months ago, the strike of the Brazil coal miners having ended. Mr. H. H. Porter, President of the company, said yesterday that he knew of no reason why people should sell the stock and that he himself was buying.

A local operator in stocks startled Wall street yesterday with the announcement that he had just taken a walk past the Atchison freight-houses and seen but two wagons loading or unloading. The houses were practically empty. He drew the inference that the company was doing little or no business, but the bulls in the market replied that it was the stuff on the road, not the stuff laid up in freight-houses, that made big earnings, and that he must go walk the 4,000 miles of track and count the loaded cars before he predicted too confidently that the stock was doomed to sell at 25.

The New York *Sun* speaks of the Chicago Gas Trust as a chronic invalid and says: As long as the legal muddle regarding that enterprise lasts those who dip into it must expect to stand their share of the expense, not by paying their pro rata share of the lawyers' fees, but by the losses that are invariably sustained by the security-holders of a company that is drawn into vital litigation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—The bear operators made little effort this morning to follow up their successful drive made at the market yesterday afternoon. The pressure of short sales was relieved and there was clearly a movement among the minor bears to cover. This advance was not accompanied by any activity and toward noon there was an almost complete stagnation. The recovery affected the coal stocks, of which Lackawanna regained ½ of its losses under yesterday's heavy sales and Reading ⅜. But the chief buoyancy was in sugar trusts, which distinguished themselves by gyrations considerably wider than the ordinary. The price broke ⅞ in the early trading, but was taken hold of again in connection with covering by some of the bear operators, and rushed up 4½ points to 59⅝, from which it settled down a point before noon. Chicago gas had a somewhat similar experience, dropping 1¾ points to 39, and thence recovering 1¼ before noon. Tennessee Coal was another irregular stock and sold two points lower. In the rest of the market there was no feature of interest beyond the recoveries in Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, and Missouri Pacific. The market as a whole was thoroughly irregular. The early afternoon market was quiet and featureless, a small fraction off from noon prices. The later afternoon market was almost devoid of feature. The coal stocks were strong and the balance of the list steady. Tennessee Coal was weak and Sugar Trusts irregular. But the trading was narrow and uninteresting.

Money on call easy, ranging from 5 to 6 per cent; last loan 5, closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 480½ for sixty day bills and 484¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 182,861 shares, including Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 27,440; Missouri Pacific, 7,905; Northern Pacific preferred, 3,450; Reading, 9,900; St. Paul, 6,635.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing, Dec. 13	Closing, Dec. 12
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,300	32	31	31¼	31¼
Atlantic & Pac.	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	......
Atchison	1,800	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33¾
C., B. & Q.	2,550	105½	104¾	105	105¼
Canada Southern	300	56	55¾	55¾	56
Canadian Pacific	200	72⅝	72½	72⅝	73¼
Ches. & Ohio	1,000	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	26½
Do 1st pfd	110	65½	65¼	65½	65½
Do 2d pfd	210	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	45¼
Col. Coal & I.	2,450	38⅝	37½	38¼	38⅝
C., St. L. & P.	500	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¼
Do pfd	524	39	38¾	39	38
C. & E. Ill.	2,070	33	30½	32¼	33¼
Do pfd	1,800	84	77	79	83½
Chicago Gas Trust	14,370	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	40⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	435	72¼	71⅝	72	72⅝
Do pfd	150	99⅞	99½	99⅞	100
D., L. & W.	27,925	137⅞	136½	137½	136¾
Del. & Hud.	450	145½	145	145½	144¾
Den. & R. G. pfd.	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	......
D. T. & Ft. W.	829	35¼	34½	35	34¾
Erie	420	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27⅝
Do pfd	250	67	67	67	......
E. T. & Ga.	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	......
Hocking Valley	405	19¾	19¼	19¼	20
Jersey Central	1,600	121⅞	121¾	121⅞	122
K. & T.	350	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
Lake Shore	2,200	108	107¾	107¾	108
Louisville & N.	300	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¾
L. E. & W.	500	17⅛	17	17	......
Do pfd	100	63½	63¼	63¼	......
Lead Trust	6,615	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18¾
Mo. Pacific	7,508	67⅞	67⅜	67⅝	67¼
Mich. Cent.	200	97	97	97	97½
Manhattan	910	102⅝	100¼	100⅝	103
Mem. & Chas.	700	65	60	64	......
Northwestern	900	110¾	110⅝	110¾	110⅝
Do pfd	100	141½	140½	140½	......
New England	5,900	44⅜	43⅝	43⅞	43⅞
Nor. Pacific	410	32	31⅞	32	32½
Do pfd	3,800	76¼	75⅞	76¼	76
Nor. & W. pfd.	120	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	......
N. Y. Central	535	107½	107½	107½	107⅝
N. Y., Sus. & W.	330	8	8	8	7¾
Do pfd	500	32	32	32	32¼
Oregon Impvt	810	45	43	45	45
Ore. Trans	218	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	150	100	100	100	......
Ont. & W.	300	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
Ohio & Miss	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	......
Omaha pfd	31	99	97	97	......
Pacific Mail	500	34⅝	34½	34½	35
Pullman	200	189	189	189	188¾
Reading	9,900	40⅛	39⅝	40	39⅞
Rich. Terminal	1,100	21⅞	21½	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	......
Rock Island	2,175	97⅛	96¾	97	97¼
So. Pacific	300	33⅝	33¼	33½	33
St. Paul	6,635	69¼	68⅝	69	69¼
St. P., M. & M.	800	111	111	111	111¼
St. L. & S. F.	100	15	15	15	15½
Do pfd	200	38	37½	37½	39
St. L., Ark. & T.	25	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Sugar Trust	49,335	59⅝	55½	58⅝	56⅝
Tenn. Coal	3,550	77	75¼	76	77
Union Pacific	1,450	68⅛	67¾	67⅞	68¼
Wis. Central	900	32⅝	32⅜	32½	32¾
Wabash	500	15⅛	15	15⅛	15½
Do pfd	600	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30⅝
Western Union	2,268	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	86
Whisky Trust	100	41	41	41	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	138
American	113	United States	84

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	126	U. S. 4½s reg.	104½
U. S. 4s coup.	127	U. S. 4½s coup.	104½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

15000 Tenn sett 3s 74½@74⅝
10000 A&P gtd 4s. 74½@74⅝
5000 A&P inc. 13½
2000 C S 1st gtd 109¾@109⅞
20000 C&O cons. 100½@100⅝
2000 CB&Qdeb5s 103⅜
15000 CGL&CCo 1st 116½
4000 CHV&T 5s 77⅝
5000 D&RG 4s 78⅛
3000 E T con gld 5s 103½
10000 EL&BS 6s 103½
5000 FtW&Dist 105@105¼
55000 GC&SF 1st 115
10000 GC&SF gd6s 75¼
1000 I&GNcp 6s 69
24000 LacledeGasSL 1st 90
17000 L S Div bds 124⅜
10000 L&WB cn asstd 114½
5000 L 1 g m 4s 98
5000 L & N g m 6s 112⅛
7000 L&N—Penn D6s 109½
5000 LS 1st 101
4000 MLS&W 1st—MD 118⅞
50000 M K & T gn 5s 64
10000 MK&T cn7s 108⅛
1000 MoPa 3d 113½
2000 NPa 3d cp. 109⅝
1000 NW con reg gold 125⅜
1000 O&StL 1st 75⅜
33000 P&R gm 4s 89@89⅛
5000 Pitts & W 1st 83¼
10000 R&WPTcol tr 5s 78⅝
5000 R &WPTm tr 6s 100
5000 StL&I M 5s 87
9000 StP&NP 6s 121
2000 TAA&GT 1s 111⅞
2000 UnE 1st 107⅝
5000 UPa 1st-'98 116½
4000 WabRR 1st 101
22000 WabRR 2d 82@82⅛
10000 WUColTr5s 104
36000 WisCCo inc. 59½@59⅞

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 SoCar 6s—Br Cn. 105⅜
6000 Tenn Sett 3s 74½
1000 A&P inc. 13
10000 Bkln El 1st 111¼
1000 C S 2d 96¾
6000 CNJ g m 5s 113½
28000 CGL&CCo1st 92⅞@92¾
4000 CRI&P5s cp. 107
20000 Erie 7s cn gld 137
11000 FtW&Dist 105@105¼
4000 LacledeGasSL1s. 90
5000 L&N con. 118⅝
3000 LS 1st 101
5000 M&C 6s 106½
10000 M L S & W con. 103¼
10000 M&N1st-1910—ML. 108
2000 M&N 1st 1913 con 107
1000 MK&T gn 5s 64
11000 MK&T gn 6s 73¼
2000 NYO&W con 5s. 98¼
1000 NYS&W1st rfg 5s 100⅝
30000 NW con'rg g bds. 125¾
5000 OR&N 1st 113¾
10000 OSL 6s 113¾
1000 R&A2d-DrexM cf 38
5000 R&WPTcol 5s 78½
5000 StLA&T 2d 28½
5000 SL&IM 5s 87
21000 SL&SF 2d-ClassC 112¼@112½
1000 SPM&M1st con 6s redd to 4½s 100¾
10000 StPM&M 1s—Mon Ex 4s 85
10000 ShenV gm 1st 46⅛
14000 T P 1st 5s 89⅝@89¾
1000 UPa 1st-'97 114
1000 VaMid g m 85
10000 Wab RR 1st 101
2000 WabRR 2d 81¾@82
6000 WisCenCinc 59⅝

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

7000 NC spcl tx 8
8000 Tenn Sett 3s 74½
12000 A&P gtd 4s. 74⅛@74¼
4000 BklnElv 1s 111¼
6000 CNJ g m 5s 113½
2000 C &Ocon 5s 100¾
3000 CRI&P5scp 107
4000 CCC&I g m 123
5000 D&H reg '91 106
10000 D&RG4s 78½
3000 D&M 1st—Dak D. 105⅝
2000 E T 1st ex gld5s 90½
19000 FtW&D 1st 105¼@105½
5000 GC&SF 1st 115
1000 GC&SFgld6s 75
5000 HouseR 5s 105
10000 H&TC 2d—M Ltr. 70
1000 Kings Co E 1st 105¼
5000 M L S &W 1st 124
9000 M&N1st-1910-ML. 109
1000 M K&T 5s 64
1000 NYC 1st cp 133¼
1000 O So inc. 59
23000 P&R gm 4s 89¼
6000 R&A2d-DM ctf. 38
6000 R&D 6s 118½
5000 SA&AP1st 6s 1886 87¼@88
5000 Shen Val 1st trst. 111
5000 S V g m 45
10000 S V trst 45½
4000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Cen 6s 116
1000 Wab RR1st 101
4000 WNY&P2d 29⅞
3000 Wis Cent inc 59⅝

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	7,500	33⅝	35⅞	33½	33⅞
C., B. & Q.	600	105	105¼	104¾	105
Union Pacific	550	68	68⅛	67¾	67⅞
Sugar Trust	12,000	55½	59⅝	55½	58⅞
Bell Tel	31	200	200	199¾	199¾
Mex. Cent.	1,000	17⅝	17⅝	17	17⅛
Lead Trust	225	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Wis. Cent.	50	32½	32½	32½	32½
Ill. Steel Co	250	100	100	100	100

Bond sales and quotations:

3000 Atch 1st 7s 115¾
4000 Sonora 7s 73¾@73⅞
3000 Pueblo 7s 112@112⅛
1500 Atch call 5s 76¼
1000 Atch plain 5s 72
4000 N Mex 7s 112@112⅛
46000 Mex C 4s 69⅝@69⅞
4000 C B & Q 4s plain 90⅞
6000 N Eng 2ds 105⅛@105¼
1000 Lit Rock 7s 98¾
112000 Atch new 4s 83⅛@83⅞
20000 Atch new in 54⅛@54⅛
3000 Mex C 1st in 36
2000 C B & N 2ds 95
10000 Mex C 2d in 21⅛
500 K C L & S 6s 100
1000 Bost Gas 1st 91
2000 Cala So 6s 100⅛
4500 S K 5s Gulf div 82½
5000 Wis C in 59½
1500 C K W 5s 75@75½
700 C K W inc 18@18½

Money at the clearing-house is 5 per cent; call loans, are 5@5½ per cent and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—The market closed dull but steady: Pennsylvania, 52¾@53; Reading, 19 15-16@20; Lehigh Valley, 52@52¼; Reading general 4s, 89¼@90; Reading 1st preferred, 78½@80; Reading 2d preferred, 56¾@58; Reading 3d preferred, 46⅝ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Consols closed at 97 11-16 for money and 97⅞ for the account. U. S. bonds, 4s, 129¼ ex. coupons.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35¼; Canadian Pacific, 75; Erie, 28⅝; do seconds, 104½; Illinois Central, 121; Mexican ordinary, 40⅝; St. Paul common, 71¼; New York Central, 110⅝; Pennsylvania, 54⅝; Reading, 20⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 73¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £100,000. Bar silver, 44d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Three per cent rentes 88f 35c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mining quotations: Comstock, $30.00; Comstock T. O. scp., $34.00; Deadwood Terminal, $1.40; El Cristo, $1.05; Homestake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $2.20; Mexican, $2.25; Ontario, $34.50; Plymouth, $2.90.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.00; Calumet and Hecla, $245.00; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, $2.00; Osceola, $17.00; Pewabic (new), $7.00; Tamarack, $140.00; San Diego, $19.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.02½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were slow yesterday, with the exception of wheat, and the average of prices was lower. There was little trading other than of the local kind, the floor being almost bare of orders. The weather seemed to be veering round to the wintry cast.

Lester wires from California that the floods there have rendered the crop situation a critical one.

The gunning for wheat longs whose margins were on the point of exhaustion has proved a success. A great deal of long wheat has been thrown on this break, and the question is as to how much more of it there is to be placed before the weight of weakness is off the market.

It is said by men who ought to know that the bucket-shops are short to their customers about 12,000,000 bu wheat, which makes the proprietors of those institutions interested heavily on the bear side of the market. The informant says if those who have bet their money on that 12,000,000 bu in the bucket-shops had placed their orders on the board it would have made an important difference to the course of prices, changing weakness to strength. This is on the supposition that the said orders had not been bucket-shopped by the members of the board receiving them. The opinion prevails that this is done to a considerable extent, though the great majority of the members regard it as a commercial crime.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* would seem to be in favor of heroic measures for relieving the dullness on the Board of Trade in this city. It hints that somebody should be "fired," and that the entire board should combine with this end in view.

The continuance of mild weather in the central West has much favored the growing crop of winter wheat, and it has not kept back corn to the extent widely supposed here. The movement of corn from the West is a large one, but the grain is absorbed so eagerly by consumers that it has not time to show up in the statements of visible stocks, the grain in transit by rail not being now counted in the visible supply.

New York reports 20,000 bu wheat and 52,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 107,000 bu corn for European ports.

Chicago stands credited with about 72 per cent of the increase in hog packing thus far this season. The business is growing in spite of the discriminations in rail freights, by which it has been sought to build up packing establishments at several points along the Missouri River.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

In flour there was no quoted change in prices, but the further weakness in wheat made flour buyers hold off for concessions, and the feeling was decidedly easier.

Wheat was unusually active and again heavy, the further decline being chiefly due to liberal offerings on orders from New York, most of which was understood to be short selling. This precipitated a crowd of offerings by local holders, and the bears were encouraged to hammer the market by the belief that a stop order to "liquidate" on a 2,000,000 bu lot was in the pit. Cables were easier, and the later ones from Liverpool noted a decline of ½d per cental, while receipts in the Northwest were somewhat larger, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting a total of 320 cars. Also it was said that receipts at winter wheat points are larger than those of a year ago. The later news that 40,000 bu had been taken at Minneapolis for export and that Glasgow was stronger prevented a further break. The early selling was done by (or for) Young, Smith & Co., Gaylord, Tuttle, Brosseau, Milmine, Parker, Macdonald, and Cottrel, followed by Schwartz-Dupee, Jones-Kennett, Linn, and Bryant. Dutch, Poole, Mitchell, Fiske, and Pardridge led in the early buying, but the last-named soon hauled off, and Mitchell turned round as a seller. The later selling was mostly done by Dunham, Young, Walker, and Lindblom, but the man for whom they were supposed to be "throwing" the load averred in the afternoon that he had not for several weeks past been interested in the market to the extent of a single bushel. May opened unchanged at 83c and sold at the split above that, weakened to 82¼c, reacted to 82⅝c, fell off to 82c, and closed at the inside bid, with this month at 4⅞c discount. January sold at 77⅞@78⅛c, and July ranged at 80¾@81⅛c. No. 2 in store sold at 78c for spring, 79½c for hard do, and 78c for red winter. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 55@61c, No. 3 do at 64@74c, and No. 3 spring at 66@76c. Total cash sales, 66 cars.

Corn was steady in the absence of orders either to buy or sell futures, the day being the dullest that has been experienced in several months past. But the undertone was a firm one, though New York reported another ½c decline in "steamer," and the promise of cold weather in the West held out a prospect of the larger movement for which some of the bears have long sighed to bring round an increase in stocks, which are now at the minimum. This and next month were in some demand early. December opened unchanged at 31⅝c, and closed at 31¾c, with January ⅛c higher at 31c bid, and May steady at 33¼c. June sold at 33¼c and July at 33¾c. No. 2 in store sold at 31⅝@31⅞c, the outside in special location, and No. 3 for December sold at 28@28½c. Sample sales were at 28¼@31¾c for No. 4 mixed and 28¾@30½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats were tame and a shade easier, with little support present and New York reported weaker. Driver sold about 100,000 May at 22¾c, which was the general trading price for that month, though it touched the split above. January closed steady at 20⅝c, after selling at 20¾@20⅞c, and December was in utter neglect at 20⅝c sellers. Receipts were greater than expected; shipments were small and No. 2 regular was easy at 20½c bid. Samples were in fair supply and steady. Free on board lots sold at 21@22c for No. 3 mixed, 21¾@22¾c for do white, and 23¼@24½c for No. 2 white and barley-oats. Total cash sales, 150 cars.

Rye improved ¼@½c, closing steady at outside prices, under light spot and future offerings and a fair demand. No. 2 to go to store sold at 45½c, and by sample at 46@46½c, with No. 3 at 41@42c. Total cash sales, 9 cars. December sold sparingly at 45½c, and May at 49¾@50c at the close. Barley was unchanged, with the demand chiefly for fair Western malting grades at 30@35c, while only an occasional car of Northern was fancy enough to command outside quotations. Sales free on board were at 22@33c for No. 4, and at 24@42c for No. 3, with 57c paid for a single car of fancy. Total, 59 cars.

Provisions were generally firm, with less disposition on the part of packers to sell (except some pork by Armour), though receipts of hogs at the six points were about one-fourth larger than for the corresponding time last year. Lard was strong on some buying by the Anglos, and Mitchell bought a little pork, while ribs were mostly neglected. The latter were 2½c lower for January, at $4.72½, and unchanged for May, at $4.95 most of the day, with part cured lots quoted at $4.70@4.90, and February at $4.77½. Pork for January sold 7½c higher, to $9.37½, and fell back to $9.30 bid at the close, with May at 40c premium. Year pork was weaker, selling at $8.65, while new packed was quoted at $9.20@9.25, the difference being due to the fact that the old pork ceases to be regular with the close of this month. February pork sold at $9.40@9.45. Lard for December and also for January advanced 5c, to $5.92½, closing at $5.90 bid, with May unchanged at 17½c premium. March lard sold at $6.00@6.02½. Cash sales included 1,250 brls new mess pork at $9.25 and 2,500 tcs lard at $5.87½@5.90.

Millstuffs offerings were again small, and the market was necessarily quiet, though firm. Bran sold sparingly at $8.00, middlings at $8.00, and wheat screenings at $8.00.

Flaxseed was quotably ½c higher, though little business was possible owing to the almost entire absence of offerings, with only 12 cars received and no sellers on future account appearing. No. 1 on track sold at $1.36 and May was quotable at $1.42. Timothy seed was firm on future account, while the cash offerings met with indifferent demand on the part of regular dealers, ruling dull and weak. Poor to good sold at 90c@$1.25. January sold sparingly at $1.29 and closed at $1.29½ bid, or about 1c net advance, with March salable at $1.33. Clover-seed was quiet and about steady for all but low grades, which ruled 5@10c lower. December sold at $8.50 and March at $8.60. Common to good cash lots sold at $2.25@3.45, with alsike at $4.25@5.00.

More activity was noted in the street produce markets, with a good attendance of local buyers and the usual proportion of shipping orders on hand. Poultry was firmer, with a ready sale for all dressed fowls in good condition, eggs were in fair request and easy, while game was practically unchanged. Local buyers took fair quantities of such fruit as apples, cranberries, and oranges, and the feeling was firm. Potatoes sold readily at recent outside quotations, and other vegetables averaged steady. Dairy products were not essentially changed. Sugars were easier in tone as a result of the weakness in the speculative market, but not quotably lower. Oils were nearly steady, with refined petroleum firmly held, while coal continued dull.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 78⅛	$ 77 @ 78⅛	$ 77½
May	83	82 @ 83	82⅛
CORN.			
December	$ 31⅝	$ 31⅝@ 31¾	$ 31¾
January	31	31 @ 31⅛	31
May	33¼	33¼@ 33⅜	33¼
OATS.			
December	$ 20⅝	$ ...@ ...	$ 20⅝
January	20¾	20⅝@ 20⅞	20⅝
May	22⅞	22¾@ 22⅞	22¾
MESS PORK.			
January	$ 9.30	$ 9.30 @ 9.37½	$ 9.30
May	9.67½	9.67½@ 9.75	9.70
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.87½	$ 5.87½@ 5.92½	$ 5.90
May	6.05	6.07½@ 6.12½	6.07½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.75	$ 4.72½@ 4.75	$ 4.72½
May	4.95	4.92½@ 4.97½	4.92½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by car-lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	14	12	8	34
Spring wheat	52	23	6	81
Corn	24	168	33	225
Oats	85	68	....	153
Rye	12	5	....	17
Barley	....	35	14	49
Total	187	311	61	559

Inspected out: 4,493 bu wheat, 26,832 bu corn, 1,782 bu oats, 11,299 bu rye, and 6,017 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 140 cars wheat, 310 cars corn, 188 cars oats, and 18,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	14,166	5,400	12,499	7,785
Wheat, bu	60,788	15,903	29,324	7,547
Corn, bu	181,253	236,519	188,643	386,432
Oats, bu	148,652	158,962	118,511	102,149
Rye, bu	5,231	13,014	3,592	4,806
Barley, bu	57,394	109,686	23,425	55,178
Grass seed, lbs	123,807	281,220	507,625	57,706
Flaxseed, bu	6,558	18,092	21,947	14,816
Broom-corn, lbs	124,800	430,850	177,976	30,041
Cheese, lbs	206,571	154,905	174,844	75,120
Butter, lbs	308,103	318,380	361,703	243,194
Hides, lbs	275,865	553,155	779,480	849,965
Wool, lbs	52,845	121,275	73,394	272,801

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 13.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 12.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 13.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 12.
Western.				
Chicago	60,788	68,652	29,324	18,624
Milwaukee	41,750	24,675	....	3,150
St. Louis	48,000	46,000	3,000	6,000
Toledo	6,961	3,730	9,366	4,637
Detroit	15,093	9,041	2,065	2,963
Peoria	1,000	2,000	600	1,500
Minneapolis	213,600	157,200	40,120	37,760
Duluth	60,923	102,784	....	....
Total	448,115	414,082	84,975	74,634
Eastern.				
New York	12,400	21,450	72,492	136,225
Philadelphia	637	4,107	7,855	6,221
Baltimore	14,894	23,555	....	....
Total	27,931	49,112	80,347	142,446
Grand total	476,046	463,194	165,322	217,080
Same days 1888	246,780	282,584	83,733	121,500

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 11—	1889.	1888.
Chicago	815,000	520,000
Kansas City	235,000	295,000
Omaha	113,074	105,000
St. Louis	110,000	95,000
Indianapolis	117,000	95,000
Cincinnati	137,000	133,000
Milwaukee	106,851	95,500
Sioux City	125,974	81,600
Cedar Rapids	70,636	38,208
Cleveland	28,200	29,700
Louisville	60,000	77,000
Ottumwa	40,662	34,113
Keokuk	32,000	15,500
Des Moines	12,000	21,000
St. Joseph	22,000	21,000
Nebraska City	23,869	35,000

T. F. Swan, Secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, reports the stock of lumber on hand Dec. 1 to include 687,858,584 ft lumber and timber and 406,577,750 shingles.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Supplies were ample for the moderate demand, and prices showed no change. Hand-picked navies and pea beans, $1.70@1.75 per bu, and do mediums, $1.60@1.65, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.50.

BROOM-CORN—Prices were fairly well maintained, though the market was not active. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 5½@6c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3¼@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4¼@5c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—The inquiry on the part of buyers was chiefly for fine makes of creamery, with dairies selling well when choice in quality. Common to only fair butter was slow. Choice Western creamery, 26½@28c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 28@28½c; fair to good, 23@25c; choice dairies, 22@25c; poor to streaked lots, 18@20c; rolls, 14½@16c; packing stock, 10@12½c.

CHEESE—While not especially active there was a fair aggregate business in fine goods, with the usual number of home orders present. Poor skims were slow. Following are the quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9¾c per lb; do twins, 9½@9¾c; Young Americas, 10@10¼c; 1-lb skims, 8@8½c; low grades, 3@7c; Swiss No. 1, 10@10½c; brick, full creams, 9@9½c.

COAL—The demand was anything but urgent, and sales usually in a small way. The retail price of hard coal is $6.50 per ton for large and small egg and $6.75 for other sizes. Gas house lump coke, $5.50; crushed do, $5.50. Quotations per net ton in car-lots are as follows: Anthracite—Large and small egg, $5.00; range and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Oak Hill, $2.90; Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.30; Indiana block, $2.50@2.60; Blossburg, $3.90; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.00; Wilmington, $2.00.

EGGS—Fresh eggs were in rather liberal supply and the market tended to easiness, with sales at 21½@22½c per doz.

GAME—A fair demand existed for sound lots, which were fully steady, while game in bad condition was neglected even at inside prices. Mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.50@1.75; partridges, $3.25@3.50; plover $1.00@1.25; prairie chicken, $4.75@5.00; quail, $1.00@1.25; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 8@9c per lb; bear carcass, including hide, 12@13c; rabbits, 40@50c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—There was no especial change, with fine fruit fully steady. Florida oranges were fairly active at firm prices. Quotations: Apples—Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.25@2.50 per brl in car-lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.25; fine to fancy eating apples, ex store, $3.25@4.00: Concord grapes, 45@55c per basket; good to choice pears, $6.50@7.50 per brl; bell and cherry cranberries, $8.00@8.25 per brl; bugles, $8.50; Florida oranges, $2.25@3.00 per box; Messina lemons, $3.25@4.50.

GROCERIES—The usual jobbing trade was recorded, with sugars easy at the quotations: Sugars—Cut loaf, 8½c per lb; cubes, 7¾c; powdered, 7¾@8¼c; granulated, 7¼c; confectioners' A, 7c; extra C, 6¼@6⅝c; yellows, 5⅝@6c. Coffees—Java, 23@28c; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice to fancy, 19@21c; fair to good, 17¾@18½c; common Rio and Santos, 15@17c.

HAY—Timothy was firm while prairie was in liberal supply and dull. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@11.00; 38 cars upland prairie at $6.50@9.00. Receipts, 619 tons; shipments, 81 tons.

HIDES—This market was quiet at the quotations: Green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3¾c; No. 1 calf, 5½c; No. 2 do, 3¾c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

OILS—Nothing of importance occurred, with former quotations repeated: Standard white carbon, 110°, 9c; water white, 150°, 10c; prime 175°, 11½c; Eocene, 12c; Kenejene, 13c; Elaine, 16c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 8c; linseed, raw, 58c, and boiled, 61c; turpentine, 50c; extra lard oil, 54c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 40c.

POTATOES—The light arrivals were readily salable at firm figures when attractive in quality. Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 40@43c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 37@40c; rose, 35@38c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 20@30c.

POULTRY—The market was more active than recently, with buyers present for all desirable offerings at firm prices. The average quality of the supply on sale showed a marked improvement. Dressed poultry: Good to choice chickens, 6½@7½c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 9@9½c. Live fowls salable at 2@3c discount.

VEGETABLES—A fair local demand was present for standard varieties, with quotations repeated: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $4.00@6.00 per 100; celery, 20@25c per doz; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—A moderate inquiry existed, but the feeling was no more than steady, with former quotations repeated: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 15@22c; medium unwashed, 24@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 15@18c; medium unwashed, 21@23c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 9	17,965	402	33,113	9,615
Tuesday, Dec. 10	10,644	344	41,795	7,301
Wednesday, Dec. 11	14,588	261	37,600	6,697
Thursday, Dec. 12	13,623	421	36,957	11,509
Friday, Dec. 13	9,500	310	28,000	8,000
Total	66,320	1,738	176,465	43,122
Total last week	70,411	1,925	153,403	36,369
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 9	3,792	245	5,012	2,104
Tuesday, Dec. 10	5,045	167	2,197	772
Wednesday, Dec. 11	4,738	132	2,439	3,004
Thursday, Dec. 12	4,893	31	5,481	2,572
Friday, Dec. 13	5,000	100	6,000	2,000
Total	23,468	678	21,129	10,452
Total last week	26,939	409	27,163	15,643

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 23,618 hogs, 1,577 cattle, and 3,008 sheep one week ago, and 23,038 hogs, 2,154 cattle, and 1,070 sheep one year ago.

Regarding the cattle market at Omaha the *South Omaha Stockman* said: "Every one at the yards is doing all that can be done to arrest the run of half fat cattle. So many of these are coming to market not only here, but to all other large markets, that prices are ruinously low and shippers are losing heavily. Still the cattle keep coming, and it seems as if the lower the market goes the faster they come. 'It looks to me,' remarked a heavy dealer, 'as if the country had gone stark mad.' Certain it is that the country does not realize how bad the market is, but it would seem as if when shippers pay $3.50 for cattle out in the country that they would soon catch on to the situation. 'Keep the common and half fat cattle at home,' is what every one is advising, but if the shippers will not listen to those who are in position to know whereof they speak, they can blame no one for their losses. There must be a big reduction in the run of this class of cattle at the leading market points before any improvement can be looked for in prices."

Receipts of hogs this week, estimating today's arrivals at 20,000, will reach 196,500, against 135,098 one year ago, 116,363 two years ago, 245,410 three years ago, and 221,171 four years ago.

CATTLE—"Dullest, meanest, and lowest of the season" is the way several cattle salesmen expressed themselves regarding yesterday's cattle market. Fresh arrivals were heavy, in fact far in excess of the demand, and at the close a good many—several thousand—poor to good native steers remained unsold. Prices for the very best grades remained about steady, but poor to fair and even "good" cattle in most cases sold 10c lower. The worst feature of the trade was that many cattle remained in first hands for want of a bid. No Christmas beeves were received and the highest sale reported was 25 steers, averaging 1,448 lbs. A load of 1,089-lb Hereford yearlings sold at $4.75; some 1,481-lb steers sold at $4.85; 24 head of 1,212-lb Hereford yearlings sold at $4.35, and 6 loads of 1,329-lb Polled Angus steers at $4.00. Few natives sold above the latter price. Most of the 1,150@1,450 lb steers sold at $2.90@3.60; 6 loads of 1,352-lb corn-fed Texas sold at $3.90, and 3 loads of "grass" Texas, averaging 1,129 lbs, at $3.10. Texas steers, averaging 926@946 lbs, sold at $2.40@2.55, and Texas bulls and cows at $1.40@1.75. Most of the native cows sold at $1.75@2.10. Stock cattle sold at $2.10@2.95. Quotations are as follows:

Christmas cattle	$5.25@6.10
Extra beeves	4.90@5.20
Good to fancy 1,350@1,600 lbs	3.20@4.65
Poor to good, 1,000@1,300 lbs	2.65@3.85
Fancy cows and heifers	2.35@2.60
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.00@2.25
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.25@3.20
Stockers and feeders	1.75@2.90
Texas bulls and cows	1.30@2.25
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs	2.00@2.70

HOGS—Fresh and "stale" offerings made nearly 46,000 hogs on sale yesterday. The market opened quiet at Thursday's closing prices, but later advanced 5c, closing steady at the advance. About 11,000 remained unsold. Heavy sold at $3.40@3.65, bulk at $3.50@3.55; mixed and light, $3.40@3.60, chiefly at $3.50@3.55.

SHEEP—The market for sheep and lambs yesterday was moderately active at the recent decline. Lambs averaging 63@98 lbs sold at $4.50@6.25, only one lot above $5.85. Native sheep sold at $3.50@5.15, largely at $4.55@4.75. Western sheep averaging 92@111 lbs sold at $4.10@4.35 and corn-fed Westerns averaging 97@121 lbs at $4.90@5.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, 61 car-loads for slaughterers, 40 cars exportation, alive and dead, and 21 car-loads for the market, and 15 car-loads were on sale from previous arrivals. The trading was dull and limited. Poor to prime native steers sold at $3.20@4.75 per 100 lbs; a car-load of choice polled Angus steers at $5.25; bulls and dry cows at $1.40@2.40. Exports today and tomorrow will include 1,600 beeves and 5,460 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 140, unchanged, and all sold, including veals at 5@7½c per lb, and Western calves at 2¼@3c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,700, and 1,500 were carried over yesterday. Firmer for choice stock, dull and unsettled for common. Extremes for sheep, 4@6c per lb; lambs, 5½@7¾c, with one car-load sold at $7.45 per 100 lbs.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; dull and nominal for live hogs at $3.60@3.90 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.60@5.40; fair to good do, $3.25@4.25; stockers and feeders, $1.90@3.20; range steers, $2.00@4.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,300 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market weak; fair to choice heavy, $3.40@3.50; packing grades, $3.35@3.50; light, fair to best, $3.30@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, none. Market strong; fair to choice, $3.40@4.90; lambs, $4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 2,000; choice steady; others weak and 10c lower; some fancy at $5.50; natives, $3.00@4.40; cows, $1.50@2.30; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, none; 2½@7½c lower; everything selling at $3.45@3.52½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 300 head; strong; good to choice muttons, $3.80@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.60.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; good cattle wanted; others slow; general market unchanged; prime 1,300@1,600-lb beeves, $3.80@4.60; good 1,000@1,200 lbs, $3.00@3.90; Westerns, $2.50@3.00; Texans, $2.00@2.50; fair to good cows, $1.80@2.00; good to choice cows, $2.00@2.50; feeders, $2.50@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.60; bulls, $1.50@2.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,600 head; all sold; active and steady; $3.40@3.50; popular price, $3.45.

LUMBER.

Scattering vessels arrived during the last few days and sold slowly at previous prices. Regarding the trade on Eastern account the *Timberman* of today will say that while hitherto good lumber has been the chief commodity going in that direction, it is now apparent that buyers are less fastidious than they have been in times past, and that common white pine lumber is looked upon with favor in the East. Cargo quotations were unchanged: Piece stuff, short $9.50; piece stuff, long, $10.50@12.50; culls, $6.00@7.00; boards and strips, selected, $17.25@22.00; standard shingles, $1.75@1.85.

Yard prices follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$37.00@42.00
Flooring, 6 inch, A and B	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@14.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	12.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@15.00
Shingles, standard A	2.00
Lath, dry	2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 55s 6d, steady; do Western, 46s 6d, firm. Lard is in poor demand; spot, 33s 6d, dull; December, January, and February, 32s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 9½d, steady; do spring, 7s 2½d, firm. Flour is in fair demand at 10s 3d, steady. Corn—Demand fair for spot and poor for futures; spot, 4s 2¾d, firm; December, 4s 2d, firm; January, 3s 11¾d, firm; February, 3s 11d, firm.

COTTON—Easy. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 American.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—[Special.]—COTTON—Opened 1 point lower and closed barely steady at a decline for the day of 3 to 5 points. The speculation was small. In Liverpool December closed at 5 36-64d @5 37-64d. The receipts at the interior towns were 121,300 bales. The receipts at the ports were 49,270 bales, against 34,824 bales this day last week, and 52,961 bales last year; for the week, 253,481 bales, against 258,574 bales last week and 266,142 bales this week last year; since Sept. 1 3,591,162 bales, against 3,064,406 bales during the same period last season. The option sales were 32,300 bales. Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales of 173 bales. These were closing prices: December, $10.14@10.15; January, $10.08@10.09; February, $10.13@10.14; March, $10.19@10.20; April, $10.25@10.26; May, $10.32@10.33. The early depression was due to dull Liverpool advices, and this weakness was in a measure increased by the unexpectedly large interior movement, the receipts exceeding the estimates and the stocks increasing about 40,000 bales. Toward the close there was some buying on rather bullish rumors about the forthcoming circular by Ellison & Co.

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 15 points early and rose 5 to 10 points later, but subsequently there was a reaction of 10 to 20 points. The receipts at Rio were 5,000 bags, and at Santos 11,000. Havre and Hamburg were higher. The close here was steady after sales of 86,250 bags at these closing prices: January, 16.15@16.20c; February, 16.20@16.25c; March, 16.30@16.35c; April, 16.35@16.40c; May, 16.40@16.45c; June, 16.40@16.45c; July, 16.40@16.45c. The early advance was due to buying by Gruner & Co., European houses and shorts, while Skiddy Crossman & Co. and various "longs" met the demand. Later on the reaction was caused partly, it is understood, by selling by Gruner & Co. and "longs" in general. Henry Hentz & Co., Lehmann Bros., and Fowler Bros. were buyers, and V. & H. Meyer and Arnold & Co. were among the sellers. Rio, on the spot, was firm but quiet.

WHEAT—Declined ¼@½c and showed little life. The cables are quiet, exporters held off, and the outside public practically ignored the speculation. The total receipts were 483,376 bu, including 213,600 bu at Minneapolis and 60,933 bu at Duluth. Option sales, 2,040,000 bu. December, 84@84¼c; January, 84⅞@85c; February, 86⅜@86⅝c; March, 87¼@87⅜c; April, 88⅛@88⅜c; May, 88⅞@88⅝c; June, 87 9-16@87⅝c. Cash sales, 16,000 bu for export, part at 85½c for ungraded red, free on board. No. 2 red in elevator quoted at 84⅛c.

CORN—Was dull on the spot and more active on speculation, with prices slightly easier. Option sales, 824,000 bu. December, 42⅜@42½c; January, 41⅝@41⅞c; February, 41¾@41⅞c; May, 41 5-16@41⅜c. Cash sales, 85,000 bu, including 4 loads for export at 42⅝c for No. 2 mixed in store and elevator, 43½c for do delivered, 41⅞c for steamer mixed in elevator, 40¾c for do for special January, and 44c for No. 2 white delivered.

OATS—Were weak. Cash sales, 55,000 bu at 31½c for No. 2 white and 28⅝@28¾c for do mixed. Option sales, 285,000 bu; January, 28⅝@28 9-16c; February, 28⅝@28 9-16c; May, 28 9-16@28⅝c.

BUTTER—27@29½c.

CHEESE—10¼@10⅝c.

EGGS—17@26c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 5¼c; 96° test centrifugal, 6@6¼c. There was more inquiry, but no sales were reported. Refined was quiet and weak.

DRY GOODS—There was a remarkable business doing in cotton goods that have not been advanced in price, though at shortened discounts and in some instances "at value." The more general demand, however, grows quiet, except in prints, which naturally improve in demand at this period. Pepperell drills were advanced to ¼c a yard.

FLOUR—Receipts, 21,155 pkgs; exports, 3,155 brls, 27,295 sacks; quiet, irregular; sales, 17,500 brls.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at $1.03¾ and after the first sales moved up slowly. There was little shown in the trading, and the market closed dull at $1.03⅝. Stock exchange opening at $1.03¾; highest, $1.03⅝; lowest, $1.03⅛; closing, $1.03⅝. Consolidated Exchange opening at $1.04⅛; highest, $1.04¼; lowest, $1.03½; closing, $1.04. Sales, 269,000 brls.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 24@25c; fancy well-known marks, 26@27c; firsts and extra firsts, 14@23c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others 13@17c; factory, choice, 13@14c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26@27c; extra firsts, 23@25c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@22c; low grades, 10@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10¼@11c; choice New York, 10½@11c; Western, 10@10½c; sage, 11@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 28@30c; firsts, 23@25c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 28@30c; Western, 25@26c; Michigan choice, 26@27c; Canadas, 24@25c.

CORN—Firm; steamer yellow, 48c; steamer, 47½c; good no grade, 42@45c as to quality and color.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 whites to arrive at 32½@33½c, with No. 3 whites at 31½@32½c; and No. 2 mixed at 30½@31c; fancy at 35@36c; clipped at 33@35c; No. 2 white, 32@33c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31@32c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 30@31c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat opened weak; options declined about ½c and closed nominal; fair to good milling wheat, 78@85c; choice and fancy long berry at 87@92c; ungraded on track, 86c; No. 2 red, December, 80½@91c; January, 80¾@81½c; February, 82@82½c; March, 83¾@84c. Corn weak; car lots ruled in buyers' favor; new No. 4 on track, 39c; new No. 3 mixed on track, 40c; new No. 3 high mixed on track, 41c; new steamer, 41@42c; new No. 2, 42½@43c; red No. 2, 44@44½c; No. 2 mixed, December, 39@39½c; January, 38¾@39c; February, 39@39¼c; March, 39¼@39½c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 white 31@31½c; futures advanced ½c under light offerings; No. 2 white, December, 30¼@31¼c; January, 30¼@30¾c; February, 30⅜@30⅝c; March, 30¾@31¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 25,800 bu; oats, 5,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 8,700 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 13.—WHEAT—Receipts, 356 cars; shipments, 65, against 262 and 64 yesterday. The demand for sample wheat, considering the decline for futures, was good, though at a lower range than yesterday. Buying, as for some time past, was mainly by home millers for their own use. Larger receipts brought more of it on the sample tables, but it was pretty well disposed of at the end of the season, excepting the low grades, and they were again difficult to sell. Buyers were in the market for them that claimed to be unable to handle them at the prices asked. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, December, 77½c; January, 78¼c; May, 82⅝c; on track, 78c; No. 1 Northern, December 74⅝c; January, 74½c; May, 80⅝c; on track, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, December, 72c; January, 72½c; May, 77½c; on track, 72@74c.

DULUTH, MINN., Dec. 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat took the side hill route today and dropped ⅝c. Opening prices here were ½c below last night for cash and May, and during the day there was a further decline of ½c. Trading was nearly all in May, and the aggregate was somewhat larger than yesterday. Cash No. 1 hard opened at 78⅛c, declined, and closed at 77⅝c; December opened at 78⅛c and closed at 78c; May opened at 84½c and closed at 83⅝c bid after sales at that; cash No. 1 Northern closed 74¼c; December, 74½c; May, 80⅝c; all nominal. Cash No. 2 Northern sold and closed at 70c. Cars on track, 65.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 60,923 bu; oats, 16,764 bu.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower. There was a slight show of strength early in the day on small receipts at spring wheat centers, but with declining markets elsewhere, the close was weak and ⅛@⅝c below yesterday's; No. 2 red cash, 78½c; December, 77½@78⅛c, closing 77⅞c asked; May 81⅝@82⅛c, closing 81⅜@81½c asked. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 mixed, cash, 27½@27⅝c; December, 27⅛@27⅝c; closing, 27½c bid; January, 27⅝@27⅞c; closed at 27⅝c; May, 29⅝@29⅞c, closed, 29¾@29⅞c asked. Oats, weak; No. 2, cash, 20c; May, 22⅝c bid.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged, with light demand.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 335,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 306,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat, Western dull and easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, and December, 79¼@79⅜c; January, 80¼@80⅜c; February, 81⅜@82⅛c; March, 83¼@83⅜c; May, 86⅛@86⅜c. Corn—Western strong; mixed, spot, and December, 46⅛c; year, 39⅝@40c; January and February, 38@38⅜c; March, 39@39⅛c; April, 39⅝@39⅞c. Oats—Western white, 29½@31c; do mixed, 28@29c; graded No. 2 white, 30c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 128,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat active, lower; cash and December, 81½c; January, 82c; May, 84¾c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 33⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 22c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, lower; cash, December, and January, $3.50; February, $3.52½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,961 bu; corn, 22,928 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,366 bu; corn, 64,386 bu; oats, 4,700 bu; clover-seed, 663 bags.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Corn steady; new high mixed, 29c; new mixed, 29c; new rejected, 27½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 22@23½c; No. 3 white, 21½@22c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 39,300 bu; oats, 22,250 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 90c; No. 1 Northern, 87c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 85c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 39c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 41½c.

DEPRESSION IN SOME QUARTERS.

Effect of the Unseasonable Weather the Last Week—Heavy Iron Output.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: But for one thing the report received this week would be exceptionally satisfactory. Unseasonable weather accounts for depression in one or more branches of business. The trade in woolen goods and in heavy boots and shoes is also retarded, and the anthracite coal trade even more seriously. On the other hand, there is some compensation in the fact that the open weather has enabled building operations to be carried on longer than usual. The holiday trade has also commenced early and is of unusual magnitude.

Trade at Boston is on the whole good. The boot and shoe trade is satisfactory. Philadelphia carpet mills are also full, but at prices which leave narrow margins, and wool manufacturers are working short time. The grocery trade there largely exceeds last year's, at firm prices. At Chicago the grain trade exceeds last year's, the trade in provisions has nearly, and in butter and cheese quite doubled, while there is some decline in hides and a heavy decrease in wool. In nearly all lines business is large at St. Louis. Except in North Central Arkansas and Southeast Missouri, collections are unusually easy. At Milwaukee, Omaha, St. Paul, and other Western points, while weather affects the retail trade, prospects are good, and, except in localities about Milwaukee, collections are called fairly satisfactory.

A HEAVY IRON OUTPUT.

Strong evidence that the situation is healthy appears in the returns of iron furnaces for December 1st, which show a weekly output of 169,151 tons against 165,225 November last, and 148,913 a year ago. With an output of 8,750,000 tons per annum iron does not yield in price, though it is admitted that heavy sales have been made at figures below Philadelphia quotations and in many instances probably at $19, with guarantee against loss if prices fall. Steel rails are firm at $35. Advancing prices are noted at Pittsburg and great activity in ore at Cleveland, where, it is stated, the entire Lake Superior product for next year has been already sold, the Bessemer at $6 per ton.

The speculative markets have been stronger, but show no unwholesome activity. Wheat has risen half a cent, with sales of only 14,000,000 bushels, and corn the same, oats not changing. Oil has risen ¾ cent on small trading, and the high price seems to affect exports, which for November were in value $177,000 less than last year. Coffee has risen ⅝ cent, with sales of 316,000 bags, and the enormous exports of cotton thus far in November—$47,555,038 in value against $38,929,210 last year—hold the price unchanged. Pork has not changed, but lard and hogs are weak.

SLIGHT DECLINES IN PRICES.

The general level of prices has slightly declined for the week, but is about a fifth of 1 per cent above that of Dec. 1. But the large railroad earnings for November, showing 12 per cent increase, the heavy business in progress throughout the country, and the hope of an investment demand in January naturally make holders of good stocks exceedingly firm.

Fears of monetary difficulty have faded away, but the market has not grown easy as yet, nor have reinforcements come from any quarter. The East is in want of funds, the West finds in phenomenal business activity employment for the large amounts sent thither, and the anticipated imports of gold from Europe do not yet arrive. Foreign exchange, indeed, is a shade stronger than a week ago. The Treasury has managed to avoid accumulation, and holds $100,000 less cash than Friday last.

The business failures number 290, as compared with a total of 316 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 303.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Dec. 13:

Wentworth av, n e cor of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 40x128 ft, dated Dec. 9 (E. G. and G. M. Barnum to P. L. White)	$ 6,000
Wells st, s of North av, e f, 21¾x102 ft, dated Dec. 12 (Franz Hell to M. Bacigalupi)	8,500
Monroe av, 244 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 50x175 ft, dated Dec. 2 (R. Gordon to S. H. and C. D. Jennings)	3,750
Hirsch st, 175 ft w of Rockwell, n f, 56x124 ft, dated Nov. 23 (C. Jenson to J. M. Saunders)	9,000
Bowen av, near Langley, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 2 (L. C. Gordon to L. J. Barttell)	4,000
Dakin st, 80 ft e of Robey, n f, 40x122 ft, dated Dec. 10 (R. C. Hall to W. H. Lamson)	1,700
Clement av, 150 ft n w of Keefe, s w f, 200x125 ft, dated Sept. 28 (Thomas P. Keefe to W. R. Martin)	4,800
Clement av, 250 ft n w of Keefe, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 13 (W. R. Martin to J. W. Martin)	1,200
Clement av, near above, s w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 13 (same to H. E. Martin)	1,200
Jackson av, n e cor of Fifty-sixth st, w f, 48x106 ft, dated Dec. 2 (A. M. and J. A. Bullock to E. F. Treanor)	2,500
Lot 10 of Lot 114, Butterfield Addition, dated Dec. 12 (U. Baertschy to C. Mosebach)	1,900
The premises No. 408 South Park av, dated Dec. 10 (P. Hubeny to David Lederer)	6,000
Wabash av, 99½ ft n of Seventy-ninth st, e f, 200x160 ft, dated Nov. 25 (W. L. and F. Schrader to C. F. Tidholm)	2,000
Wabash av, s w cor of Seventy-seventh st, e f, 200x160 ft, and n w cor of Seventy-eighth st, e f, 200x160 ft, dated Nov. 25 (W. L. Schrader to same)	4,000
Drexel boulevard, 304 ft s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 68x200 ft, dated Feb. 8 (O. S. A. Sprague to J. A. Grant)	13,600
Wallace-st, 125 ft n of Eightieth st, e f, 25 ft to railroad, dated Dec. 9 (C. Dahlstrom to J. H. Caffrey)	1,000
Same premises as above, dated Dec. 12 (J. H. Caffrey to E. B. Hayward & Son)	1,000
Michigan boulevard, 225 ft n of Thirteenth st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Dec. 11 (W. B. Phillips to W. A. Dunshee)	13,500
Nebraska av, 50 ft n of Dickens, e f, 75x130 ft, also 34 ft s of Dickens av, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 23 (P. K. Jessen to J. M. Saunders)	10,000
Western av, bet Bryson and Division sts, w f, 145½x124 ft, dated Nov. 23 (J. N. Hansen to J. M. Saunders)	29,500
Mackinaw av, 110 ft s of Eighty-first st, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Oct. 9 (A. Petterson to Illinois Steel Co.)	2,000
West Madison st, 151 ft w of West Forty-fifth, s f, 25x175 ft, dated Nov. 26 (O. V. Storkey to W. A. Brabrook)	1,400
Paxton av, s w cor of Seventy-fifth st, 50 acres, dated Nov. 19 (M. E. Sibley to Page & Wheeler)	13,250
Lake av, 45 ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, 75x120 ft, with 25x150 ft near above, dated Oct. 29 (W. M. Craig to S. L. Weld)	14,000
Lake av, 120 ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 29 (same to N. M. Coleman)	3,500
Archer av, n e cor of Blanchard st, s e cor of 102 ft to Blanchard st, dated Dec. 13 (A. Wallenta to H. F. Westphain)	2,300
The premises No. 62 Twenty-fourth st, dated Nov. 26 (M. and H. Kocher to T. B. Galbraith)	5,900
Ogden av, 50 ft s w of Homan, s e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 19 (W. H. Snow to A. P. Miller)	1,100
Drexel boulevard, 279 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 50x231 ft, dated Nov. 13 (J. Bolton to C. H. Marshall)	13,750
Lots 6 to 10, 17, 18, 22, blk 1, and lots 1 and 3, blk 2, Barnes' sub, n e ¼ sec 14, 40, 13, dated Dec. 13 (G. Goodkind to M. Wheeler)	2,000
Kimbark av, 100 ft s of Fifty-first st, w f, 50x178 ft, dated Nov. 13 (F. C. Jocelyn to A. B. Jones)	4,875
Cottage Grove av, n w cor of Forty-eighth st, e f, 97x120 ft, dated Oct. 12 (Charles W. Lobdell to D. B. Scalley)	14,445
Allport st., 319 ft n of Eighteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, imp, dated Dec. 11 (M. Zadera to F. and M. Pribyl)	3,400
North Franklin st, 442 ft n of Schiller, w f, 25x204 ft, dated Dec. 10 (estate of C. and P. Ofenboch to Val. Ruh)	5,500
North Franklin st, 442 ft n of Schiller, w f, 25x102 ft, dated Dec. 11 (Val. Ruh to C. T. Ofenboch)	3,000
Wieland st, 442 ft n of Schiller, e f, 25x102 ft, dated Dec. 11 (Same to P. Ofenboch)	3,000
Cottage Grove av, 200 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 71½x226 ft, dated Nov. 21 (Matthew Laflin to Charles Nottbohm)	10,717
Front st, s e cor of South, w f, 125.2x160 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Franz Evert to J. P. Evert)	5,100
Emerald av, s e cor of Seventy-seventh st, w f, 35x125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (Starke & Timmerman to L. J. Erhart)	1,400
Sheridan av, 350 ft n of Sixty-first st, e f, 50x188 ft, dated Aug. 14 (S. E. Magill to C. U. Gordon)	3,750
Michigan av, s w cor of Seventieth st, e f, 116x150 ft, dated Dec. 9 (F. G. Springer to J. W. Schubert)	2,408
Adams st, 50 ft e of Rockwell, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 13 (I. J. and G. D. Lord to M. J. Cotter)	1,800
Adams st, 200 ft e of Homan av, n f, 25x142 ft, dated Nov. 6 (E. A. Talcott to H. J. Jackson)	3,400
Bickerdike Square, 200 ft e of Armour-st., n f, 25x170 ft, dated Dec. 9. (M. J. and W. Lister Ole Johnson.)	1,900
Lot 2, blk 4, Parkes's Add., dated Nov. 29. (H. Botsford to L. B. Doud.)	45,000
Indiana-av., 100 ft n of 54th-st., w f, 25x180 ft, dated Nov. 15. (R. K. Rasmussen to J. F. Taylor.)	1,275
Indiana-av., n of and adjoining above, w f, 25x180 ft, dated Nov. 15. (Same to S. L. Pullman.)	1,275
Lawndale-av., n w cor. of 13th-st., e f, 48x125 ft, dated April 27. (J. N. Vance to H. L. Duensing.)	1,300
Jackson-st., 62 ft e of Cicero court, n f, 20x113 feet, dated Dec. 11 (J. R. Mansfield to M. A. Ladd)	1,600
Madison-st., 139 ft e of Sacramento-av., s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 25 (H. W. Perce to J. Dickey)	5,000
The premises No. 311 North Market street, dated Dec. 4 (A. G. Johnson to G. W. Lundquist)	3,700
Green st, 200 ft n of Sixty-first, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 23 (J. W. Brown to G. Stevenson)	4,000
Western av, 264 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 48x110 ft, dated Oct. 30 (William F. Grover to Warren Springer)	5,000
Twelfth st, s e cor of Woodland, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (W. Sandiforth to S. L. Leavitt)	2,100
Wentworth av, 98 ft s of Napoleon place, e f, 26x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 13 (Charles J. Creighton to H. F. Daemicke)	6,540
Hamlin av, s w cor of Nineteenth st, e f, 75x116 ft, with 50x116 ft in same block, dated April 4 (T. F. Downing to Laughlin & Roetle)	1,870
Franklin st, s e cor of Pearson, w f, 60x80 ft, dated Oct. 21 (J. H. Thompson to Gormully & Jeffery Maufacturing Co)	11,100
Same property as above, dated Oct. 21 (Smith & Dakin to same)	11,100
Campbell av, 92 ft s of Congress st, e f, 24x106 ft, dated Nov. 15 (L. A. Larkin to J. W. Carson)	1,300
May st, 73 ft s of Sixtieth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 25 (W. and C. H. Petterson to D. A. Holman)	1,100
Same as above, dated Dec. 2 (D. A. Holman to C. L. White)	1,300
Seventy-fifth st, s w cor of Reese av, 300 acres, dated Nov. 16 (H. T. Glover to J. B. Payne)	225,000
Central Park boulevard n e cor of Sheridan st, e f, 48x160 ft, dated Dec. 7 (M. C. and W. Sayles to J. Fuermann)	2,400
Trumbull av, s e cor of Huron st, w f, 587x125 ft, with 323x125 ft in same block, dated Nov. 13 (Warren Springer to S. W. Roth)	15,200
Lewis st, 100 ft s of Diversey av, w f, 37½x124 ft, dated Nov. 1 (A. C. Webb to M. M. Goodale)	2,500
Yale st, s of Sixty-fourth, e f 30x186 ft, dated Oct. 21 (L. J. & G. A. Erhart to W. Merchant)	5,000
Park av, 330 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 30 (James Barrett to A. F. Shuman)	7,500
Dearborn av, 50 ft s of Elm st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 27 (Godfrey Schmid to Charles T. Yerkes)	17,000
Garfield boulevard, 200 ft e of Indiana av, 50x131 ft, dated Nov. 26 (E. A. Beach to A. Zeimer)	4,000
Market st, 100 ft n of Van Buren, w f, 50x163 ft, dated Nov. 27 (Charles T. Yerkes to W. Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Co.)	101,500
Franklin st, 100 ft n of Van Buren, e f, 50x163 ft, dated Nov. 27 (H. A. Hurlbut to same)	88,500
Canal st, 99 ft n of Van Buren, e f, 91½ ft to Clinton, with building, dated Nov. 27 (H. A. Hurlbut to same)	440,000
Market st, 100 ft n of Van Buren, e f, 50 ft to river, dated Feb. 25 J. P. Altgeld to J. J. Mitchell)	140,000
Market st, 99⅝ ft n of Van Buren, e f, 50⅛ ft to river, dated Nov. 27 (J. J. Mitchell to The West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel company)	140,000
Vincennes av, 168 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, e f, 50x121 ft, dated Nov. 6 (H. Daley to A. Jeppson)	1,100
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Hawthorne av, s e cor of Thirty-first st, 6¾ acres, dated Dec. 7 (Charles C. Boyles to H. C. Brown)	11,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Forty-ninth st, n e cor of Wright, 175¾x124 ft; by James P. Groves.

Eighty-second st, s e cor of French av, 5 blks; by W. J. Haines.

Jeffrey av, s e cor of Eightieth st, Blks 1 to 3; by William Boldenweck.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

L. L. Leach & Son, four-story store, 78x173 feet, No. 430 Wabash avenue, to cost $25,000.

F. B. Bailey, dwelling, 20x42 feet, No. 198 Clarkson avenue, to cost $1,000.

Kinley Manufacturing Co., four-story factory, 46x49 feet, Nos. 55-59 Avon place, to cost $6,000.

M. Necas, two-story store and flats, 21x60 feet, No. 985 West Nineteenth street, to cost $3,800.

Annie Ohmes, two-story flats, 21x28 feet, No. 987 West Nineteenth street, to cost $1,200.

Oscar Meister, two two-story stores and flats, 50x85 feet, Nos. 355 and 357 West Division street, to cost $7,000.

F. H. Hebard, two-story warehouse, 49x60 feet, No. 330 Winchester avenue, to cost $5,500.

F. H. Wells, one-story store, 21x60 feet, No. 217 West Polk street, to cost $1,300.

Theodore Hornburg, two-story flats, 22x66 feet, No. 978 Seminary avenue, to cost $2,200.

J. C. Clark, two two-story dwellings, 24x30 feet, Commercial avenue and Tuttle street, to cost $3,000.

F. Guerra, three-story flats, 21x51 feet, No. 75 Vedder street, to cost $4,000.

John Jensen, two-story flats, 22x42 feet, No. 673 North Oakley avenue, to cost $2,100.

J. W. Cassell, two-story flats, 25x44 feet, No. 98 York street, to cost $3,000.

J. W. Cassell, to erect two-story flats, 50x64 feet, at Nos. 348 and 350 South Paulina street, to cost $12,000.

Knott & Lewis, to erect nine two-story flats, each 22x36 feet, at Nos. 1228 to 1236 West Polk street, to cost $25,300.

I. K. Hamilton, to erect two-story barn at No. 4230 Michigan avenue, to cost $2,500.

J. N. Griffith, to erect two-story flats, 22x47 feet, at No. 24 Nassau street, to cost $3,000.

The Other Fellow Got the Drop.

He was six feet two inches tall and weighed 250 pounds. His face was purple with rage, and his breath came in short and quick gasps. He walked into the office of a quiet little man on a certain street of this city, and, with a heavy cane uplifted, he commenced: "D—n you, I've got you now. My time has come, and I'm just going to wipe up your floor with you. You are a—a—gentleman, sir!" he stuttered as his eyes fell upon the self-cocking revolver held pointed at his heart by the quiet little man. "That's all I wanted to say, sir. Good morning, sir," and he rushed out of the door with the perspiration standing in beads upon his forehead. Turning to the Town Talker, the quiet little man said: "Don't say a word about this, but that man is going to meet with a sudden death some of these days," and he replaced the weapon in his pocket.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROUND ABOUT THE EARTH

NELLIE BLY, THE WOMAN WHO IS NOW MAKING THE CHASE.

Her Struggles for Recognition and a Foothold in the Literary World—The Work She Has Done—Encouragement for Her Sex—How She Obtained Favor with an Editor—Miss Bisland, Another Aspirant, Who Is Following in the Wake of Nellie—An Exciting Chase.

"Nellie Bly," the young woman who is now "putting a girdle 'round about the earth," is a Pittsburg girl. She has, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, been engaged in writing for newspapers a little more than three years. Her first attempt to gain a livelihood with her pen was made early in 1886 on the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. She had written a communication to that journal on the condition of workingwomen in the City of Pittsburg, and there was so much original thought in her deductions that she was requested to send her name and address to the editor. With this she complied, and as a result she was engaged to follow up several of the suggestions she had made.

"Nellie Bly's" first important mission was a trip to Mexico, where she traveled for six months, learning to speak Spanish with fair fluency in that time.

When "Miss Bly" returned to Pittsburg she was put in charge of the society column of the *Dispatch*, alternating this work with writing theatrical notices and criticisms and in preparing articles on woman's work. With her added experience these papers attracted attention in New York and were frequently reproduced in the metropolitan dailies. This gave "Miss Bly" the idea that she could better herself in New York, and she secured a letter of introduction to Joe Howard Jr. from one of her newspaper friends in Pittsburg.

SHE STARTS IN.

Arrived in New York she presented her letter and was given several large chunks of fatherly advice and the cheerful opinion that she had made a big mistake and ought to go home. She didn't go, but sought out Foster Coates, managing editor of the *Mail and Express*. It was just at this time that Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire, had taken unto himself a bride, and it was estimated that if Miss Bly could interview Mrs. Carnegie such service might be acceptable. Small hope was held out that success would attend this effort, as the most experienced New York interviewers had tried it and failed. "Miss Bly" started in, and by perseverance and the exercise of a little feminine diplomacy obtained a complete and exhaustive talk with the bride, touching upon every subject that would be of interest to women readers.

NELLIE BLY.

Like all beginners in newspaper work in the big city "Miss Bly" speedily reached that period when it appeared that there was not a single new thing under the sun to write about. She thought and thought, and tried and tried, but met rebuffs at every turn. She was boarding at a modist little boarding-house way up in Harlem, where the fare was just about generous enough to support life, because of the moderate price paid for it. Cheap as this living was, it could not be paid for without an income. The little store of money that the girl had hoarded was becoming rapidly exhausted. She was indebted to her landlady and could not meet the obligation. To make matters worse "Miss Bly" one day lost her purse, and with it every dollar she possessed in the world.

This misfortune did not discourage her, however, and she was too proud to make her loss known. Every day she walked six to eight miles because she had actually no money to pay car fare. The situation began to look desperate. Days were slipping by and the board bill was growing. Something had to be done, so, without much hope of success, letters of introduction were obtained from Joe Howard to every editor in New York. After a struggle and the exercise of a most extraordinary amount of patient perseverance interviews were obtained with the editors or editors-in-charge of the *Herald*, the *Sun*, the *Times*, and the *Tribune*. Not one of them professed to believe that "Nellie Bly" would be a profitable investment. The old and favorite method of politely disposing of the applicant by taking her name and address was adopted, and Miss Bly was informed that if her services were needed she would receive a notification by mail.

IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Then the young woman, who refused to be disheartened, betook herself to the office of the *World* and secured an audience with Joseph Pulitzer. It took the proprietor of the *World* about fifteen minutes to make up his mind that "Nellie Bly" might be made useful. He engaged her and for her first assignment she was directed to visit the department for the insane on Blackwell's Island, and, ostensibly as an insane patient, describe its workings thoroughly. These instructions were carried out and resulted in one of the most remarkable stories of its kind ever printed in a newspaper.

For three days "Nellie Bly" rehearsed her part. She bought books on insanity and studied carefully all its phases. She stood in front of a mirror with disheveled hair and practiced rolling her eyes and contorting her features until she felt that she had studied her part well and knew it. It had been agreed that she should remain in the asylum for six days and then her release would be secured. With her raiment disarranged and the pretended glare of insanity in her eyes she wandered into a police station, seemingly too much demented to give anything more than her name—Nellie Brown. Justice Patrick Gavin Duffy committed her to Blackwell's Island, and on the following day the newspapers contained accounts of the mysterious young woman who had been found wandering in the streets, with reason dethroned. Dr. Field, one of the most eminent alienists in the country, pronounced the patient to be "hopelessly insane." Hundreds of visitors came to see her, but not one of them could tell who the stranger was. On the fifth day the patient made a narrow escape from discovery. She had learned to bear the scrutiny to which she was subjected daily with tolerable composure, and when on that day she was touched on the shoulder by the nurse and turned around she almost fainted. There stood a Pittsburg newspaper man who had known her well in her own home. He was then employed on a New York newspaper, and had been directed to investigate the case of the mysterious stranger. The recognition was mutual, and the newspaper man was so astonished that he couldn't speak. He had no idea that Nellie was shamming, and thought she had become suddenly insane. He was just on the point of making the girl's identity known when she, divining his purpose, got close up to him and whispered: "Don't betray me; will explain later." The visitor understood the situation in a moment, and gave a glance that meant compliance with the request.

Nellie Brown remained in the institution for thirteen days. She thought she had been forgotten, and actually began to believe that she was doomed to remain forever in the world of lunatics. Relief came at last, and then the story of her expriences, which set the town by the ears and created consternation among the officers of the asylum.

SHE TACKLES THE LOBBY.

"Nellie Bly's" next important work was the exposure of Phelps, the Albany lobbyist. She drove this briber of legislators out of the State, and so revengeful was he that he employed detectives to shadow the bold writer and learn who she was. Miss Bly had been put on her guard and eluded these sleuths so successfully that at the end of three weeks they gave up the chase. Then she received an anonymous letter warning her that her life was in danger and that if she visited Albany again she would be assassinated. She defied this threat by going to the State Capital in disguise and unearthing a plot which, had it been carried out, would have resulted in her being sunk to the bottom of the Hudson River.

Following this came the showing up of a notorious libertine named Cleveland, who lured country girls to disreputable resorts and ruined them. Central Park was his stamping ground. The exposure was thorough and complete. The modern Minotaur was furious with rage, and defied the *World* to prove its accusation. He claimed it to be a case of mistaken identity. In order to provide for just such an emergency a clever reporter had been detailed to keep Miss Bly in sight and afford her protection if necessary. The reporter carried a detective camera, and with this he obtained at least a half dozen excellent views of Cleveland's face. When the photographs were shown to the roué he wilted like a rag, and that night fled from New York.

The traffic in babies, and the ease with which infants can be bought for from $10 to $20 in New York City and "no questions asked," is one of the latest achievements of Nellie Bly.

About the best interviewing accomplished by Nellie Bly was her talks with the widows of Presidents.

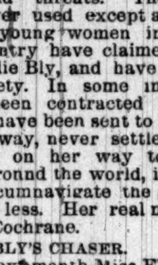
The young woman is not what may be called a graceful writer. At times she is given to verbosity, but as a rule handles her subject entertainingly and with vigor. Her ideas are for the most part original, and she has never yet failed in an undertaking. She receives on an average 200 letters a week. Out of this number not less than half a dozen are from women who have conceived an affection for her and beg for a personal interview. A dozen more are from men making love or proposing marriage, and the rest are begging letters and threats. The name "Nellie Bly" is never used except as a signature. About ten young women in different parts of the country have claimed to be the simon-pure Nellie Bly, and have gained a temporary notoriety. In some instances hotel bills have been contracted in that name and the bills have been sent to the real Nellie, who, by the way, never settles them.

Nellie Bly is now on her way to Hong Kong in her trip around the world, in which it is proposed to circumnavigate the globe in seventy-five days or less. Her real name is "Pink" Elizabeth Cochrane.

NELLIE BLY'S CHASER.

On some day of next month Miss Elizabeth Bisland and Miss Nellie Bly will arrive in this city, after having encircled the globe in the fastest time on record. One of the two will win the honors of this globe-trotting event. Miss Bly is well known to the public, but Miss Bisland, outside the circle of literature, has not been much talked of.

This young woman is a Louisianian of an old family ruined by the ill fortunes of the civil war. She is as noted for her beauty as for her literary attainments. Although much of her life was spent on a plantation, she has all the energy and talent found among New York women. On the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* Miss Bisland has scored many successes as a book reviewer, and in addition to this work she has contributed to the magazine a series of articles on "Life in New York," "The Onteora Club," "Tuxedo," "Coöperative Housekeeping," and "The Flower Market of New York." She lives in a little home which is said to be daintily arranged in its interior. When she began her trip around the world it was understood that she was to be employed regularly afterward by the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Being still quite young and a beginner she may be said to enter on a literary career with bright prospects.


MISS BISLAND.

To Winter.

Ha! here you come to make us wheeze,
I see your fingers on the trees,
And hear you shouting on the breeze
The storm clan's slogan.

You'll soon be here to nip my toes,
And paint my cheeks with sunset glows,
And fresco this old chin and nose
With blue and purple.

I hear you've been, you roving fellow,
Among the Australasians yellow,
And scaring with your blatant bellow
The far Fuegians.

You're getting rough; I fear you pass
Your time too much with Boreas,
And that star-mantled gypsy lass,
The darkey-eyed Solstice.

Old friennd, together many a year
We've journeyed on through foul and clear.
And now, old comrade, lend an ear
To my petition.

This year. I pray you, leave your blows
In cold Arcturus with the snows;
O! winter gently come to those
Who have no shelter.

O, touch them kindly, kindly deal
With those who most your rigors feel,
In windowed raggedness they kneel,
And crave for mercy.

Bluster around the rich man's door,
Make him unlock his golden store,
Each year increasing more and more
His deeds of kindness.

Roar 'round the miser till he quakes,
Nip him and strip him till he shakes,
Freeze him and squeeze him till he makes
A big donation.

And in the cause of science, pray
Keep out the ice from Baffin's Bay,
So polar heroes win their way
To frozen glory.

Let those we love, though they abide
Far from us now, come to our side
Happy and well at Christmastide,
And we will bless you.
—*Guy H. Avery.*

The Hunter.

When the frost has stripped the branches,
Left them leafless, seeming lifeless;
When o'er every lake and river
Rests a dream of coming snow-storms,
Then the wild duck starts and shivers,
Calls in accents loud and urgent
To his mates that linger with him,
Meaning time has come to vacate,
To take wing for warmer climates,
Where the gentle snow squall comes not.

Then, too, sallies forth the hunter,
With his gun upon his shoulder:
Sniffs the frosty air with pleasure,
Says, with smiles and winks unnumbered,
"Now, I'll get me to the forest,
To the lake, and to the river;
I will draw the duck and partridge
To my game bag, as the full moon
Draws the mighty tides of ocean;
Laden with my spoils of hunting
I will wander home at evening,
And the people all will cry out,
'Lo! here comes the modern Nimrod,
Crown him chief of lucky hunters.'"

Shadows gather: evening slowly
Blots the sunshine from the landscape;
O'er the meadows comes the hunter,
But his steps are slow and weary.
Empty is the luckless game bag,
Empty is the useless shot pouch,
Empty is the gun he carries,
And his heart is sad within him.
But a brilliant thought comes to him,
As he steers his footsteps homeward;
Through the back streets skulks he slyly,
Sneaks into a wayside market,
Buys of duck a handsome dozen,
Buys a brace or two of partridge.
Then, with conscience hushed and stifled,
Ploddeth home, the mighty hunter!
—*New York Sun.*

To Remove Disfiguring Marks.

The fashionable woman finds it a little difficult at this time of the year to keep clean, and it is by no means as inexpensive an operation as it is usually supposed. She walks out in her blue coat with its heavy trimming of black fur and comes home with a broad black band around her throat that soap and water will not remove even if prayer accompanies it. The finer your skin the more difficult is this mark to get off, and it is usually best done as they recommend at the Turkish bath—by the use of a lemon; just halve it and rub the raw part around your throat exactly as if it were a cake of soap. You are determined not to get rheumatism, and so you wear black silk underwear. No matter how expensive it is, no matter how many times it has been washed, wherever your stays or a belt band press against it you are marked—not necessarily for life, but until you get somebody to scrub you off with a small brush. Half the women go to the Russian bath to get these marks off them, because the gentle vapor and the hard rubbing will soon cause them to disappear. Half the women in New York would ask if they dropped dead on the street that their clothes might not be taken off them, and the reason can be understood.—*New York Sun.*

Samarcand.

At Samarcand the plane trees throw
Dark shadows on the pools below,
And drowsy camels stir the sand,
That blows and whirls at Samarcand.

Perchance these sluggish pools have fed
The flowers that bloomed for Timur's head;
And whiter camels may have seen
And borne the throne of Timur's Queen.

Still rising in the morning bright
Looms Talli Kari's gilded height;
A memory of days afar,
A monitor of days that are.

And all the things that can be seen
Give forth a sign of what has been;
Trees, moon, and sky, and pillars grand,
Gaze on thy tombs, O Samarcand!
—*John James Meehan.*

An Appropriate Article.

"Here is an article that was handed me down in the drug store," said the reporter, as he gave the editor of the Kansas daily an oblong object wrapped in a newspaper. "I thought maybe you might wish to use it."

"Yes," was the reply, as from the depths of the package the editor removed a cork and allowed something to trickle down his throat, "the article is appropriate and I think we will run it on the inside this afternoon."—*Time.*

THE BATEAU PLONGEUR.

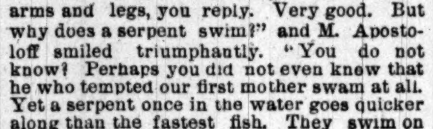
CROSSING THE ATLANTIC UNDER WATER IN TWENTY-SIX HOURS.

M. Apostoloff Claims to Have Discovered a New Principle in Navigation Which Is Destined to Change the Face of the Maritime World—One Hundred Knots an Hour—Probably a Pleasant Jules Verne Sort of Story.

Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 30: Leonide Apostoloff, a young Cossack engineer, whose name is hardly known outside his own country, claims to have made a discovery and patented an invention destined to change the face of the maritime world. Wild as his claim may sound, for he asserts that his invention will enable us to cross the Atlantic in twenty-six hours, there is enough substance in his dream to have secured him three years' leave of absence by the Russian Government in order that he may prosecute his scientific researches. M. Apostoloff elected to study at Marseilles. There a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon him. M. Apostoloff is tall and dark. His face bespeaks energy and great determination. He is 28.

"Is it true," asked our representative, "that you expect to perform the voyage from here to Algiers in four hours?" "Certainly," replied M. Apostoloff. "My boat will travel 100 knots an hour—that is to say, five times quicker than the fastest steamer. I have applied to navigation the spiral principle, that is all."

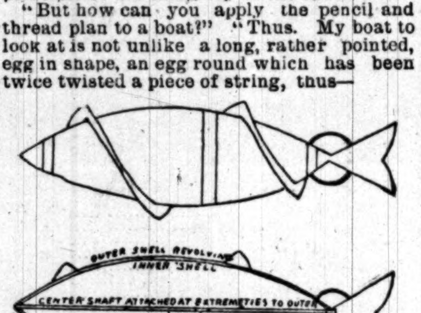
"But what is the spiral principle?" "It is somewhat difficult to put into words. You know that it takes you longer to hammer a nail into the wall than to screw it in. Again, in old days the ball from a gun went thus —— straight at its object and hit perhaps at 100 yards. Now the ball is twisted out and goes immensely quicker and much further. Still another illustration. Why does a man swim? Because he agitates his arms and legs, you reply. Very good. But why does a serpent swim?" and M. Apostoloff smiled triumphantly. "You do not know? Perhaps you did not even know that he who tempted our first mother swam at all. Yet a serpent once in the water goes quicker along than the fastest fish. They swim on the spiral principle, thus— and get along at a prodigious rate in consequence. I apply this principle to my boat, that is all."



"What suggested this idea to you?" "When I was quite a young fellow my regiment was ordered to Samara, where a bridge was being built over the river. The district is singularly bereft of stones, and as they were absolutely necessary in making the foundations of the bridge the moujiks extracted them from the bed of the current itself! And how? By means of an ingenious invention of their own. A rope was coiled several times round a large tree trunk. One end of the rope had been made fast—to the other dangled an iron claw named koschka, which signifies little cat's claw. At a touch from the hand the beam turned round in the water, the rope, unwinding itself with the rapidity of lightning, descended, and the claw clutched hold of anything it found in the bed of the river, and at a reverse touch the beam brought it up to the surface. Sometimes large stones were brought up in this manner. This struck me greatly. How intelligent of these poor peasants to have discovered the spiral principle for themselves! Simply dropping the rope into the water would not have been of any good. If you doubt this try it for yourself with a pencil and bit of thread."

"Then I suppose you began trying experiments?" "Just so. I tried many experiments, wishing also to discover some new motor to drive my boat along. But the great principle of the thing lay in the spiral idea."

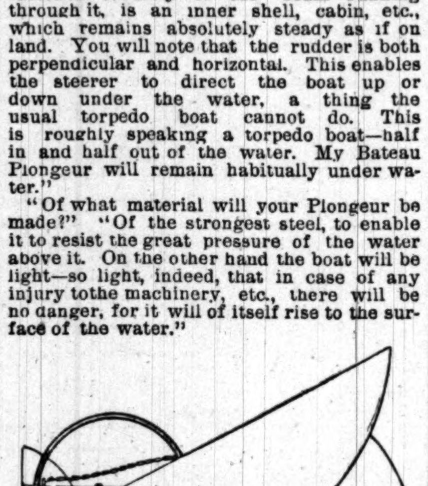
"But how can you apply the pencil and thread plan to a boat?" "Thus. My boat to look at is not unlike a long, rather pointed, egg in shape, an egg round which has been twice twisted a piece of string, thus—



ELEVATION AND LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF "BATEAU PLONGEUR."

It will revolve rapidly; in fact, the difference between the speed of my boat and the modern steamer will be—to quote myself again—the difference between a blunt nail driven into the wall and a nail screwed in. You are wondering where the passengers will go. Well, inside, for this egg-shaped form is only an outside shell. Inside, fastened securely to the beam running through it, is an inner shell, cabin, etc., which remains absolutely steady as if on land. You will note that the rudder is both perpendicular and horizontal. This enables the steerer to direct the boat up or down under the water, a thing the usual torpedo boat cannot do. This is roughly speaking a torpedo boat—half in and half out of the water. My Bateau Plongeur will remain habitually under water."

"Of what material will your Plongeur be made?" "Of the strongest steel, to enable it to resist the great pressure of the water above it. On the other hand the boat will be light—so light, indeed, that in case of any injury tothe machinery, etc., there will be no danger, for it will of itself rise to the surface of the water."


FISH-TAIL RUDDER.

"How will the inhabitants of your little craft breathe?" "Every thirty-eight hours it must come up for a long, deep breath," answered M. Apostoloff, smiling. "Practically, the only danger we have to fear is the outer shell, or corps tournant, getting smashed, either by running onto a rock or encountering a whale. Still, a powerful electric light will shine through the belt of thick glass running round the boat, and will illuminate the water depths above, below, and for a hundred yards all round us."

"And will the Plongeur always remain under water?" "No, not necessarily so; but if it is half out of the water the speed of the corps tournant will be reduced by nearly half, the boat will proceed at a rate of 80 knots an hour instead of scuttling along at 120 knots an hour."

"Your invention will be chiefly useful for the purposes of maritime warfare." "I wish more to utilize my discovery for the purposes of commerce, but of course as a torpedo boat it will be irresistible."

"Have you ever actually tried it yourself in water?" "Yes. Some time ago in Russia, on the Volga. I was not rich, so I built my boat of tin, rather a foolhardy proceeding. A steamer containing a party of my friends started to race me. In a few minutes I had rushed far beyond it, and in fact disappeared entirely from their sight. 'Alas!' cried they, 'poor Apostoloff has gone to the bottom.' But after some time they came up to me. I was resting comfortably on the bank. Great, as you may suppose, was their joy and relief. But the extreme rapidity with which my boat had gone caused the tin of which it was composed to smash up."

"And when will you have your craft in working order?" "By January. It will be 28 meters long and about 3½ meters through in the thickest part. There will be room for twenty-five persons. My first voyage will be to Toulon and back in fifty minutes; my next trip will be an attempt to go to Algiers and back in eight hours. I now have over fifty applications from people anxious to go the trial trip."

"Now, M. Apostoloff, we come to what is of course an important item. Where does your motive force come from?" "Ah, that is my secret. I have discovered a new electric motor, which cannot, unluckily, be patented; that is why I am keeping it to myself as long as I can. Soon it will become common property, but no one can steal from me my corps tournant," he added cheerfully, "and without that they can never hope to attain one-third of my speed."

"And what will be the relative cost of your Bateau Plongeur in comparison to the ordinary torpedo boat?" "Forty per cent cheaper, as far as the cost of construction is concerned, and 94 per cent cheaper in actual working expense. Thus the 100 francs' worth of coal which goes to supply the torpedo boat will be replaced by six francs' worth of my new motive force! In fact there will be practically no working expense after the first installation."

"You can at least tell me one thing about your new motive power. Will it also supply the light?" "Yes, it will."

"Have you ever thought of seriously adapting your Bateau Plongeur to passenger traffic?" "Certainly. Think what it will be for a man of business to get to New York in twenty-six hours. Those who do not like the idea of being inside the shell will have to have a kind of platform attached to the extremities of two of my Bateaux Plongeurs."

"And do you propose to sell the patent to any country?" "Certainly not; or, rather, if I did I should of course keep it for Russia, my own country."

THE SKELETON AT THE FEAST.

One of the Ever-Present Torments of Fashionable Life.

New York *Sun*: A maid used to be considered a luxury. Now she is the torment of the fashionable woman's life. If she is English her manners are very good for a while—she does her duty and is well behaved. But six months in this enlightened country and her quiet manners become insolent; she can't dress you without referring to the Duchesses and Countesses upon whom she has waited before; she scorns your table and reads your letters, and knows exactly how much money you have in your pocketbook. If you should object to any of her weaknesses and summon up courage enough to discharge her, you had better have her trunks examined before she leaves, and you will be wise if you tell your husband all about her, for the chances are that, pretending to know something about you, she will attempt a little scheme of blackmail immediately after she has left.

If she is French she stays just long enough to get acquainted with American habits, and then she leaves you in a great hurry either to marry the cook and open a small restaurant, or to go into the hairdressing business. The Irish or Scotch maids are usually honest, usually impertinent, usually know little, but are as faithful as dogs, so that because of their virtues you forgive them the rest. There are women in New York who do not dare to discharge maids—who live in deadly terror of what they are going to do next; who have been foolish enough to let them find out something, it may be a little something, that they do not want either mother or husband to know—and so the maid levies tribute, gets frocks that have only been worn once, has her wages paid to her in advance, and is worse than any skeleton at a feast, because she is with you nearly all the time. Not long ago at a smart luncheon served by a gorgeous butler and three footmen, a woman said: "O, dear, I think I shall go crazy if they put in it a paragraph about me." The reference was made to a personal paper. The hostess looked silence at her guest, and after the servants had left the room said: "My dear, why in the world did you say that before the servants? You evidently do not know the English one. My butler is perfectly capable of writing you a letter demanding a certain sum of money or threatening just such a paragraph as you dread. The English servant has no more idea of honor than a cannibal, and not as much, for a cannibal eats you out and out, and does not make life horrible by spinning out the agony."

When it is thought what an easy life a good maid has it seems strange that more women, by learning hair dressing and by learning to be systematic, do not apply for such positions. She is seldom asked to eat with the rest of the household; she has much time to go out, and her work is always easily done and not dirty. A good maid is far beyond rubies when it comes to a question of value to her mistress, and rather than stand all day long behind a counter, get small wages and poor food to eat, and no time to call my own except when I was so tired I could not enjoy it, I would study the art of dressing people, saving them steps, of doing their hair, of keeping their wardrobes in order—in short, of being a perfect treasure of a maid, and a perfect treasure of a maid can get $50 a month, a pleasant room, a great deal of time to herself, and a number of presents. The perfect maid, like the perfect woman, is hard to find.

The Sportsman's Song.

The heavy mists have crept away!
Heavy swims the sun:
And dim in mystic cloudlands gray
The stars fade, one by one;
Out of the dust enveloping
Comes marsh and sky and tree,
Where erst has rested night's dark ring,
Over the Kankakee.

"Mark right!" Afar and faint outlined
A flock of mallards fly.
We crouch within the ready blind
Instantly at the cry.
"Mark left!" We peer through wild rice blades
And distant shadows see,
A wedge-shaped phalanx from the shades
Of far-off Kankakee.

"Mark overhead!" A canvasback!
"Mark! Mark!" A bunch of teal;
And swiftly on each flying track
Follows the shotgun's peal;
Thus rings that call, till twilight's tide
Rolls in like some gray sea
And whip-poor-wills complain beside
The lonely Kankakee.
—*American Field.*

A Cogitation.

The frost-swept marshes seem to sleep,
The listless streams lie still and numb,
The winds a charmed silence keep,
The hills are mute, the woods are dumb;
But Nature wears a thoughtful frown
As of surprise with anger blent
(As one will cast ones eyelids down
In sudden study, deep and brown,
When met by problem strange and bent
On finding out just what is meant).
So Nature evidently sighs
O'er some deep riddle, pondered well—
I think it must be at the lies
That disappointed sportsmen tell.
—*Madeline S. Bridges.*

Change of Heart.

Socialistic Mob—"Bring him out! Hang him! Down mit monopoly!"

Inventor (putting his head out of the window)—"Goodness me! What does this mean?"

Mob Spokesman—"You moost die! Ve hear you invent a machine vat do de vork off von hoondret men. You dake breat out off dere mouths; you——"

Inventor—"This machine of mine is an attachment for breweries, and will bring beer down to one cent a glass."

Mob (wildly)—"Hooray!"—*New York Weekly.*

An Insulted Woman.

Life-Insurance Agent—"My dear madam, allow me to suggest that you get your husband's life insured for $3,000. Suppose he were to die suddenly."

Indignant Woman—"Get out of here. Do you think I am capable of murdering even my own husband for the paltry sum of $3,000? What's the matter with a $10,000 accident policy on his life?"—*Texas Siftings.*

Justifiable Envy.

Managing Editor—"You say here that you have cultivated hot-house lilac bushes that have attained a height of over fifty feet?"

Horticultural Editor—"Yes, why?"

Managing Editor (musingly)—"Nothing, only I wish I could lilac that."—*Texas Siftings.*

An Enthusiastic Audience.

"The subject we are to discuss is whisky," said the fifth temperance orator of the evening, "and I trust that in the short time allotted to me I shall be able to give my hearers a taste of the subject."

Loud applause from the audience.—*Time.*

Remarkable Coincidence.

Brown—"I saw you eyeing that divorced wife of mine with evident admiration last evening. I wondered what you could see in her."

Buff—"Well, now, that's queer. I was wondering what she could have seen in you."—*Texas Siftings.*

Force of Habit.

Mr. Bullion Bag (to Count Spaghetti, about to marry his daughter)—"See here, Count, let me give you a tip."

Count Spaghetti (holding out his hand)—"Sank you, sare."—*Life.*

A Natural Reason.

Miss Décolleté—"Do you go to the opera often, Miss Ann Gular?"

Miss Ann Gular—"No; I cannot bare to go to the opera.—*Puck.*

ODD BUSINESS METHODS.

HOW THE BIG STORES FIND OUT WHAT THEIR RIVALS ARE DOING.

The Intelligent Feminine Detective in the Disguise of a Fashionable Shopper—Clerks Sent Out on Bargain-Purchasing Tours—Efforts That Are Made to Balk Their Enterprising Schemes—Cash Girls Detailed to Detect the Detectives.

New York *Sun*: The proprietor of one of the largest dry-goods stores on Fourteenth street sat in his office last Monday morning looking over some marked advertisements in the Sunday newspapers. Presently he rang for the superintendent and that gentleman came in.

"Mr. Johnson," said the merchant, "these advertisements that I have marked here are worth inquiring into. It seems that some of our competitors are offering special inducements at this time in the matter of holiday goods. Attend to this at once, please, and let me hear from you."

Mr. Johnson bowed, took the papers, and walked out. He devoted about half of the next hour to carefully reading over the advertisements referred to by his employer. Then Mr. Johnson turned around and, nodding to one of the clerks in the office, said:

"I wish you would find Miss Williams in the bric-à-brac department. Tell her I would like to see her at once."

The clerk went out, and in a few moments returned with a young woman. She was a pretty, demure, and intelligent appearing girl. She was well dressed and seemed to know why she had been sent for. She looked up at the superintendent with an inquiring glance as she said:

"You sent for me, sir?"

"Miss Williams," said Mr. Johnson, "we will have to send you out again today."

Miss Williams simply nodded, smilingly, and then Mr. Johnson took the marked papers and spread them out before her. A long conversation followed. Miss Williams made notes from the advertisements as she read them and repeated them over to herself a number of times as though committing them to memory. The superintendent said to her:

"Now, I would like to be able to report this matter to the firm by tomorrow, and if you are spry you will be able to get around to all these parties today before 6 o'clock."

Miss Williams now withdrew to the room in which the clerks hung their wraps. In a few moments she came out with bonnet, gloves, and wrap, looking not unlike many of the stylish young women who were coming in to start their day's shopping. When she stepped out into the street she looked up and down for a moment as though undecided which way to go. Then she pursed up her pretty lips into a pout, nodded her head in a knowing way, and tripped off at a lively pace toward Fifth avenue. She had not gone far before she saw a throng of shoppers going into one of the big stores. She followed in their wake, and although the crowd in front of her was large she managed in some way to get near the front at each counter with little difficulty. At one of the counters she remained for some time.

"I want to see some of that surah silk you have advertised," she said.

The clerk took down several bolts of the silk, and she examined it critically.

"Thank you," she said.

A moment later she was at another counter where large wax dolls were being disposed of to a hungry crowd of shoppers. There were several clerks at this counter, and the floor walker also happened to be standing there. He let his eye fall upon Miss Williams and he seemed to recognize her. He stepped up to her, standing so that he was between her and the counter, and said, in a voice slightly tinged with sarcasm:

"Ah! How do you do, Miss Williams! Glad to see you."

Miss Williams drew herself up frigidly, stared at the floor walker in a most haughty manner, and said, indignantly:

"Who are you, sir? I don't know you, sir. What do you mean, sir, by addressing me?"

"Well," said the floor walker, "I thought I recognized you as the Miss Williams who once was employed here as a cash girl."

"No, sir. I a cash girl. I am not the person, sir, at all. I don't know you. Am I to be insulted?"

"O, no; I did not mean to insult you," said the floor-walker, taken somewhat aback by her grand airs. "I must have been mistaken."

Miss Williams bowed frigidly in recognition of his apology and pushed her way up to the counter. She bought several of the dolls after examining them closely, paid for them, and ordered them sent to a house in West Forty-fourth street. She stopped at several other counters and bought other articles, which she had sent to the same address.

In the meantime the floor-walker, whom she had so brusquely repulsed, had been talking with a young cash girl of more than usually intelligent appearance. Evidently he was not satisfied of his mistake so far as Misss Williams was concerned, for he said to the girl:

"You just follow her. Don't lose sight of her if it takes until tomorrow morning. If she goes into a house, wait for her. If she into a store, follow her. If she stays there, find out whether she is a clerk or not. If she don't, keep on following her until you run her down."

In consequence, when Miss Williams again went out into the street the little cash girl was following her at a respectful distance. After her experience with the floor walker Miss Williams had become wary. She had maintained with considerable success the haughty demeanor she had assumed, and even when she stepped out into the street she held her nose high in the air. But after she had gone about half a block, and had looked around several times to see if she was being followed, the success of her bluff tickled her so much that she burst out laughing. In a moment the laugh had departed and her face had assumed its usual demure expression, for she was sharp enough and experienced enough to know that such indulgences might prove fatal to her purpose. There were several other stores along Fourteenth street in which Miss Williams stopped, and at nearly every one she purchased something and had it sent to the Forty-fourth street house. She frequently referred, when her memory was at fault, to the notes she had made; but this was usually done on the street, and only with great caution within the stores.

From Fourteenth street she started uptown on Sixth avenue. One of the first of the big stores that she came to was more than usually crowded because of certain advertisements that had appeared in the paper of the day before. Before entering this store Miss Williams spent several minutes in studying over her notes. As she looked up from them and was about to put them into her pocket her eye caught the young cash girl who had been following her. There was hardly a change in her face to denote that she recognized the girl, and only for a moment did a shade of annoyance linger on her brow. Then she pretended to resume her study of the notes, but all the time she was watching the little girl out of the corners of her eyes. She had seen the girl in the store, and recognized her from this. It was now her aim to put the little one off her track. She put her notes into her pocket with a decided air and turned about as though to retrace her steps. The little girl did not budge. Miss Williams walked half a block away, then turned around as though undecided, and saw that the little girl had still not moved. For a moment Miss Williams was in doubt as to whether or not she had been mistaken. As she stood there outside the door the little girl looked as though she were waiting for her mother to come out, and not as if she were playing the detective. To make certain, Miss Williams decided upon another test. She turned quickly and walked around the corner, stopping so she could see through the windows of the corner store on to Sixth avenue. A minute passed and the little girl had not appeared. Miss Williams was about to return when she saw the cash girl come slowly up the avenue, apparently with no special idea in mind. Miss Williams stepped back into a doorway and waited to see if the girl would pass, but she was too wise for that. After having waited several minutes Miss Williams' stock of patience was exhausted and she came out. There was the little girl standing on the corner, calm as ever, with just a little hint of a confident smile on her face.

"You little rogue," said Miss Williams to herself, "you knew I couldn't have gone to the other corner in so short a time, and so you waited for me to come out of hiding. Well, we will see."

Miss Williams walked right along now as though she had really had some business in the house from which she emerged, and returned to the dry-goods store she had started to enter when interrupted by the little girl. But all of her unpleasant experiences were not yet ended. She was examining some toys when a clerk said sharply:

"See here, what store do you come from?"

"What do you mean?" returned Miss Williams, again assuming the airs of a queen.

"O, I know you," returned the clerk, "I have seen you before."

"How dare you insult me," said Miss Williams, "I shall report you."

"O, that's all right," said the clerk. "I don't want to insult you, but I won't sell you anything. You cannot buy anything here."

Several other customers who were standing near looked up in surprise, while the little cash girl, who had smuggled herself in, leaned up against the adjoining counter and grinned from ear to ear.

"Well, we will see about that," said Miss Williams. "Where is the Superintendent?"

"Here, cash," said the clerk, calling up a little cash girl, "take this lady to the Superintendent."

The clerk said that in a sarcastic manner, and for once Miss Williams' anger and indignation were not feigned. She did not go to the Superintendent, however, but tried to outwit the clerk by going to another part of the store. The clerk was apprised of the fact, however, and got around in time to balk Miss Williams in her attempt to purchase. The clerk could not, of course, refuse absolutely to sell to her, but overcame this obstacle by saying that everything was sold. Miss Williams was followed from counter to counter, and finally gave up in despair, having been able to purchase only one article of the many she had started to get in this store.

With few exceptions, however, in the other stores she went to she found no difficulty in obtaining all that she desired. With the exception of a few minutes for lunch she was on her feet nearly the whole day. Several times she attempted to escape from the little girl who was following her, but each time was entirely unsuccessful. She stopped for half an hour at the house of a friend. When she came out she thought she had worn out the little girl's patience, for she was not in sight, but several minutes later the little girl bobbed up serenely, having spent the meantime munching cakes in a bakery across the way from a house at which Miss Williams had been visiting.

When Miss Williams finally turned up at the store from which she had started the cash girl was close behind her. She saw Miss Williams go up-stairs and report to the Superintendent, and managed, through a shrewd question or two, to find that she was employed there. Then, with a knowing nod of the head and a self-satisfied smirk, she gave up the chase. Miss Williams had been comparatively successful, and there were many articles awaiting her at home. Having announced this to the Superintendent, she went home, and the next morning came to the store at the usual hour with a written report of her entire experience and the samples she had obtained. These were critically examined by the Superintendent and then taken to the head of the firm.

Nearly every Monday clerks from the various dry goods houses go through this same experience, so that it has become a recognized custom. It is the only way in which the big retail merchants can keep themselves informed as to the inducements offered by their rivals. Monday is especially selected because the greatest bargains are usually advertised the day previous. The object more particularly is to see whether the goods are really sold as advertised, and to enable each merchant to see for himself whether he is being undersold by a competitor in any particular article. Rarely does the same clerk go out for more than two or three weeks in succession. When the articles he or she has purchased are brought to the merchant he compares them with the announcements in the advertisements, and if any of them are sold cheaper than in his own store, then the buyers of those particular articles are likely to be hauled over the coals.

"Some clerks," said the Superintendent of one of the big stores recently, "go beyond their orders. I remember a girl who had been buying up bargains for a firm up-town some time ago. She came to us and secured employment for the mere purpose of getting our prices and turning them over to the other firm. Of course no reputable clerk would do that, and neither would a reputable firm countenance it. An amusing instance of one firm's picking up the bargains offered by another first occurred about a year ago, when an up-town firm advertised 'Webster's Unabridged Dictionary' for less money than we could buy it from the publishers. Every one of our clerks received orders when they went out to luncheon to buy one of those dictionaries. Unfortunately the clerks in other houses had received similar instructions, and the dictionaries were disposed of long before half our men had been able to get to the store."

Not only do the firms endeavor to keep track of the bargains offered by their rivals, but they are fully as much interested in the prices of the regular stock goods. These are just as apt to vary as the prices of special bargains.

The Lawyer and the Robber.

A lawyer awoke at midnight to find a robber standing beside his bed and already in possession of his jewelry and money.

"Why, man!" cried the lawyer, after a closer look, "are you not the robber whose case I pleaded in court only two or three days ago?"

"The same."

"And my plea was so effective that the jury acquitted you!"

"Yes"

"And, alas! you now come to rob me, your benefactor!"

"Business is business," replied the robber. "I hired you with cold cash to plead my case. I must now rob to get back what I paid you."

"But I'll send you to prison for this!"

"Perhaps, but I hope not. This time my spoils will enable me to employ even a better attorney than you are. Good-by, old fel—see you later!"

Moral: Business should always be done for spot cash.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Choir Incident.

Stranger—"There doesn't seem to be any choir this morning."

Texas Sexton—"No; the organist and tenor are both laid up with pistol-wounds."

Stranger—"Has there been any trouble hereabouts lately?"

Texas Sexton—"O, no. Them two fellers just got into a little friendly dispute over the hymns to be sung today; that's all."—*Judge.*

Encore.

Simpkins, who is a little "near," had invited a friend to dinner and given him a repast that would scarcely have sufficed for an invalid ordered to diet. When dessert was brought on the host said:

"I know you won't mind my making you one of the family—quite one of ourselves. When shall we repeat the dose?"

"Right away."—*Judge.*

He Would Prove His Love.

Amelia (in an insane interval)—"O, Arthur, I fear you do not truly love me!"

Arthur (struck to the heart)—"Not love you, my darling! What can I do to prove my devotion?"

Amelia (frantically)—"I know not!"

Arthur (after a pause)—"Will you—will you play something on the piano?"—*Puck.*

A Substitute Bill.

Mrs. Kidby Nupop (to her unmarried brother-in-law)—"Batchley, would you very much mind taking the baby out in his carriage while the nurse goes for a walk?"

Batchley—"W-w-wouldn't it d-d-do just as well if I t-t-took the n-n-nurse out in m-m-my carriage while the b-b-baby went for a w-w-walk?"—*Puck.*

Had the Best of Them.

A bankrupt banker has just made out his schedule of assets.

"What will you say when you meet your creditors?" asked a friend.

"O, I shan't meet them; they travel on foot, while I always take a cab."—*Judge.*

Getting Even.

First Dude—"No wonder I am pale, Clawrence. Fweddy played a mean twick on me."

Second Dude—"What was it, old fel?"

"Why, I gave him a cigar, y' know, and the cruwel fellow made me stay in the room while he smoked it, bah Jove."—*Time.*

An Unfortunate Pause.

"I've half a mind," said Brown, and then he paused
And brushed some dust from off his hat;
"Indeed?" quoth Bronson with a smile, "I'd not
Have thought you had as much as that.
—*Life.*

A Lunge for Fame.

Ethel—"Would you mind sitting on my hat, pa?"

Father—"What under the sun do you wish me to sit on your hat for?"

"I want to see if I can't invent a new style."—*Time.*

High Stakes.

Mrs. Hilough—"The paper says there were two men killed yesterday in Colorado by falling over a bluff."

Mr. Hilough (absently)—"Great Scott! I wonder what the ante was."—*Time.*

Necessary Preparations.

Visitor—"I suppose your daughter is busily preparing for her wedding?"

Mother—"Yes; she is up in her room now destroying all her old letters."—*Life.*

We Hear but Faint Objections.

Toronto *Mail*: Let Chicago have the World's Fair by all means.

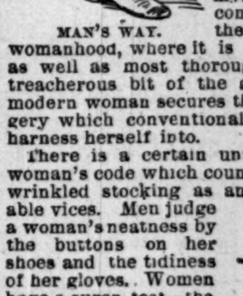
GARTERS GIVE TROUBLE.

THEY ARE TREACHEROUS AND THEY SNAP AT THE WRONG INSTANT.

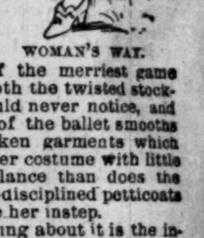
The Latest Apparatus in Use—Straps That Hitch from the Waist and Are Reasonably Secure—The Kind Our Grandmothers Wore—The Yellow Garter with a True Lover's Knot of Soft Ribbon Is the Fad Just Now.

New York *Sun*: "Honi soit qui mal y pense," said the gallant English monarch Edward III. as he picked up a silken band of blue, clasped with silver, which the beautiful Countess of Salisbury lost as she stepped a stately measure with his Majesty at the great court ball more than 500 years ago. "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and he clasped the ribbon about his left leg just below the knee, thus creating himself the first Knight of the Order of the Garter, whose emblem, a dark blue, gold-bordered band with a buckle and pendant of silver, bearing the old motto, has been and is still worn by all the great knights and famous men in England.

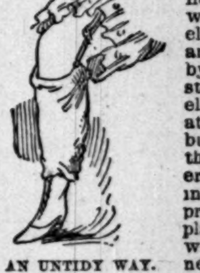
A woman's garter seems indeed trivial and unworthy for a symbol and seal of chivalry and nobility, and the modest woman is inclined to be horrified at the idea of dragging from behind the veil of silence the useful but unmentionable little article upon which so much of her comfort and happiness depends, but it must be remembered that in those days garters were not so hidden and sacred. But now the garter must be delicately shrouded in mystery, shielded by common consent in the secret realms of womanhood, where it is the most important as well as most thoroughly depraved and treacherous bit of the gearing wherewith modern woman secures the complicated toggery which conventionality compels her to harness herself into.

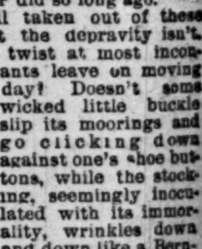

MAN'S WAY.

There is a certain unwritten law in the woman's code which counts the wearing of a wrinkled stocking as among the unpardonable vices. Men judge a woman's neatness by the buttons on her shoes and the tidiness of her gloves. Women have a surer test—the trimness and tidiness of her hose—and an inherent pride in the tasty dressing of her ankles seems to be among the traditions handed down unconsciously from mothers to daughters. The tiniest little maiden will stop in the midst of the merriest game to straighten and smooth the twisted stocking that a little boy would never notice, and the première danseuse of the ballet smooths on and secures the silken garments which form the chief part of her costume with little more caution and vigilance than does the stately lady whose well-disciplined petticoats never dare flutter above her instep.

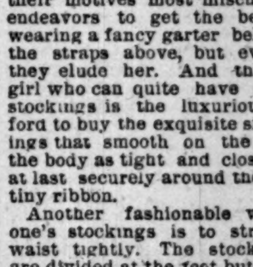

WOMAN'S WAY.

But the interesting thing about it is the individuality and ingenuity girls display in bringing about this great purpose of their lives. There are the decided, aggressive girls, who do not believe in trifling and who wear a band of elastic buckled tightly around the stocking by means of leather straps, with which the elastic is terminated at either end. The buckle is finished in the color of the leather, but is an unyielding, reliable piece of property that never plays any false tricks with its owner and never shirks its duty. The elastic must match or harmonize with the color of the costume worn, or life is not worth living to its wearer. Now, this garter, like the knitted ones worn by our grandmothers, and wound round and round the leg tightly, is a wicked little bit of torture, which hinders the circulation and really disfigures the limb it is supposed to adorn. Consequently the esthetic maiden smooths her stocking up over the knee, and fastens it there with an octopus arrangement of straps and buckles which encircles the waist and sends down some bisected antennæ to grapple the hem of the stocking and hold it firmly in place. The belt at the waist must be in the shape of a yoke, or extended on the side, that the weight be adjusted to the hip, or the effect is said to be injurious as well as uncomfortable. Little girls who are not supposed to have any waist fasten themselves into a kind of harness that goes over the shoulder, with enough straps and bands to fasten an unbroken colt to a cart, and hold up their stockings with their collar bones. Short-waisted girls fasten the hose straps to the corsets with a double purpose—to hold down the ambitious waist and hold up the stocking. Now one would think nothing could be more reliable and absolutely to be depended upon than these complicated affairs, which in no stress of circumstances could be induced to do anything so unconventional and bad form as the Countess' garter did so long ago.


AN UNTIDY WAY.


THE LITTLE GIRL'S WAY.

The romance is all taken out of these evoluted garters, but the depravity isn't. Don't they turn and twist at most inconvenient times as servants leave on moving day? Doesn't some wicked little buckle slip its moorings and go clicking down against one's shoe buttons, while the stocking, seemingly inoculated with its immorality, wrinkles down and down like a Bernhardt glove just as one walks up the aisle at church? And doesn't some strap dissolve partnership with its associates just as one is climbing on top of a coach or mounting one's horse? They are innocent, dainty, demure little inventions, with satin girdle, silver clasps, and silken straps in exquisitely faint colors, but their tendencies are vicious, their motives most mischievous. One lady endeavors to get the better of them by wearing a fancy garter below the knee and the straps above, but even then at times they elude her. And the only real happy girl who can quite have a soul above her stockings is the luxurious girl who can afford to buy the exquisite silken woven stockings that smooth on the feet upward over the body as tight and close as a glove to tie at last securely around the shoulders with a tiny ribbon.


OUR GRANDMOTHER'S WAY.

Another fashionable way of gartering one's stockings is to strap them about the waist tightly. The stockings in this case are divided at the feet but one in purpose at the waist, and remind one vaguely of tulle and tinsel and the charm of "woven paces and waving hands," but our conventional proper young women are wearing them if they can afford it, all the same, with the finest, sheerest, and daintiest of muslin trunks over them, edged with frills of filmy lace.

Now that most people have adopted the side straps because a congress of doctors decided that the old-fashioned round garter was injurious, along comes another congress of doctors arguing that the side elastics are harmful and only a spiral wire affair should be worn, clasped above the knee, not below it. Probably about five women in fifty could keep those squirming, wiggling garters on.

But the yellow garter is the garter par excellence now—the yellow garter with its true lover's knot of soft ribbon. The girls are all wearing them. Just one, you know, above the left knee. "Some are in rags and some are in shags" because they've been worn ever since last Easter, but we can't take them off until the next Easter eve, lest the mystic charm be broken. We mustn't wear two, we mustn't lose the lover's knot, and we must have them given to us by some unknown friend if we would wear a symbolic ring on the left hand in the near future, and then if there is as much as a shred left of them and a grain of humanity in our makeup we must twist them about our bridal flowers and give them to our best girl friend to don the day of the wedding.